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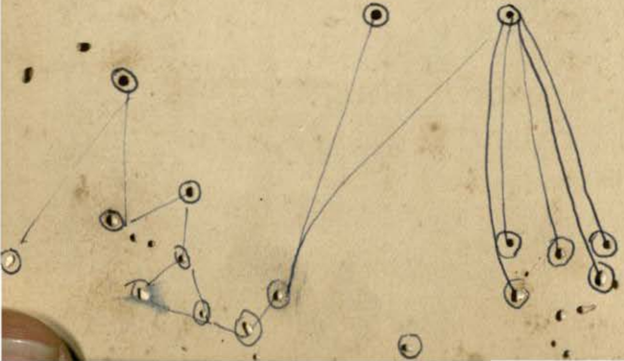
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MPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

PROVINCIAL SERIES

PUNJAB

VOL. II

THE LAHORE, RĀWALPINDI, AND MULTĀN
DIVISIONS; AND NATIVE STATES

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PROVINCIAL GAZETTEERS OF INDIA

PUNJAB

VOLUME II.

LAHORE DIVISION

Lahore Division.—The central Division of the Punjab, stretching roughly from the Chenāb to the Sutlej. It lies between 29° 58′ and 32° 51′ N. and 72° 27′ and 75° 56′ E. The Commissioner's head-quarters are at Lahore and Dalhousie. The total population of the Division increased from 4,696,636 in 1881 to 5,321,535 in 1891, and 5,598,463 in 1901. The total area is 17,154 square miles, and the density of population is 326 persons per square mile, compared with 209 for British territory in the Province as a whole. In 1901 Muhammadans numbered 3,332,175, or 60 per cent. of the total; while other religions included Hindus, 1,567,402; Sikhs, 661,320; Jains, 5,507; Buddhists, 6; Pārsīs, 228; and Christians, 31,815, of whom 25,248 were natives.

The Division contains six Districts, as shown below:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901).	Land revenue and cesses (1903-4), in thousands of rupees.
Montgomery	4,771	497,706	6,90
Lahore	3,704	1,162,109	12,55
Amritsar	1,601	1,023,828	14,54
Gurdāspur	1,889	940,334	17,72
Siālkot	1,991	1,083,909	17,27
Gujrānwāla	3,198	890,577	12,89
Total	17,154	5,598,463	81,87

Gurdāspur includes a few square miles of mountainous country, enclosing the hill station of Dalhousie (highest point 7,687 feet), but otherwise the Division is flat. It contains 9,869 villages and 41 towns, of which the largest are Lahore (202,964, including cantonment), Amritsar (162,429), Siālkot (57,956), Gujrānwāla (29,224), Batāla (27,365), and Kasūr

(22,022). In commercial importance Lahore and Amritsar dwarf all other towns in the Division, but Siālkot and Batāla are considerably more than local centres. The history of LAHORE, and the religious importance of AMRITSAR, are described under those cities.

Besides the administrative charge of six British Districts, the Commissioner of Lahore has political control over the Native State of Chamba, which has an area of 3,216 square miles and a population of 127,834.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Montgomery District.—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying between 29° 58′ and 31° 21′ N. and 72° 27′ and 74° 8′ E., with an area of 4,771 square miles. It is named aftef the late Sir Robert Montgomery, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In shape the District is a rough parallelogram, whose south-east side rests on the Sutlej, while the Rāvi flows through the District parallel to the Sutlej and not far from the north-west border. It is bounded by the Districts of Lahore on the north-east, Jhang on the north-west, and Multān on the south-west, while on the south-east it marches with the Native State of Bahāwalpur and the British District of Ferozepore. Except along the river banks and where watered by canals, the District is practically a waste of sand. The desert strip or Bār to the north of the Rāvi is a continuation of the Jhang Bār. The Gugera branch of the Chenāb Canal has now been extended to it, and the country is rapidly assuming a fertile appearance, though part of it is still desert. On either bank of the Rāvi is a strip of riverain cultivation; here inundation canals carry the water for varying distances up to 23 miles, population is fairly thick, and cultivation good. South of this tract stretches the Dhaia or central ridge of the District. Absolutely bare in a dry season, this tract produces a good crop of grass if the rains are plentiful. The head-quarters of the District are situated in the middle of it. The Dhaia is bounded on the south by the high bank which marks the ancient bed of the Beās, south of which is the Sutlej valley, watered by the Khānwāh and Upper Sohāg canals of the UPPER SUTLEJ CANAL system. The Deg torrent enters the District from Lahore, and after a course of 35 miles through the Gugera *tahsīl* flows into the Rāvi.

Geology and botany.

The District contains nothing of geological interest, being situated entirely on the alluvium. The flora is essentially of the Bār or desert type, *jand* (*Prosopis*), *van* (*Salvadora*), *karī* (*Capparis aphylla*), and a tamarisk (*Tamarix articulata*), abounding where the soil can support them; but wide stretches

show nothing but saltworts (*lāna*, *lāni*, &c.), such as *Haloxylon recurvum*, *Salsola foetida*, *Suaeda*, &c. The type is, however, changing with the spread of cultivation. In the low grounds near the Rāvi there is a good deal of *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), which may possibly be indigenous in this part of the Punjab and in Sind.

Wolves and wild cats are the principal beasts of prey. 'Ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are fairly numerous, but *nīlgai* and antelope are confined to the banks of the Rāvi on the Lahore border. Wild hog are becoming scarce as cultivation advances. Fauna.

The climate is very dry and the temperature in summer is oppressive. From May to the middle of October, and especially in June and July, the heat during the day is intense; but, except on the frequent occasions when heavy dust-storms blow, the nights are comparatively cool. The District is fairly healthy. Pneumonia is common in the winter, caused by the intense cold and dryness of the air. Fevers are prevalent, as the majority of the population live along the banks of the rivers and in the canal tracts. Climate and temperature.

The rainfall is generally scanty, the annual average ranging from 8 inches at Pākpattan to 10 inches at Montgomery. The average number of rainy days is twenty-three between April and October, and eight during the winter. Rainfall.

In the time of Alexander the District of Montgomery appears to have been held by the Malli, who occupied the cities of KAMĀLIA and HARAPPA taken by Alexander. All that is known of the history of the District during the next 2,000 years is summarized in the paragraph on Archaeology and in the articles on PĀKPATTAN and DĪPĀLPUR. After the hold of the Mughal empire had relaxed, the District was divided among a number of independent tribes engaged in a perpetual warfare with one another, and with invaders belonging to the Sikh confederacies. The most important of the Muhammadan tribes were the Kharrals, Siāls, Wattus, and Hans, while the Sikh Nakkais occupied a considerable part of the District. Between 1804 and 1810 Ranjīt Singh obtained possession of the whole District except a strip on the Sutlej, held, on payment of tribute, by the Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, and occupied in default of payment by the Lahore government in 1830. About 1830 all but the Dīpālpur *tahsīl* and the cis-Rāvi portion of Gugera was entrusted to Dīwān Sāwan Mal. The Kharrals and Siāls took the opportunity of the first Sikh War to rise against the Sikhs, but were suppressed. British influence History.

extended to the District for the first time in 1847, when an officer, under orders from the Resident at Lahore, effected a summary settlement of the land revenue. Direct British rule commenced on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, when a District was formed with its head-quarters at Pākpattan, including as much of Montgomery as now lies in the Bāri Doāb. The trans-Rāvi portion of the District was added in 1852, and the head-quarters were then moved to Gugera. In 1865, when the railway was opened, a village on the railway, thenceforward known as MONTGOMERY, became the capital.

During the Mutiny of 1857 the District formed the scene of the only rising which took place north of the Sutlej. Before the end of May, emissaries from Delhi crossed the river from Sirsa and Hissār, where open rebellion was already rife, and met with a ready reception from the Kharrals and other wild Jat clans. The District authorities, however, kept down the threatened rising till August 26, when the prisoners in jail made a desperate attempt to break loose. At the same time Ahmad Khān, a famous Kharral leader, who had been detained at Gugera, broke his arrest, and, though apprehended, was released on security, together with several other suspected chieftains. On September 16 they fled to their homes, and the whole country rose in open rebellion. Kot Kamālia was sacked, and Major Chamberlain, moving up with a small force from Multān, was besieged for some days at Chichawatni on the Rāvi. The situation at the civil station remained critical till Colonel Paton arrived with substantial reinforcements from Lahore. An attack which took place immediately after their arrival was repulsed. Several minor actions followed in the open field, until finally the rebels, driven from the plain into the wildest jungles of the interior, were utterly defeated and dispersed. Our troops then inflicted severe punishment on the insurgent clans, destroying their villages, and seizing large numbers of cattle for sale.

Archaeology.

Mounds of brick débris at HARAPPA, KAMĀLIA, Akbar, Satghara, and Bavanni mark the sites of forgotten towns. The coins found at Harappa and Satghara prove that both were inhabited in the time of the Kushan dynasty, while General Cunningham upholds the identity of Kamālia and Harappa with cities of the Malli taken by Alexander in 325 B.C. Carved and moulded bricks have been found at Bavanni and Akbar, and it is not improbable that Harappa was one of the places visited by Hiuen Tsiang. The fortified town of DĪPĀLPUR is built on an old Kushan site. The fortifications them-

selves are very ancient, though it is impossible to determine their date. All that can be said is that they are older than the visit of Tīmūr (1398). The tomb of the famous saint Bāba Farīd, at PĀKPATTAN, is supposed to have been built about 1267 and was repaired by Fīroz Shāh. The style is simple and destitute of ornament. There are shrines at Shergarh and Hujra, decorated with floral designs and dating from about 1600.

Montgomery District contains 3 towns and 1,371 villages. Its population at the last four enumerations was: (1868) 360,445, (1881) 426,529, (1891) 499,521, and (1901) 497,706. In seasons of drought large numbers of people migrate to the Chenāb Colony, where their friends or relatives have obtained grants; but when there is a prospect of a good harvest they return to their homes. The District is divided into four *tahsīls*: MONTGOMERY, GUGERA, DĪPĀLPUR, and PĀKPATTAN. The head-quarters of these *tahsīls* are at the places from which each is named. The towns are the municipalities of MONTGOMERY, the head-quarters of the District, KAMĀLIA, and PĀKPATTAN. The principal statistics of population in 1901 are shown below:— The people.

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Montgomery	1,471	2	218	76,573	52·1	− 18·2	4,732
Gugera	824	...	341	119,622	145·2	+ 5·4	3,907
Dīpālpur	978	...	458	179,735	183·8	− 0·4	6,378
Pākpattan	1,339	1	354	121,776	90·8	+ 8·8	4,046
District total	4,771*	3	1,371	497,706	104·4	− 0·4	19,063

* The only figures available for the areas of *tahsīls* are those derived from the revenue returns, and the *tahsīl* densities have been calculated on the areas given in the revenue returns for 1900-1. These returns do not always cover the whole of the country comprised in a *tahsīl*, and hence the total of the *tahsīl* areas does not agree with the District area as shown in the table above, which is the complete area as calculated by the Survey department. The tracts not included in the revenue Survey are as a rule uninhabited or very sparsely populated.

Muhammadans number 355,892, or more than 72 per cent. of the total; and there are 118,837 Hindus and 22,602 Sikhs. The density of population is considerably below the average for the Punjab (209 persons per square mile), and varies with the extent of cultivation from 52 in the Montgomery *tahsīl* to 184 in Dīpālpur. The decrease of 18 per cent. in the Montgomery *tahsīl* is due almost entirely to migration into the CHENĀB COLONY. The language of the people is a form of Western Punjābi, very much tinged by the Multāni dialect.

Castes and occupations.

Here, as in all the western Districts of the Punjab, where the influence and example of the frontier races is strong, caste is little more than a tradition, and the social unit is the tribe. Thus the terms Jat and Rājput are of the most indefinite significance, Jat including all pastoral or agricultural tribes who (being Muhammadans of Indian origin) do not distinctly claim Rājput rank. The pastoral clans inhabiting the District bear collectively the name of the 'Great Rāvi' tribes, in contradistinction to the purely agricultural classes, who are contemptuously nicknamed the 'Little Rāvi.' Their principal subdivisions include the Kāthias, who have been identified with the Kathaeans of Arrian; the Kharrals, the most turbulent and courageous of all the clans; together with the Fattiāna, Murdāna, Vainiwāl, Baghela, Wattu, and Johiya. The Great Rāvi Jats possess a fine physique, and have handsome features; they lay claim to a Rājput origin, and look down upon all who handle the plough. In former days they exercised practical sovereignty over the agricultural tribes of the lowlands. We find 56,000 persons returned as Jats and 53,000 as Rājputs in 1901. The Mahtams (12,000), Arains (34,000), and Kambohs (23,000) are hard-working tribes, the last two being, as elsewhere, first-rate cultivators. The Kharrals (21,000), Balochs (13,000), and Khokhars (8,000) are chiefly pastoral. Brāhmans number only 4,000 and Saiyids 5,000. Arorās (51,000) are the principal commercial tribe, and there are 5,000 Khattrīs and 10,000 Muhammadan Khojas. Of the artisan and menial classes, the chief are the Chūhrās (scavengers, 31,000), Julāhās (weavers, 23,000), Kumhārs (potters, 20,000), Māchhis (fishermen and water-carriers, 18,000), Mochīs (cobblers, 16,000), Nais (barbers, 7,000), Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 9,000), Kassābs (butchers, 6,000), Sonārs (goldsmiths, 4,000), and Tarkhāns (carpenters, 12,000). Chamārs, so common in the Eastern Punjab, are hardly represented. Nearly 50 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, 20 per cent. are industrial, and 5 per cent. commercial.

Christian missions.

A branch of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission was established at Montgomery in 1895. In 1901 the District contained 314 native Christians.

General agricultural conditions.

The scanty and uncertain rainfall makes systematic cultivation on unirrigated land precarious, and agriculture depends almost entirely on artificial irrigation or river floods. The prevailing soil of the District is loam, but sandy and clay soils are also found; soils impregnated with soda and other salts are

not uncommon. The spring harvest (which in 1903-4 occupied 69 per cent. of the total crops harvested) is sown from the middle of September to the middle of December; the autumn harvest is sown chiefly in June, July, and August, except cotton, which is sown as early as May.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held chiefly by small peasant proprietors, but large estates cover about 491 square miles, and lands leased from Government 229 square miles. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 4,619 square miles, as shown below:—

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Montgomery	1,472	96	33	230
Gugera	824	162	66	205
Dīpālpur	984	475	355	300
Pākpattan	1,339	331	196	260
Total	4,619	1,064	650	995

About 837 square miles were harvested in 1903-4. Wheat is the chief spring crop, covering 354 square miles; gram and barley covered 89 and 19 square miles. In the autumn, cotton is the principal crop, covering 64 square miles; rice is the chief food-crop (27 square miles), followed by the great and spiked millets (22 and 26 square miles), pulses (18 square miles), and maize (16 square miles).

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The cultivated area fluctuates violently from year to year according to the rainfall and the amount of water in the rivers; and the increasing tendency to leave the District in bad years and to seek employment in the Chenāb Colony has already been noticed. The chief prospects of improvement in the agricultural conditions lie in the direction of increased irrigation. The Sohāg Pāra Colony, established on Government lands irrigated by the canals of the Upper Sutlej system, has a population of over 25,000, cultivating about 21,000 acres. Loans for the construction of wells are popular, and during the five years ending 1904 more than Rs. 22,000 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Nothing has been done in the way of improving the quality of the crops grown.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Camels are the most important live-stock of the District, and a large proportion of the population returned as agricultural make their chief livelihood by camel-breeding. The horses bred in the country on the Lahore border had a great reputation in ancient times. The District board now maintains two horse and two donkey stallions. The stud farm of the

11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers is situated at Probynābād in the Dīpālpur *tahsīl*. The District breeds all the cattle it requires, and a considerable surplus is exported. The cows are famous as the best milkers in the Province. Buffaloes are but little used.

Irrigation. Of the total cultivated area in 1903–4, 650 square miles were irrigated, 223 square miles being supplied from wells, 103 from wells and canals, 307 from canals, and 17 from streams and tanks, in addition to 190 square miles which were irrigated or moistened by inundation from the Sutlej. Ten villages north of the Rāvi are irrigated from the Gugera branch of the Chenāb Canal, which is designed to water 45 square miles; but the chief canal irrigation is near the Sutlej from the Khānwāh and Upper and Lower Sohāg canals of the Upper Sutlej Canal system, from which it is proposed to irrigate ultimately about 400 square miles. Some small canals from the Deg and Rāvi serve a small area in the north of the District, and the spill water from the Sutlej is controlled by dams and channels in many places. Except in the riverain tracts, wells are of masonry and worked with Persian wheels by cattle; the District has 11,546 masonry wells, besides 1,536 lever wells, water-lifts, and unbricked wells.

Forests. The District, which forms a Forest division, contains 87 square miles of 'reserved' and 703 of unclassed forests under the Forest department. The forest growth consists chiefly of tamarisk (*Tamarix orientalis*), *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), leafless caper (*Capparis aphylla*), and *van* (*Salvadora oleoides*), with a considerable crop of *munj* grass (*Saccharum Sara*). In 1903–4 the total receipts were 1·7 lakhs. The wood is chiefly sold to the North-Western Railway for fuel, while the forests afford valuable fodder reserves. The District also contains 1,804 square miles of unclassed forests and Government waste under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner.

Minerals. The only mineral products are saltpetre and some beds of inferior *kankar*. Okāra contains an important saltpetre refinery. Impure carbonate of soda is also produced by burning the weed known as *khangan khār* (*Chloroxylon Griffithii*).

Arts and manufactures. Various articles, such as bed-legs, boxes, toys, spinning-wheels, &c., are made of lacquered woodwork at Pākpattan, and the industry has more than a local celebrity. The cotton fabrics of the same place are of good quality, and very good cotton prints are prepared at Kamālia. Cotton carpets are made at Kamālia and in the Central jail; and carpets, both cotton and woollen, are woven at an orphanage at Chak Bāba

Khem Singh established by Bāba Sir Khem Singh Bedi. Vessels of brass and white metal are made in a few places. Silk is used to a small extent for embroidery, and in the manufacture of *lungīs*. There are four cotton-cleaning factories in the District, at Montgomery, Dīpālpur, and Okāra. The three which were working in 1904 gave employment to 86 persons.

Commerce and trade. The principal exports are wheat, cotton, oilseeds, wool, hides, and *ghī*; and the principal imports are millets, rice, sugar, cloth, hardware, and piece-goods. Wheat, wool, cotton, and oilseeds go chiefly to Karāchi. Kamālia and Pākpattan are the only trading towns of importance.

Means of communication. The North-Western Railway from Lahore to Multān runs through the District, and takes practically all the export and import trade. The District has only 5 miles of metalled road; but as there is no wheeled traffic the want is not felt, and it is traversed in all directions by broad unmetalled roads, the most important being the trunk road from Lahore to Multān, and that from Jhang via Pākpattan to the Sutlej, which is a great route for caravans from Afghānistān bound to Delhi. The length of unmetalled roads is 1,079 miles, of which 25 are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. The Rāvi is crossed by fourteen and the Sutlej by ten ferries, but there is practically no traffic up and down these rivers.

Famine. The great famines of 1783, 1813, and 1833 all affected this District, while the famine of 1860–1 was severely felt, and there was considerable distress in 1896–7. Owing to the extremely small proportion of cultivation depending on rainfall, real famine such as occurs from a total or partial failure of the crops is not likely to affect the District; but on the other hand, the effect of the shortage of fodder for the cattle is most serious, as large numbers die, and with the half-starved animals that remain it is impossible to plough and irrigate more than half the area that can be cultivated in a good year. The area matured in the famine year 1899–1900 amounted to 65 per cent. of the normal.

District subdivisions and staff. The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, with three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is in charge of the District Treasury and another is District Judge. Montgomery is also the head-quarters of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Upper Sutlej Canals, and the Extra Assistant Conservator in charge of the Montgomery Forest division.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for the criminal justice of the District, and civil judicial work is under the District Judge. Both are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Multān Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There is one Munsif, who sits at headquarters. Burglary and cattle-theft are the chief forms of crime.

Land revenue.

The first summary settlement, made between 1848 and 1851, was based on a scrutiny of the revenue returns of the Sikhs. The main defect of the assessment was its inequality of distribution. A second summary settlement was completed in 1852, and local knowledge was then available to adjust the demand to the varying capacity and resources of estates with a considerable degree of fairness. The regular settlement was begun by Mr. Vans Agnew in 1852, and completed by Captain Elphinstone in 1856. Mr. Vans Agnew proposed a fluctuating assessment on land irrigated by canals or floods, but it was finally decided to impose a water-rent. This was to be paid for all canal-irrigated land, in addition to the ordinary revenue assessed at rates for unirrigated land; but remissions could be claimed if the supply of water failed. The total demand so fixed amounted to 3·4 lakhs.

The settlement was revised between 1868 and 1872. A system of fixed assessments was continued in the Rāvi *tahsīls* (Gugera and Montgomery), the revenue consisting of a lump sum for each well in use (Rs. 8–12–0), a charge of from 8 annas to 1 rupee per acre on all cultivation, and a rate on all new fallow of 4 or 6 annas per acre. In 1879 fluctuating assessments were introduced in the riverain villages of this tract. All cultivable land was assessed at a fixed rate of 1 or 1½ annas an acre, and a charge of Rs. 10 per wheel was levied on each well worked during the year, while, in addition, fluctuating crop-rates were framed for different forms of irrigation, varying from Rs. 1–10–0 to R. 0–12–0 per acre. Experience showed that the new system pressed hardly on the flood lands, and the rates were modified three times before 1886. In 1887 a still more lenient system was adopted, which practically assessed all crops at R. 1 an acre. This was extended to an increasing number of estates, so that by 1892–3 364 villages were under fluctuating assessments, and the demand had fallen from Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 31,000. In 1891 the Rāvi *tahsīls* again came under settlement. A fixed demand was imposed on wells, determined by the area it was estimated they could irrigate during the year. All crops actually maturing on areas

supplied by wells in excess of this estimate were liable to assessment at a rate per acre which was the same for all crops, though it varied in different tracts. The result of reassessment in the Rāvi *tahsīls* was an increase of a quarter of a lakh.

The system adopted at the regular settlement was no more successful in the Sutlej *tahsīls* (Pākpattan and Dīpālpur). It was found that the people wasted water, for which they were paying next to nothing, and the canal tracts were not yielding their fair share of the public burdens. It was therefore decided to adopt Mr. Vans Agnew's original proposals in carrying out the revised settlement. Thus the fixed revenue of a village consisted of the amount which would have been assessed if it had no source of irrigation, plus a charge for each well it contained. In addition, villages taking canal water had to pay separately a sum proportionate to the area of crops matured by its means, as calculated by the canal officer. The new Sohāg Pāra Colony, established in 1888–91, was also placed under a fluctuating assessment. Consolidated rates for land revenue and canal water were imposed, varying from Rs. 3–4–0 to Rs. 1–12–0 per cultivated acre for irrigated land, while a uniform rate of 12 annas was imposed on 'dry' land. The total assessment of the two Sutlej *tahsīls* for the year preceding the latest settlement (1897–8) was 2·2 lakhs. The latest revision was made between 1894 and 1899; and the new demand, including the estimated fluctuating revenue, was 3·5 lakhs, representing 40 per cent. of the net 'assets.' The land revenue of the whole District in the current settlement is thus about 5 lakhs, an increase of 47 per cent. on the previous assessment.

The grazing tax (*tirni*) is an inheritance from the Sikhs. Captain Elphinstone imposed it on all cattle, including well-bullocks. In 1857 the tax produced Rs. 32,000, in 1872 Rs. 1,08,000, in 1881 Rs. 48,000. In 1870 Government waste lands were divided into blocks and leased annually to farmers, who then realized grazing dues at fixed rates for all cattle grazing in their respective blocks. This system, however, led to extortion and was given up in 1879. In 1886 the Multān system was introduced, by which each *tirni*-paying village contracted to pay a fixed annual sum for a period of five years. In March, 1891, the sum for the succeeding five years was fixed at Rs. 1,41,000. The colonization of the Sandal Bār seriously curtailed the grazing-grounds, and in 1899 the system was again altered. The quinquennial assessment was retained for camels only, and the grazing for cattle, sheep, &c., was

auctioned annually in large blocks. The amount realized under the new system in 1903-4 was Rs. 46,000.

The collections of land revenue and of revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	4,87	5,36	3,41	4,19
Total revenue . .	5,82	6,62	5,18	6,54

Local and municipal. The District contains three municipalities: MONTGOMERY, KAMĀLIA, and PĀKPATTAN. Outside these, the affairs of the District are managed by a District board, whose income, derived mainly from a local rate, amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 50,000. The expenditure was Rs. 43,000, schools and dispensaries forming the largest items.

Police and jails. The regular police force consists of 449 of all ranks, of whom 21 are municipal police. The Superintendent usually has 4 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 584. There are 17 police stations, one outpost, and 5 road-posts. Trackers are enlisted in the District police force, and one is kept at each police station. They often render most valuable assistance in the pursuit of criminals and stolen cattle. The combined Central and District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 1,522 prisoners. The principal jail manufactures are carpets, matting, cotton and woollen clothing.

Education. Montgomery stands thirteenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in the literacy of its population, of whom 3·8 per cent. (6·7 males and 0·4 females) are able to read and write. The proportion is highest in the Montgomery *tahsīl*. The number of pupils under instruction was: 1,505 in 1880-1; 3,371 in 1890-1; 3,097 in 1900-1; and 3,824 in 1903-4. In the last year there were 5 secondary and 37 primary (public) schools and 2 advanced and 116 elementary (private) schools, with 125 girls in the public and 128 in the private schools. The District possesses two high schools, one the Government high school at Montgomery and the other a private school at Kamālia. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 23,000, of which fees brought in Rs. 8,000, District and municipal funds contributing Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil hospital at Montgomery town, the District possesses six outlying dispensaries. In 1904 the number of cases treated was 91,816, of whom 1,859 were in-patients,

and 3,649 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 15,000, chiefly contributed by municipal funds.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903-4 was 13,398, representing 29·9 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination.

[P. J. Fagan, *District Gazetteer* (1898-9); and *Settlement Report* (1899).]

Montgomery Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Montgomery District, Punjab, lying between 30° 16′ and 31° 2′ N. and 72° 27′ and 73° 26′ E., on both sides of the Rāvi, with an area of 1,472 square miles. The population in 1901 was 76,573, compared with 93,648 in 1891, the decrease being due to migration into the Chenāb Colony. It contains the towns of MONTGOMERY (population, 6,602), the head-quarters, and KAMĀLIA (6,976); and 218 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 78,000. The greater part of the *tahsīl* is uncultivated. It includes on the south a narrow strip of the Sutlej valley, from which it rises abruptly into the desert uplands lying between the old banks of the Beās and the Rāvi. Farther north lie the Rāvi lowlands, interspersed with great stretches of jungle, and, beyond the river, sloping gently upwards towards the fertile plateau irrigated by the Chenāb Canal. Cultivation is confined to the lands along the river, and a few scattered patches round the wells elsewhere. The scanty cultivation accounts for the low density of population, 52 persons to the square mile.

Gugera Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Montgomery District, Punjab, lying between 30° 39′ and 31° 33′ N. and 72° 59′ and 73° 45′ E., on both sides of the Rāvi, with an area of 824 square miles. The population in 1901 was 119,622, compared with 113,447 in 1891. It contains 341 villages, including Gugera, the *tahsīl* head-quarters, which was from 1852 to 1865 the head-quarters of the District. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 1,33,000. On the south, the *tahsīl* includes portions of the Sutlej valley, rising abruptly into the desert plateau of the Ganji Bār, which lies between the old bank of the Beās on the south and that of the Rāvi on the north. Below the latter lies a strip of jungle, with patches of cultivation. Farther north come the riverain tracts on both sides of the Rāvi, which are scantily irrigated by inundation canals, and, beyond the river, rise gently towards the Sandal Bār. The Deg torrent flows in a deep bed close to the northern border of the *tahsīl*, and falls into the Rāvi near Gugera.

Dīpālpur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Montgomery District, Punjab, lying between 30° 19′ and 30° 56′ N. and 73° 25′ and 74° 8′ E.,

with an area of 984 square miles. Its south-east border rests on the Sutlej. The population in 1901 was 179,735, compared with 180,455 in 1891. It contains 458 villages, including DĪPĀLPUR (population, 3,811), the head-quarters, which is a place of historical importance. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 2,73,000. The whole of the *tahsīl* lies in the lowlands between the central plateau of the Bāri Doāb and the Sutlej. There is a considerable area of waste land in the north, but the greater part is well supplied by the Khānwāh and the Upper and Lower Sohāg canals. The density, 184 persons per square mile, is thus considerably higher than in any of the other *tahsīls* of the District.

Pākpattan Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Montgomery District, Punjab, lying between 29° 58′ and 30° 38′ N. and 72° 37′ and 73° 37′ E., with an area of 1,339 square miles. It is bounded on the south-east by the Sutlej. The population in 1901 was 121,776, compared with 111,971 in 1891. It contains one town, PĀKPATTAN (population, 6,192), the head-quarters, and 354 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 2,06,000. The *tahsīl* lies wholly in the lowlands which stretch from the southern edge of the central plateau of the Bāri Doāb to the right bank of the Sutlej. The western half, except for a narrow strip along the river, is a vast waste. The eastern half is more fully cultivated, owing to the irrigation from the Khānwāh and Sohāg and Pāra canals.

Dīpālpur Village (*Dībālpur*, *Deobālpur*).—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Montgomery District, Punjab, situated in 30° 40′ N. and 73° 32′ E., in the Bāri Doāb. Population (1901), 3,811. Deobālpur, the oldest form of the name, is doubtless of religious origin. Old coins of the Indo-Scythian kings have been discovered upon the site; and Cunningham believed that the mound on which the village stands may be identified with the Daidala of Ptolemy. As a fief of Sher Khān (*c.* 1250) it became, with Lahore and Sāmāna, one of the frontier fortresses which defended the Delhi kingdom against Mongol inroads in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1285 Muhammad, son of the emperor Balban, met his death in a battle with the Mongols near Dīpālpur, and the poet Amīr Khusrū was taken prisoner. Under Alā-ud-dīn it became the head-quarters of Ghāzi Malik, afterwards the Sultān Tughlak Shāh, and from it he repelled the Mongol raids. Fīroz Shāh Tughlak visited the town in the fourteenth century, and built a large mosque outside the walls, besides bringing a canal from the Sutlej to irrigate the sur-

rounding lands. Near it a Mongol force was defeated in 1358; but though it submitted to Tīmūr (1398) and received a Mongol governor, the people attacked him suddenly, massacred the garrison, and fled to Bhatner. Jasrath, the Khokhar, besieged Dīpālpur in 1423, and Shaikh Alī, the Mongol leader, tried to take it in 1431; but the Malik-ush-Shark Imād-ul-Mulk threw troops into the fortress and the Mongols were forced to retreat. In 1524 it was stormed by Bābar, and under Akbar it became the head-quarters of one of the *sarkārs* of the province of Multān. It was still a centre of administration under Aurangzeb. The Marāthās seized it in 1758, but abandoned it shortly afterwards. A family of Afghān freebooters held it for three generations, until in 1807 the last of them was expelled by Ranjīt Singh.

Dīpālpur is situated on the old bank of the Beās, and the decay of the town is to be attributed to the shifting of that river. The restoration of the Khānwāh canal, since the British annexation, has partially revived its prosperity as a centre of local trade. The most noticeable feature in the modern town is the shrine of Bāba Lālu Jas Rāj, a saint much venerated by the higher families of Khattrīs. Dīpālpur has no trade of any importance, but possesses two factories for ginning cotton, of which one was working in 1904 and gave employment to 18 persons. It contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Harappa.—Ancient town in the District and *tahsīl* of Montgomery, Punjab, situated in 30° 38′ N. and 72° 52′ E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 1,030. It is identified by Cunningham as the town of the Malli, mentioned in Arrian as that into which a great body of Indians fled for safety, and against which Perdiccas was sent with Alexander's cavalry. The ruins extend over an area 3 miles in circumference, covered with fragments of large bricks. The principal remains occupy a mound forming an irregular square, with sides about half a mile in length. On the western side, where the mass of ruins lies, the mound rises to a height of 60 feet, and encloses solid walls built of huge bricks, apparently belonging to some extensive building. Coins of early date have been picked up amongst the débris. Tradition assigns the foundation of the ancient city to an eponymous Rājā Harappa. The place is now a village of no importance, but was once the head-quarters of a *tahsīl*.

Kamālia (*Kot Kamālia*).—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Montgomery, Punjab, situated in 30° 43′ N. and 72° 40′ E.,

27 miles west of Montgomery town and 14 from Chīchāwatni station on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,976. It is identified by Cunningham as one of the towns of the Malli taken by Alexander. The modern town was founded by a Kharral chief named Khān Kamāl in the fourteenth century. In 1857 the insurgent tribes held the place for a week, and completely sacked it. The municipality was created in 1868. Its income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 9,300, and the expenditure Rs. 8,700. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 8,800, derived mainly from octroi, and the expenditure Rs. 10,200. Since the British annexation a brisk trade in the produce of the Rāvi lowlands has sprung up, and the importance of Kamālia has been immensely increased by the opening of the North-Western Railway. The town is now a place of considerable commerce, dealing in wheat, grain, and pulses from the surrounding villages and Jhang; *gur* and sugar from Jullundur and Amritsar; piece-goods from Karāchi, Amritsar, and Delhi. The exports are chiefly cotton, *ghī*, and wool. Excellent cotton prints and carpets are manufactured. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a private high school, and a dispensary.

Montgomery Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of the same name, Punjab, situated in 30° 39′ N. and 73° 8′ E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,602. In 1865 the village of Sāhīwāl was selected as the head-quarters of the District and renamed after Sir Robert Montgomery, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Situated in the most arid and dreary part of the uplands between the Rāvi and Sutlej, the station is almost unequalled for dust, heat, and general dreariness, but is not unhealthy. It has no commercial or industrial importance, and merely consists of a bazar and the residences of the District officials. The Central jail situated here usually contains about 1,500 prisoners. The municipality was constituted in 1867. Its income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 13,100. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 16,600, chiefly derived from octroi and school fees; and the expenditure was Rs. 15,200. It maintains a girls' school and a dispensary. The high school is managed by the Educational department. The town contains two factories for ginning cotton, of which one was working in 1904 and gave employment to 37 persons.

Pākpattan Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Montgomery District, Punjab, situated in 30°

21′ N. and 73° 24′ E., 29 miles south-east of Montgomery station on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,192. Pākpattan is the ancient Ajodhan, which probably derived its name from the Yaudheya tribe (the modern Johiyas). From a very early date it was a place of importance, as the principal ferry across the Sutlej and the meeting-place of the great western roads from Dera Ghāzi Khān and Dera Ismail Khān. The fort is said to have been captured by Sabuktagīn in 977–8 and by Ibrāhīm Ghaznivid in 1079–80. The town owes its sanctity and modern name, 'the holy ferry,' to the shrine of the great Muhammadan saint Shaikh-ul-Islām, Farīd-ul-Hakk-wa-ud-Dīn, Shakar Ganj (1173–1265), which was visited by Ibn Batūta (1334). The town was besieged by Shaikha, the Khokhar, in 1394, and in 1398 was visited by Tīmūr, who spared such of the inhabitants as had not fled, out of respect for the shrine of the saint. It was the scene of two of Khizr Khān's victories over generals of the Delhi court (1401 and 1405). The shrine of Bāba Farīd attracts crowds of worshippers, its sanctity being acknowledged as far as Afghānistān and Central Asia. The principal festival is at the Muharram.

The municipality was created in 1867. During the ten years ending 1902–3 the income averaged Rs. 7,200, and the expenditure Rs. 7,000. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 8,400, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,300. Pākpattan is a town of considerable commercial importance, importing wheat, cotton, oilseeds, and pulses from the surrounding villages, *gur* and refined sugar from Amritsar, Jullundur, and the United Provinces, piece-goods from Amritsar, Delhi, and Karāchi, and fruits from Afghānistān. The exports consist principally of cotton, wheat, and oilseeds. The town has a local manufacture of silk *lungīs* and lacquer-work. It contains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary. From 1849 to 1852 it was the head-quarters of the District.

Lahore District (*Lāhaur*).—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab, lying between 30° 38′ and 31° 54′ N. and 73° 38′ and 74° 58′ E., with an area of 3,704 square miles. In shape it is nearly square, its south-east side resting on the Sutlej, beyond which lies Ferozepore. It is bounded by the Districts of Siālkot and Amritsar on the north-east, by Gujrānwāla on the north-west, and by Montgomery on the south-west. The District falls naturally into four distinct parts. To the north-west the Rāvi runs parallel with its border and cuts off about 900 square miles of the Rechna Doāb, mostly included in the Sharakpur *tahsīl*—a barren tract, three-fourths of which lies

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

waste, while the Muhammadan cultivators of the remainder show a marked inferiority in both effort and ability to the Hindus south of the Rāvi. The Rāvi alluvial tract, or Bet, stretches for 300 square miles along the south bank of the river, a low-lying country, bare and desolate, and constantly subject to diluvion. In striking contrast to it is the Lahore MĀNJHA, a plateau of 1,600 square miles, bounded north and south by high banks, which look down on the valley of the Rāvi to the north and the old bed of the Beās to the south. Formerly a wilderness, the Mānjha has been turned by the Bāri Doāb Canal into a fertile and prosperous tract. South of the Mānjha lies the old valley of the Beās, a low-lying triangular patch of broken country, known as the Hithār, inundated by the Sutlej. Besides the Sutlej and Rāvi, the only stream of any importance is the Degh torrent, which traverses the Sharakpur *tahsīl*. There are no hills of any kind.

Geology and botany.

The District is of no geological interest, as its soil is entirely alluvial. The indigenous flora in the south-west is that of the western Punjab, but only on a meagre scale. Trees are largely planted. Indigenous kinds are rare, except on the waste lands, where, before the construction of recent canal extensions, miles of scrub existed, composed chiefly of *van* (*Salvadora oleoides*), *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), and *kari* or *kair* (*Capparis aphylla*). The tamarisk-tree (*Tamarix articulata*), found throughout the drier parts of the Punjab, is abundant and conspicuous. The *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is sometimes naturalized, and often planted.

Fauna.

Wolves are occasionally met with in the low-lying wastes of the Chūniān *tahsīl* and in parts of Sharakpur. In the Chānga Mānga forest *nīlgai* and wild hog are to be found. The fox, jackal, and wild cat are common. Game birds are few.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall.

The climate of Lahore does not differ from that of the Punjab plains in general, save that it is moister in June owing to the canal irrigation. The monsoon as a rule lasts a very few days, and the great heat of July and August is rendered more intolerable by the excessive moisture in the air. The average annual rainfall varies from 22 inches on the north-east border to 13 inches on the south-west.

History.

The history of the District is that of its chief towns, LAHORE and KASŪR. It was created in 1849, when the Punjab was annexed, and the greater part of the Sharakpur *tahsīl* was added in 1855. During the Mutiny of 1857, a plot among the sepoys at Mīān Mīr to seize the fort of Lahore was fortunately discovered in time, and frustrated by the disarming of the

mutinous regiments under the guns of a battery of horse artillery, supported by a British infantry regiment. Throughout the rebellion Lahore continued in a disturbed state. In July the 26th Native Infantry Regiment mutinied at Miān Mīr, and, after murdering some of their officers, succeeded in effecting their escape under cover of a dust-storm. They were, however, overtaken on the banks of the Rāvi, and destroyed by a force under Mr. Cooper, Deputy-Commissioner of Amritsar. The strictest precautions were adopted in and around the city, until the fall of Delhi removed all further cause of apprehension.

Archaeology.

The only pre-Muhammadan remains are a number of mounds on the Gujrānwāla border. They have never been excavated, but coins of the Indo-Parthian and Kushan dynasties have been found, as well as a few fragments of terra-cotta figures. For the principal antiquities of the District see LAHORE CITY.

The people.

The District contains 7 towns and 1,533 villages. Its population at the last four enumerations was: (1868) 788,409, (1881) 924,106, (1891) 1,075,379, and (1901) 1,162,109. In the last decade there was a marked decrease in the population of the Sharakpur *tahsīl* and of the Rāvi valley, and a slight decrease in the Sutlej lowlands, while the population of the Mānjha and of Lahore city increased largely. The District is divided into the four *tahsīls* of Lahore, Chūniān, Kasūr, and Sharakpur, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of LAHORE, the administrative head-quarters of the Province and the District, KASŪR, KHEM KARAN, PATTĪ, CHŪNIĀN, KHUDIĀN, and SHARAKPUR.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Lahore	730	1	372	474,181	649.6	+ 10.2	33,807
Chūniān	1,166	2	430	257,281	220.7	+ 11.4	7,436
Kasūr	820	3	345	311,690	380.1	+ 11.1	7,069
Sharakpur	888	1	386	118,957	133.9	− 10.9	3,119
District total	3,704	7	1,533	1,162,109	313.7	+ 8.0	51,431

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total area of the District is that given in the Census Report.

Muhammadans number 717,519, or 62 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 276,375, or 24 per cent.; and Sikhs, 159,701, or

14 per cent. Lahore city contains the head-quarters of several religious organizations, including branches of the Arya Samāj and of the Sanātan Dharm Sabha, two influential Hindu societies. The density is 314 persons per square mile, which is very much higher than the Provincial average (209). It varies from 650 in the Lahore *tahsīl*, which includes the city, to 134 in the Sharakpur *tahsīl*, three-quarters of which is uncultivated. Punjābi is the language both of the District and of the city, though Urdū is known and on occasions used by most of the city folk.

Castes and occupations.

Jats (192,000) are the most important tribe. The Sikh Jat is a better cultivator and a better fighter than the Hindu or Muhammadan, and the Sikh of the MĀNJHA has been described in the article on AMRITSAR DISTRICT. Next to the Jats in numbers come the market-gardener tribe of Arains (128,000), who are settled on either bank of the Rāvi. Rājputs (60,000) here, as elsewhere, are poor farmers and heavily in debt. Kambohs (23,000) and Dogars (8,000) are agricultural and pastoral tribes. The Mahtams (10,000) are a wild tribe, proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act. Brāhmans number 25,000 and Saiyids 10,000. Commercial castes include the Khojas (17,000), who are Muhammadans, the Khattrīs (42,000), and the Aroras (38,000), who are almost all Hindus, with a few Sikhs. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 44,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 34,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 40,000), Kumhārs (potters, 40,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 24,000), and Lohārs (blacksmiths, 16,000) are the most important; and of the menials, the Chūhrās (scavengers, 127,000), Māchhis (fishermen and water-carriers, 28,000), Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 20,000), Chhīmbās and Dhobis (washermen, 18,000), and Nais (barbers, 16,000). The Mīrāsīs (village minstrels) number 13,000. Other castes which appear in strength are the Kashmīrīs (16,000), who are immigrants from Kashmīr, and generally live by wool-weaving; and the mendicants (15,000). The Labānas (11,000) were formerly carriers, but their trade having been superseded by the railway they have now taken to cultivation. About 40 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions.

The District contained 2,990 native Christians in 1901. Lahore was occupied in 1849 by the American Presbyterian Mission, which has out-stations at KASŪR and Wāgah: the principal institution is the Forman Christian College. The Church Missionary Society, which established a branch at Lahore in 1867, maintains a Divinity School for the purpose

of training native Christians as clergy and catechists, and also a settlement at the village of Clarkābād. The Methodist Episcopal Mission started work at Lahore in 1883. The Punjab Religious Book Society has its central depository in Lahore, for supplying religious and other works in English and in the vernacular languages.

General agricultural conditions.

With a rainfall ranging from 20 inches in the east to 8 inches in the west, cultivation naturally depends mainly on artificial irrigation. The soil is for the most part loam, varying in fertility according to the amount of sand it contains. In the low-lying land where surface drainage collects, the soil is stiff, with little sand. In the river tracts a pure alluvial loam is found, and the east of the Kasūr Mānjha is formed of good fertile land covered with a slight coating of sand. In places a still sandier soil occurs, fit only for growing the inferior pulses; and there are, chiefly in the low-lying river lands, considerable tracts of sandy and salt-impregnated soils which are worthless even under irrigation. In the Mānjha, however, the uncultivated waste is almost entirely confined to tracts to which the Bāri Doāb Canal has not been extended. In the western Mānjha the rainfall is too feeble and uncertain to ripen crops by itself; and where there is no irrigation, the cultivated land is surrounded by an area of waste which serves as a catchment area for the rainfall.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held almost entirely by small peasant proprietors, large estates covering about 202 square miles and lands leased from Government 90 square miles. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903–4 is 3,594 square miles, as shown below:—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Lahore	730	500	322	96
Chūniān	1,161	671	538	275
Kasūr	816	660	436	77
Sharakpur	887	291	259	357
Total	3,594	2,122	1,555	805

Improvements in agricultural practice.

Wheat, the chief crop of the spring harvest, occupied 801 square miles, gram 236 square miles, and barley only 33 square miles. In the autumn harvest, cotton, the chief crop, covered 193 square miles, while maize is the principal food-grain (123 square miles), followed by rice (60) and great millet (38).

The area under cultivation increased by 8 per cent. during the ten years ending 1901, and the tendency is for it still to

rise, partly owing to the extension of canal irrigation and partly from the increased pressure of the population on the soil. In 1896–7 a colony was established on 35,000 acres of state lands irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal in the Chūniān *tahsīl*, and an additional area of 4,000 acres was thrown open in 1903. In this colony 24 new villages have been founded, the land having either been sold, or leased to carefully selected occupancy tenants. Little has been done to improve the quality of the seeds sown, though experiments in growing indigo and cultivating the *bāra* variety of rice have been made. Loans for the construction of wells are growing in popularity, and more than Rs. 40,000 was advanced during the five years ending 1903–4 under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Loans for the purchase of bullocks and seed amounted to Rs. 1,88,000 in the same period.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Few cattle are bred in the District, as most of the cultivators are supplied by itinerant dealers from Hissār, Multān, Montgomery, or Bahāwalpur with picked animals suitable for well and plough-work, while the north of the District is supplied chiefly from Amritsar, Gujrānwāla, and Jhang. The cattle found in the Mānjha present, in strength and condition, a great contrast to the weakly half-starved animals of the Rāvi and Sutlej valleys, partly because the Mānjha people can better afford the luxury of good cattle, and partly because only the strongest animals are able to stand the work entailed by the deep Mānjha wells, the heavy ploughing of the canal-irrigated lands, and the long distances to which produce has to be transported in carts. There is a large trade in *ghī* and milk in the villages within easy reach of Lahore. Horses and ponies are most numerous in the Mānjha; 5 pony stallions are kept by the District board and 14 by the Army Remount department; 5 donkey stallions are kept by the District board and 13 by the Army Remount department. There are not many mules in the District, but donkeys are largely used as pack animals. Large numbers of sheep and goats are kept, and camels are used both as pack animals and for riding.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4, 1,555 square miles, or 73 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area 543 square miles were supplied from wells, 77 from wells and canals, 881 from canals, and 54 from streams and tanks. In addition, 116 square miles, or nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area, are subject to inundation from the Rāvi and Sutlej. On the left bank of the Rāvi the greater part of the Mānjha is irrigated by the BĀRI DOĀB CANAL, while the low-

lying lands of the Sutlej are irrigated from wells and by the Katora, Khānwāh, and Upper Sohāg canals of the UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS system. In the Rāvi valley, and in the alluvial land on the north bank of the Sutlej, cultivation depends largely on river inundation. In the Sharakpur *tahsīl*, north of the Rāvi, wells afford the only permanent irrigation, supplemented by inundation and channel irrigation from the Degh stream. There are 15,461 masonry wells, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 221 lever wells, water-lifts, and unbricked wells.

Forests. The District contains 23 square miles of 'reserved' and 187 of unclassed forests under the Forest department. The most important is the Chānga Mānga plantation, a 'reserved' forest with an area of 37 square miles, chiefly covered with *shīsham*, which is irrigated from the Bāri Doāb Canal. The Shāhdara plantation, another 'reserved' forest, has an area of 2 square miles. In 1903-4 the total forest receipts were 2·1 lakhs. In addition, 19 square miles are held as Reserves by the Military department, and 429 acres of unclassed forest are under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner.

Minerals. *Kankar* is found in most parts, and saltpetre is produced to some extent, chiefly in the Sharakpur *tahsīl*. There are no other mineral products of any value.

Arts and manufactures. Arts and manufactures are mostly confined to Lahore city, and comprise chiefly the making of cotton fabrics, vegetable oils, ivory bangles, leather, furniture, and bricks, and printing on cloth. In all parts common cotton cloth is woven, and cotton cleaning, baling, and pressing are carried on. The District contains 20 cotton-ginning factories, 7 cotton-presses, and one combined ginning and pressing factory, which give employment to a total of 1,434 persons. The great factory centres are LAHORE, CHŪNIĀN, and KASŪR. In addition, Lahore city contains two cotton-spinning and weaving mills, employing 771 hands, the North-Western Railway workshops with 4,669 employés, an iron foundry with 57, an oil and flour-mill with 65, and two printing presses with 229. At Kasūr leather and cotton carpets are manufactured.

Commerce and trade. Lahore city is the commercial centre of the District, but Kasūr, Chūniān, and Raiwind are important for local trade. Large quantities of wheat, cotton, and oilseeds are exported to Karāchi, and cotton-seed to Ferozepore. The chief imports are piece-goods, brass and copper vessels, and iron; while Lahore city and cantonment import a great variety of supplies for their inhabitants. At Lahore are the head-quarters of the

Punjab Banking Company, with a branch in the cantonment, and branches of the Alliance Bank of Simla, the Commercial Bank of India, and the National Bank of India.

Means of communication.

Lahore is the point of junction of railways from Karāchi, Peshāwar, and Delhi, and the head-quarters of the North-Western State Railway. A branch from Ferozepore joins the Karāchi line at Raiwind, and the Tarn Tāran-Pattī section of the Amritsar-Pattī branch was opened in December, 1906. The grand trunk road passes through Lahore, and an important metalled road runs from Lahore to Ferozepore. The total length of metalled roads is 199 miles, and of unmetalled roads 856 miles. Of these, 103 miles of metalled and 17 of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. Besides these, the roads along the banks of the main branches of the Bāri Doāb Canal are perhaps the best unmetalled roads in the District. The grand trunk road crosses the Rāvi by a bridge of boats, and wheeled traffic can also pass over the railway bridge. There are twenty-seven ferries on the Rāvi; those on the Sutlej are maintained by the Ferozepore District board.

Famine.

A severe famine occurred in 1759, and the District was devastated by the terrible distress of 1783. Subsequent famines occurred in 1813, 1823, 1833, 1867, and 1896. The construction of the Bāri Doāb Canal has now, however, rendered the District practically secure from famine, except as regards the unirrigated Sharakpur *tahsīl*, which is in course of protection. In 1896–7 an area of 625 square miles was affected; the highest daily average relieved in any week was 10,425, and the total amount expended was Rs. 64,000. In 1899–1900 the whole of the Sharakpur *tahsīl* (894 square miles) was affected; but the highest daily average relieved in any week was only 2,559, and the expenditure was Rs. 34,000.

District subdivisions and staff.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by eight Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is the subdivisional officer in charge of the Kasūr outpost. There are four *tahsīls*, each under a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*. Lahore is the head-quarters of the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, an Assistant Conservator of Forests, a Superintending Engineer, and two Executive Engineers of the Canal department.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, while civil judicial work is under a District Judge, supervised by the Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Lahore Civil Division, which includes this District

only. The District Judge is assisted by a Subordinate Judge and four Munsifs, one for each *tahsīl*, those for Lahore and Sharakpur both sitting at Lahore, and those for Kasūr and Chūniān at the *tahsīl* head-quarters. A Small Cause Court Judge also sits at Lahore. The criminal work of the District is heavy. Dacoities have, however, decreased of late, owing to the strenuous measures that have been taken in conjunction with the Ferozepore local authorities to suppress them.

Land revenue.

The Sikhs collected revenue in their usual way—taking one-quarter of the gross produce in kind, or levying acreage rates in cash on the more valuable crops, while in some cases Rs. 12 were paid in a lump sum on the land irrigated by a single well. A great part of the District was granted in *jāgīr*, and the land reserved by the State was partly farmed out to lessees, who exacted the legal amount and as much more as they dared. The cultivator, whether owner or not, was responsible for the revenue, and the distinction between owner and occupier was hardly recognized.

After annexation in 1849, a summary settlement was made, based on a deduction of 10 per cent. from the assumed value of the kind-rents taken by the Sikhs. In each *tahsīl*, however, the reduced assessment was pitched too high. The demand was rigid and payable in cash, so that, when prices began to fall rapidly, a bad harvest in 1851 completed the general distress and amplified the growing distrust of the British revenue system. The regular settlement began in 1852 with grants of large *ad interim* reductions to the distressed villages, whereby the people were induced to return to their homes. The settlement report, completed in 1856, showed an all-round deduction of 10 per cent. on the summary settlement. The relief thus given seems to have been sufficient; and the rise in prices which followed on the drought of 1861 made the assessment very moderate, so that by 1864 the resources of the people had generally doubled. The revised settlement took one-sixth of the gross value of the produce as the share of Government, and distributed the result thus obtained over all villages by an acreage rate. In addition, a separate assessment was fixed on every well and every acre of canal irrigation. The result was an increase of 33 per cent. on the regular settlement. The settlement was a rigid one, and rates were firmly adhered to, with the natural result that the distribution of an assessment, moderate in the aggregate, fell lightly on some villages and unduly heavily on others. In 1888 the District once more came under settlement. It was found that village prices had risen

20 to 25 per cent., and that cultivation had increased 33 per cent., almost entirely owing to the extension of the Bāri Doāb Canal to the uplands of the Mānjha, while the population had risen 36 per cent. The half net 'assets,' calculated at produce rates, amounted to 14 lakhs. The initial demand of the new settlement was 9½ lakhs. The average assessment on 'dry' land is R. 0-9-6 (maximum, 15 annas; minimum, 4 annas), and that on 'wet' land Rs. 6-5-0 (maximum, Rs. 12; minimum, 4 annas). The demand, including cesses, for 1903-4 was 12·5 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 4·4 acres.

The collections of land revenue and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	7,00	8,22	10,21	10,47
Total revenue . .	11,58	16,31	25,80	26,62

Local and municipal. The District contains seven municipalities: LAHORE, KASŪR, KHEM KARAN, PATTĪ, CHŪNIĀN, KHUDIĀN, and SHARAKPUR. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 1,22,895, mainly derived from a local rate. A large portion of the income is expended on public works.

Police and jails. The police force consists of 1,663 men of all ranks, including 70 cantonment and 685 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has 2 Assistants, 2 Deputy-Superintendents (one in charge of Lahore city and the other in charge of the Kasūr subdivision), and 10 inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 1,387, besides some 12 town watchmen in Pattī and Sharakpur. There are twenty-five police stations. Lahore city contains three jails—the Central jail, District jail, and female penitentiary, all under one Superintendent. The Central jail has accommodation for 1,721 prisoners, the District jail for 578, and the female penitentiary for 364.

Education. Lahore stands eighth among the twenty-eight Punjab Districts in literacy, 4·4 per cent. of its population in 1901 being able to read and write (7·4 per cent. males and 0·7 females). The proportion is highest in the Lahore *tahsīl*. The number of pupils under instruction was 6,279 in 1880-1, 14,437 in 1890-1, 19,271 in 1900-1, and 18,370 in 1903-4. In the last year the District contained 5 Arts colleges, 3 professional colleges, 28 secondary schools, 112 primary schools, 8 special public schools, and 8 advanced and 154 elementary private schools,

with 1,802 girls in public and 1,182 girls in private schools. The Arts colleges are: the Government, Forman Christian, Dayānand, Islāmiya, and Oriental Colleges; the professional colleges are the Medical, Law, and Government Central Training Colleges. Other special institutions are: the Normal School, the Mayo School of Arts, the Medical School, the Railway Technical School, the Veterinary School, the Victoria Hindu Technical Institute, and classes in Yūnāni and Vedic medicine. All these institutions are in Lahore city. The District possesses 13 high schools for boys, one at Kasūr, and the rest, of which 3 are for European boys, at Lahore. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 10,08,000, of which the District fund contributed Rs. 29,000, municipal funds Rs. 23,000, and Government Rs. 6,16,000. There was also an income of Rs. 2,04,000 from school fees and Rs. 1,36,000 from other sources.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The medical institutions in Lahore city are the Mayo and Lady Aitchison Hospitals, and two dispensaries, one maintained by the municipality, and one for females by the American Presbyterian Mission. There is a hospital at Kasūr, and six outlying dispensaries. In 1904, 130,300 cases were treated, of whom 4,666 were in-patients, and 10,395 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 1,00,000, of which municipal funds contributed Rs. 20,000. The Punjab Lunatic Asylum is situated at Lahore, as also are the Medical and Veterinary Colleges.

Vaccination.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903-4 was 35,437, representing 30·9 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act has been extended to Lahore city.

[G. C. Walker, *District Gazetteer* (1893-4), *Settlement Report* (1894), and *Customary Law of the Main Tribes in the Lahore District* (1894); Saiyid Muhammad Latīf, *Lahore, its History*, &c. (1892).]

Lahore Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, lying between 31° 14′ and 31° 44′ N. and 74° 0′ and 74° 40′ E, with an area of 730 square miles, of which three-fourths lie in the tract known as the MĀNJHA, and the rest in the Rāvi lowlands. It is traversed by the Rāvi, the northern high bank of which roughly coincides with the northern borders of the *tahsīl*. The upland portion of the *tahsīl* is irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal. The population in 1901 was 474,181, compared with 430,378 in 1891. Its head-quarters are at LAHORE CITY (population, 186,884), and it also contains 372 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,90,000.

Kasūr Subdivision.—Subdivision of Lahore District, Punjab, consisting of the KASŪR and CHŪNIĀN *tahsīls*.

Chūniān Tahsil.—South-western tahsīl of Lahore District, Punjab, lying between 30° 38′ and 31° 22′ N. and 73° 38′ and 74° 29′ E., with an area of 1,161 square miles, about half of which lies in the lowlands beneath the old bank of the Beās. It extends from the Sutlej right across the MĀNJHA, including a narrow strip of country beyond the Rāvi. The lowlands are irrigated by the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, and the Mānjha portion by the Bāri Doāb Canal. The population in 1901 was 257,281, compared with 230,197 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of CHŪNIĀN (population, 8,959), and it also contains the town of KHUDIĀN (3,401) and 430 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3,25,000.

Kasūr Tahsīl.—South-eastern tahsīl of Lahore District, Punjab, lying between 30° 54′ and 31° 27′ N. and 74° 13′ and 74° 58′ E., on the north bank of the Sutlej, with an area of 816 square miles, of which two-thirds belong to the tract known as the MĀNJHA and the remainder to the lowlands beneath the old bank of the Beās. The Mānjha portion is irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Cānal, and the southern lowlands by the Katora Inundation Canal. The population in 1901 was 311,690, compared with 280,647 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of KASŪR (22,022), and it also contains the towns of KHEM KARAN (6,083) and PATTĪ (8,187), and 345 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3,71,000. The battle-field of SOBRAON lies in this *tahsīl*.

Sharakpur Tahsīl.—Northern *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, lying between 31° 15′ and 31° 54′ N. and 73° 38′ and 74° 29′ E., with an area of 887 square miles, of which about three-quarters are almost barren waste, and hence the density of population (134 persons per square mile) is much below the District average. The western portion of the *tahsīl* lies in the upland plateau of the Rechna Doāb, and the south-western corner is irrigated by the Chenāb Canal. The rest lies in the lowlands of the Degh river. The population in 1901 was 118,957, compared with 133,457 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of SHARAKPUR (4,474), and it also contains 386 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 1,69,000.

Chūniān Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 30° 58′ N. and

74° 0′ E., 8 miles from Chānga Mānga on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 8,959. The town stands on the high bank of the old bed of the Beās. It is the local centre through which the grain and cotton of the *tahsīl* pass to the railway. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 15,200, and the expenditure Rs. 16,300. The income for 1903–4 was Rs. 15,600, derived mainly from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 21,300. The town has little trade, and the only industry of any importance is cotton-ginning. There are 8 ginning factories, 6 of which in 1904 gave employment to 259 persons. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Kasūr Town.—Head-quarters of the subdivision and *tahsīl* of the same name, in Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 31° 8′ N. and 74° 28′ E., upon the north bank of the old bed of the Beās, on the North-Western Railway and on the Ferozepore road, 34 miles south-east of Lahore city; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,209 miles, from Bombay 1,237, and from Karāchi 778. Population (1901), 22,022, of whom 5,327 are Hindus and 16,257 Muhammadans. Tradition refers its origin to Kusa, son of Rāma, and brother of Loh or Lava, the founder of Lahore. It is certainly a place of great antiquity, and General Cunningham identified it with one of the places visited by Hiuen Tsiang in the seventh century A. D. A Rājput city seems to have occupied the modern site before the earliest Muhammadan invasion; but Kasūr does not appear in history until late in the Muhammadan period, when it was settled by a Pathān colony from the east of the Indus. These immigrants entered the town either in the reign of Bābar or in that of his grandson Akbar, and founded a considerable principality, with territory on both sides of the Sutlej. When the Sikhs rose to power, they experienced great opposition from the Pathāns of Kasūr; and, though the chiefs of the Bhangī confederacy stormed the town in 1763, and again in 1770, and succeeded for a while in holding the entire principality, the Pathān leaders re-established their independence in 1794, and resisted many subsequent attacks. In 1807, however, Kutb-ud-dīn Khān, their last chieftain, was forced to give way before Ranjīt Singh, and retired to his property at MAMDOT, beyond the Sutlej. The town of Kasūr was then incorporated in the kingdom of Lahore. It consists of an aggregation of fortified hamlets, standing on the upland bank and overlooking the alluvial valleys of the Beās and the Sutlej. The Afghān element has now

declined. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 52,800, and the expenditure Rs. 50,900. The income and expenditure for 1903-4 were Rs. 60,400 and Rs. 54,500 respectively. The chief source of income was octroi (Rs. 50,000), while the main items of outlay were conservancy (Rs. 4,000), education (Rs. 8,500), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 6,300), and administration (Rs. 18,800). Kasūr is now, next to Lahore, the most important town in the District. It is the centre of local trade, and exports grain and cotton to the annual value of 10 lakhs. Harness and other leathern goods are manufactured, and there are 4 cotton-ginning and 2 cotton-pressing factories, which in 1904 employed 436 hands. The chief educational institution is the Anglo-vernacular high school maintained by the municipality. An industrial school formerly existed, but is now extinct. The town also contains a hospital, and since 1899 has been an out-station of the American Presbyterian Mission.

Khem Karan.—Town in the Kasūr *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 31° 9′ N. and 74° 34′ E., 7 miles from Kasūr town, on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,083. The Kasūr branch of the Bāri Doāb Canal flows near the town, and the population, which is mainly agricultural, is well-to-do. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,200, and the expenditure Rs. 4,800. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 5,700, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,200. The town has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality.

Khudiān.—Town in the Chūniān *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 30° 59′ N. and 74° 17′ E., on the Multān-Ferozepore road, 12 miles south-west of Kasūr. Population (1901), 3,401, chiefly agriculturists. The Katora Inundation Canal of the UPPER SUTLEJ system runs close to the town. The municipality was created in 1875. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 2,300. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 2,700, derived chiefly from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,400. The town contains a dispensary.

Lahore City (*Lāhaur*).—Capital of the Punjab and of the Division and District which take their names from it, situated in 31° 35′ N. and 74° 20′ E., on the river Rāvi, at the junction of railway lines from Karāchi, Peshāwar, and Calcutta: distance by rail from Calcutta, 1,252 miles; Bombay, 1,280; Karāchi,

784; and Delhi, 298. The city is the second largest in the Province; and the population, excluding that of the cantonment, was 138,878 in 1881, 159,597 in 1891, and 186,884 in 1901. The population in 1901 included 113,253 Muhammadans, 62,922 Hindus, 5,964 Sikhs, and 4,199 Christians.

Though legend attributes the founding of Lahore or Lohāwarāna to Lava, the son of Rāma, it is not probable that Lahore was founded before the first century A.D., as we neither find it mentioned in connexion with Alexander, nor is it described by Strabo or Pliny. On the other hand, it may possibly be the Labokla of Ptolemy, as Amakatis, which is mentioned by that author as near Labokla, has been identified by Cunningham with the ruins of Ambā Kāpi, about 25 miles from Lahore. The first certain historical record of Lahore is, however, that of Hiuen Tsiang, who mentions it as a large Brāhmanical city visited by him in A.D. 630 on his way to Jullundur. About this time it is probable that the capital of the kingdom of Lahore was transferred to Siālkot, as Alberūni speaks of Lahore as a province whose capital was Mandhūkūr, and it is noticeable that Al Masūdi makes no mention of Lahore.

At the end of the tenth century the kingdom of Lahore was in the hands of a line of Brāhman kings, and in A.D. 988 Jai Pāl, the reigning monarch, was decisively beaten by Sabuktagīn. Mahmūd did not visit Lahore for more than twenty years after his first invasion of the Punjab, though he defeated Jai Pāl in 1001 and Anand Pāl in 1008. Lahore city was not at this time a place of great importance. In 1034 Lahore was seized by Nialtigīn, the revolted governor of Multān. He, however, was expelled, and in 1036 Lahore was made the capital of the Ghaznivid dominions east of the Indus. A final insurrection by the Hindus at Lahore in 1042 was quelled by Maudūd, and the city was left in charge of Malik Ayāz, whom Muhammadan tradition regards as the founder. During the reign of the first eight Ghaznivid princes Lahore was governed by viceroys as the head-quarters of a province, but during the reign of Masūd III (1099–1114) it was made the seat of government of the empire. After Masūd's death Muhammad Bahlīm, governor of Lahore, rebelled against Bahrām Shah in 1119, but was defeated; and in 1153 Khusrū Shāh again transferred the seat of government to Lahore, where it remained till 1193. The city was put to ransom by Muhammad of Ghor in 1181, and taken in 1186. From this time onwards Lahore was the centre of the opposition

to the authorities at Delhi, while subject to the constant incursions of the turbulent Khokhars, who devastated the country round in 1205. On the death of Muhammad of Ghor in 1206 Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak was crowned at Lahore; his lieutenant Kubācha lost the city to Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz in 1206, but it was recovered by Kutb-ud-dīn in the same year. From the death of Arām Shāh in 1211 the province of Lahore became the bone of contention between Altamsh at Delhi, Nāsir-ud-dīn Kubācha at Multān, and Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz at Ghazni. Yalduz in 1215 took Lahore from Nāsir-ud-dīn; but Altamsh defeated him in the following year, and made himself master of the city in 1217. On the death of Altamsh in 1236, Malik Alā-ud-dīn Jāni of Lahore broke out in revolt; and after he had been defeated and killed, Kabi-Khān-i-Ayāz of Lahore likewise rebelled in 1238, but submitted later.

Then follows a century during which Lahore lay at the mercy of incessant Mongol raids. It was taken by them in 1241, and put to ransom in 1246. The city was rebuilt by Balban in 1270; but in 1285 the Mongols returned, and Balban's son, prince Muhammad, was slain in an encounter on the banks of the Rāvi, the poet Amīr Khusrū being captured at the same time. Muhammad's son, Kai Khusrū, was appointed governor of the Punjab in his stead, but was murdered in 1287. The suburb of Mughalpura was founded about this time by Mongol settlers, and Dua the Chaghatai made a raid on Lahore in 1301. Under Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī, Ghāzī Malik, afterwards the emperor Tughlak Shāh, received charge of the territories of Dīpālpur and Lahore as a warden of the marches against the Mongols, an office he seems to have discharged with some success. However, the Khokhars took Lahore in 1342, and again in 1394, when it was recovered by Sārang Khān. In 1398 Lahore was taken by a detachment of Tīmūr's army, and seems to have lain desolate till it was rebuilt by Mubārak Shāh in 1422. Jasrath Khokhar attacked Lahore in the same year, and again in 1431 and 1432, but without success; but in 1433 Shaikh Alī took the city, which, however, he had almost immediately to surrender. In 1441 Bahlol Khān Lodī was appointed to the fiefs of Lahore and Dīpālpur, and seized the opportunity of turning against his master Muhammad Shāh. Lahore seems to have enjoyed a period of peace under the Pathāns; but in the reign of Ibrāhīm Lodī, Daulat Khān Lodī, governor of Lahore, revolted and called in the aid of Bābar. Lahore was plundered by Bābar's troops in 1524, but in his final invasion in the next year he passed to the north through Siālkot.

The period of Mughal rule was the golden time of the history of Lahore, which again became a place of royal residence and grew to be, in the language of Abul Fazl, 'the grand resort of people of all nations'; it still retains many splendid memorials of this period. On the accession of Humāyūn, Kāmrān, his younger brother, took possession of Lahore and obtained the Punjab together with Kābul and Kandahār. In the struggle between Humāyūn and Sher Shāh, Lahore was the military head-quarters of the Mughals, and narrowly escaped destruction on their temporary defeat. Humāyūn entered Lahore triumphantly in 1554, being received with every expression of joy; but after Akbar had come to the throne, the place was seized in 1563 by his younger brother Hākim, who, though expelled, made another assault in 1581, from which he was repelled by Akbar in person. Akbar held his court at Lahore from 1584 to 1598, where he was visited by some Portuguese missionaries, and by the Englishmen Fitch, Newberry, Leeds, and Storey. He enlarged and repaired the fort, and surrounded the town with a wall, portions of which still remain, embedded in the modern work of Ranjīt Singh. Specimens of the mixed Hindu and Saracenic style adopted by Akbar survive within the fort, though largely defaced by later alterations. Under that great emperor, Lahore rapidly increased in area and population. The most thickly inhabited portion covered the site of the existing city, but long bazars and populous suburbs spread over the now desolate tract without the walls.

The Mughals.

Some time after Jahāngīr's succession in 1605 prince Khusrū escaped from Agra, seized the suburbs of Lahore, and besieged the citadel; but he was quickly defeated and his followers put to death with great barbarity. Gurū Arjun was implicated in this rebellion and died in captivity, or, as the Sikh tradition has it, disappeared miraculously beneath the waters of the Rāvi. His shrine still stands between the Mughal palace and the mausoleum of Ranjīt Singh. Jahāngīr fixed his court at Lahore in 1622 and died near by in 1627. He erected the greater Khwābgāh or 'Sleeping Place,' the Motī Masjid or 'Pearl Mosque,' and the tomb of Anārkali, now used as a repository of secretariat records. The palace originally consisted of a large quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by a colonnade of red stone pillars, with capitals intricately carved with figures of peacocks, elephants, and griffins. In the centre of the fourth side, overlooking the Rāvi, stood a lofty pavilion in the Mughal style, flanked by two chambers with elaborately decorated verandas of Hindu architecture. A garden filled the interior

space of the quadrangle, with a raised platform of marble mosaic, while beneath the colonnade and pavilion underground chambers afforded cool retreats from the midday sun. The beauty of this building was largely disfigured by Sikh and European alterations, but a great deal has been done recently towards its restoration. Jahāngīr's mausoleum at Shāhdara forms one of the chief ornaments of Lahore, though even this has suffered. The tombs of Nūr Jahān, his devoted wife, and of her brother Asaf Khān, have fared worse, having been stripped of their marble facings and coloured enamels by the Sikhs.

Shāh Jahān erected a smaller palace by the side of his father's building, the beauty of which can still be discerned through the whitewash which covers the marble slabs and hides the depredations of the Sikhs. To the same emperor is due the range of buildings to the left of the Khwābgāh, with octagonal towers, the largest of which, known as the Samman Burj, contains the exquisite pavilion, inlaid with flowers wrought in precious stones, which derives its name of 'the Naulakha' from its original cost of 9 lakhs; together with the Shīsh Mahal, afterwards the reception-room of Ranjīt Singh, and the scene of the transfer by Dalīp Singh of the sovereignty of the Punjab to the British Government. Lahore was seized by Shahryār on Jahāngīr's death; but he was soon defeated, and between 1628 and 1637 Lahore enjoyed peace and prosperity under the rule of Alī Mardān Khān and Hakīm Alī-ud-dīn, generally known as Wazīr Khān. The mosque built by the latter in 1634, in a Perso-Mughal style, contains in the panellings of its walls and minarets the finest known examples of *khāshi* or inlaid pottery. This form of decoration, which must be reckoned among the lost arts of India, may also be studied to advantage in the mosque erected by Dai Anga, the wet nurse of Shāh Jahān, in 1635, which, after being used for several years as an office, has now been vacated and restored; in the Chauburji, or 'four-turreted gateway,' built in 1641 by the princess Zeb-un-nisa, daughter of Aurangzeb; and in the Lahore fort, where the *khāshi* panels cover a surface of about 8,000 square yards. The panelling in the fort was carried out during the reigns of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān, and possesses a special interest in the fact that, contrary to the almost invariable rule in Muhammadan art, figures of men and animals are freely introduced. During the reign of Shāh Jahān, Lahore must have had a circuit of some 16 or 17 miles, the portion of the city outside the walls consisting of numerous

thickly inhabited suburbs connected with the city gates by long bazars. The people of Lahore warmly espoused the cause of Dārā Shikoh, and supplied him with men and money on his flight westward in 1658.

The Shālamār gardens and pleasure-ground, situated 4 miles east of Lahore city, were laid out in 1667 by Alī Mardān Khān, the celebrated engineer of Shāh Jahān, in imitation of the garden planned by the emperor Jahāngīr at the sources of the Jhelum river in Kashmīr. The garden consisted of seven divisions representing the seven degrees of the Paradise of Islām, of which only three are included in the present area of about 80 acres, the remainder having fallen into decay. In the centre is a reservoir, bordered by an elaborately indented coping and studded with pipes for fountains. A cascade falls into it over a slope of marble corrugated in an ornamental carved diaper. During the troublous times of Ahmad Shāh the gardens were neglected, and some of the decorative works were defaced and removed. Ranjīt Singh restored them; but at the same time he laid ruthless hands upon the marble pavilions of the central reservoir, using them to adorn the Rāmbāgh at Amritsar, and substituting structures of brick and whitewash in their stead.

Under Aurangzeb Lahore began to decline in population. Even before his time the foundation of Shāhjahānābād, or modern Delhi, had drawn away the majority of the classes dependent upon the court; and the constant absence of the emperor contributed still more to depress the city. Aurangzeb also constructed an embankment for 3 miles along the Rāvi, to prevent inundations, but with such undesirable success that the river completely altered its course, and left the town at a considerable distance. Among his other works, the Jāma Masjid or 'Great Mosque' ranks first, a stiff and somewhat ungraceful piece of architecture, which, in its poverty of detail, contrasts with the gorgeous profuseness of Agra and Delhi.

With the reign of Aurangzeb the architectural history of Lahore may be said to close, later attempts marking only the rapid decadence of art, which culminated in the tawdry erections of the Sikhs. From the accession of Bahādur Shāh till the establishment of Ranjīt Singh's authority at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the annals of Lahore consist of successive invasions and conquests by Nādir Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and many less famous depredators. The magnificent city of the Mughal princes and their viceroys sank into a mere heap of ruins, containing a few scattered houses and a couple of

Sikh forts within its shrunken walls; while outside, a wide expanse of broken remains marked the site of the decaying suburbs which once surrounded the capital.

The Sikhs. As the capital of an outlying province Lahore early felt the effects of the decay of the empire. It was threatened by Banda's insurrection, and Bahādur Shāh marched there in 1712, but died before he could effect anything. A conflict ensued outside the walls of Lahore between his son Jahāndār and Azīm-ush-shān, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Rāvi. Under Farrukh Siyar the governor of Lahore was defeated by the Sikhs. He was succeeded by Abdus Samad Khān, who defeated the rebels and took Banda prisoner; and under his son Zakariya Khān the province had peace for twenty-one years (1717–38). He, however, found it prudent to submit to Nādir Shāh, who accepted a ransom in lieu of plundering the city. Ahmad Shāh Durrāni occupied Lahore in 1748, and again in his second invasion, after some resistance from Mīr Mannu (Muīn-ul-mulk), the new governor. Mīr Mannu was succeeded by his widow, and her abduction by the Wazīr was the pretext for Ahmad Shāh's fourth invasion (1755). Lahore was occupied and placed under prince Tīmūr, from whom, however, it was taken by the Sikhs under Jassa Singh. They were expelled by the Marāthās in 1758, who installed Adīna Beg as governor. He died a few months later, and the Marāthā power was broken by Ahmad Shāh's victory at Pānīpat in 1761, while the Sikhs, who again besieged Lahore, were defeated in the following year with great slaughter at Barnāla, Kābuli Mal being left as governor of Lahore. The Sikh cavalry ravaged the country round, and after Ahmad Shāh's seventh invasion Kābuli Mal was ejected and the Sikhs again became masters of Lahore.

For the thirty years following Ahmad Shāh's final departure (1767–97) the Sikhs ruled in Lahore unmolested; then in 1797 Shāh Zamān appeared before the city and put it to ransom. The next year he appeared again, and on this occasion Ranjīt Singh received from him on his retirement a formal grant of the chieftainship of Lahore. The rise of Ranjīt Singh's power made Lahore once more the centre of a flourishing, though ephemeral, kingdom. The great Mahārājā stripped the Muhammadan tombs of their ornaments, which he sent to decorate the temple at Amritsar; but he restored the Shālamār gardens, erected a really beautiful *bāradari* in the space between the palace and the Jāma Masjid, and also built a number of minor erections in the very worst taste. His mausoleum,

a mixed work of Hindu and Muhammadan architecture, forms one of the latest specimens of Sikh workmanship. The collapse of the Lahore kingdom under Ranjīt Singh's successors forms a chapter of imperial history (see PUNJAB). In December, 1846, the Council of Regency was established, and the British Resident became the real central authority at Lahore. On March 29, 1849, at the conclusion of the second Sikh War, the young Mahārājā Dalīp Singh resigned the government to the British. In 1849 the environs still remained a mere expanse of crumbling ruins; and the houses of the first European residents clustered around the old cantonment, on a strip of alluvial lowland, south of the town, running parallel to a former bed of the Rāvi. Gradually, however, the station spread eastward; and now a new town covers a large part of the area once given over to ruins and jungle, while every year sees fresh additions to the renovated capital.

The native city covers an area of about one square mile. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall, rising to a height of 30 feet and strengthened by a moat and other defences. But the moat has been filled in, and the wall razed, and a garden now occupies the site of the trench and wall, encircling the city on every side except the north. Though situated in an alluvial plain, the present town stands high on the débris of ages. A metalled road runs round the outer side of the rampart, and gives access to the city by thirteen gates. The citadel or fort rises upon a slight but commanding eminence at the north-eastern angle, and abuts northward on the old river bed, while the esplanade stretches over an open space to the south and east. Within the city, narrow and tortuous streets, as well as lanes, some of them ending in *culs-de-sac*, and lined by tall houses, give Lahore a mean and gloomy appearance; but the magnificent buildings of the Mughal period serve to relieve the dullness of its domestic architecture, and many of the houses are adorned with beautiful wood-carving. On the north-eastern side especially, the mosque of Aurangzeb, with its plain white marble domes and simple minarets, the mausoleum of Ranjīt Singh, with its rounded roof and projecting balconies, and the desecrated façade of the Mughal palace, stand side by side in front of an open grassy plain, exhibiting a grand *coup d'œil*. Description.

The European quarter, or civil station, lies on the south and east of the city. The older part, known as Anārkali, lies to the south, and originally contained a cantonment, abandoned in 1851–2 on account of its unhealthiness. Anārkali is connected with the city by a fine road known as the Old Mall,

and contains the Secretariat buildings, District Court-house, Government College, Punjab University, Senate Hall, the new University Hall, Town-hall, Museum, the Punjab Public Library converted from an old Mughal pavilion, Mayo and Lady Aitchison Hospitals, the Volunteer Club and many other public buildings, and a fine public garden. At the south end of the Old Mall stands the Chauburji, which formed the gateway of the garden of Zeb-un-nisa, the accomplished daughter of Aurangzeb. To the east is the railway colony, grouped about the station in the quarter known as the Naulakha. It contains a railway school building, a theatre, and well-laid-out playgrounds. Near the railway station to the west are a large temple and *dharmsāla* built by Mūl Chand, merchant. On the Empress Road a large building has been constructed for railway offices. To the south-east the Upper Mall stretches out for a distance of 3 miles to Government House and the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls. This road is the main thoroughfare of the newer residential quarter; and on or near it are situated the Cathedral and Orphanages, and the Chief Court, besides sundry Government offices and most of the European shops. A large public garden surrounds the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls, containing a zoological garden, with a good collection of water-fowl. The village of Mozang on the south-east of the city is now almost surrounded on three sides by European residences. Beyond Government House on the way to LAHORE CANTONMENT is the Aitchison Chiefs' College.

Municipal. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged 5·3 lakhs, and the expenditure 5·1 lakhs. The income and expenditure for 1903–4 were 6·4 lakhs and 6·1 lakhs respectively. The chief source of income was octroi (Rs. 4,58,000), while the main items of outlay were conservancy (Rs. 72,000), education (Rs. 11,000), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 33,000), water-supply and drainage (Rs. 81,000), administration (Rs. 72,000), public safety (Rs. 1,15,000), and public works (Rs. 62,000).

A system of water-works was opened in 1881. The supply is drawn from wells outside the city, whence it is pumped by engines direct into four connected tanks. The city, civil station, railway colony, and the village of Mozang are supplied by this system, and the estimated daily supply is ten gallons per head according to the population in 1901. A separate engine with a separate main to the reservoir is also being erected to guard against accidents and to relieve the strain on the one engine now working. A drainage system, which was

completed in 1883, is being remodelled. The Upper Mall is now lighted by electricity.

Industries. Most of the decorative arts for which Lahore was once famous have greatly declined or vanished altogether. The silk-workers, who once were famous for superior cloths of Bokhāra thread, now turn out only inferior and coarse materials, though the trade in these is flourishing enough. The mystery of gold and silver wire-drawing has entirely disappeared, and so has the production of glass, enamel, and arms, and but little gold embroidery is now done. On the other hand, trades of a useful character have largely increased, among which may be mentioned the manufacture of vegetable oils, candles, and soap, sulphuric and nitric acids, and printing, lithography, and book-binding. The leather trade is an important one, and a large quantity of saddlery and shoes is turned out annually. Cotton fabrics are largely made, and a great deal of printing on coarse cotton stuffs is done. Good woollen blankets are produced, and fine *pashmīna* woollen stuffs. There is a large output of wooden furniture, decorated as well as plain. A large quantity of bricks and tiles are burnt. Lahore is moreover an important centre for the collection of agricultural produce; and five cotton-ginning factories, three cotton-presses, and one combined ginning and pressing factory employed 427 hands in 1904. Of the other factories, the most important are the North-Western Railway workshops, with 4,669 employés; two spinning and weaving mills, with 771; the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, established in 1881, which turn out large quantities of flour and of castor and other vegetable oils, and in 1904 employed 65 hands; and an iron foundry, which in the same year employed 57. Two printing presses give employment to 229. The Punjab Banking Company, the Punjab National Bank, and the People's Bank have their head-quarters at Lahore; and the Bank of Bengal, the Alliance Bank of Simla, the Commercial Bank of India, and the National Bank of India have branches in the city.

Education. As the head-quarters of the Local Government, Lahore naturally contains the principal educational institutions of the Province. These comprise the Punjab University, with five Colleges, the Government, Forman Christian, Dayānand Anglo-Vedic, Islāmia, and Oriental; also the Medical and Law Colleges, and the Central Training College. The city possesses twelve high schools, the Central Model High School, the Aitchison Chiefs' College, and the Dayānand, Union Academy, Madrasat-ul-Musalmīn, and Sanātan Dharm Sabha schools,

a school maintained by the Presbyterian Mission, the Victoria and Oriental schools, and three schools for Europeans. Its girls' schools include two high schools (one for Europeans) and three middle schools (two for Europeans). Technical and special education are provided by the Mayo School of Art, the medical school, the railway technical school, the Veterinary College, the Hindu Technical Institute, and the Government normal school. Classes are also held in Yūnāni and Vedic medicine. Printing presses are numerous, and produce twenty English and sixty-six vernacular periodicals, of which the most important are the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Tribune*, and the *Observer*.

Lahore is the head-quarters of the Anglican diocese of that name. The Cathedral of the Resurrection, a fine building in the later Early English style, was consecrated in 1887. There is also a railway church in Naulakha. The Church Missionary Society has a theological training school at Lahore. The city is also the head-quarters of the Roman Catholic diocese of Lahore, and contains the Pro-Cathedral. A fine new Cathedral, in a style which is a mixture of Roman and Byzantine, will shortly be completed. The American Presbyterian Mission has a church, and several native churches exist in the city. Missions are conducted by the Church Missionary Society and the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Lahore is the head-quarters of the Punjab Light Horse and of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, the Lahore contingent consisting of a troop of the former and three and a half companies of the latter. The fort is garrisoned by small detachments of British and native infantry. The chief medical institutions are the Mayo and Lady Aitchison Hospitals, besides the Medical College above mentioned.

Lahore Cantonment.—Cantonment and head-quarters of the third or Lahore division of the Northern Command in the District of the same name, Punjab, situated in 31° 31′ N. and 74° 22′ E., 3 miles east of the civil station of Lahore. It has two railway stations: Lahore Cantonments East on the branch of the North-Western Railway to Delhi, and Lahore Cantonments West on the branch to Multān. Population (1901), 16,080. Till 1906 the cantonment was called Miān Mīr. The troops were moved here from the Anārkali quarter of Lahore in 1851–2 on account of the unhealthiness of the latter; but the new site is, partly on account of its defective water-supply, a notoriously unhealthy station. The ordinary garrison consists of two batteries of field artillery, one regiment

of native cavalry, and two battalions of native infantry. The cantonment stands on an open and arid plain, originally bare of trees, but now gradually growing greener as canal irrigation extends and the avenues of trees along the roadside grow up. The site is said to have been at one time named Haslīmpur. Prince Dārā Shikoh, brother of Aurangzeb, who was put to death by that emperor on his ascending the throne, was a disciple of a famous Muhammadan saint or *pīr*, Mullan Shāh, known as Mīān Mīr. He purchased the village of Haslīmpur, and bestowed it on his religious preceptor, after whom it was renamed. The mausoleum of the holy man is a handsome domed building of white marble and red Agra sandstone, with a mosque in the courtyard. The income and expenditure from cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 50,000. The Punjab Banking Company has a branch here.

Padhāna.—Village in the District and *tahsīl* of Lahore, Punjab, situated in 31° 28′ N. and 74° 40′ E. Population (1901), 6,210. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

Pattī.—Town in the Kasūr *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 31° 17′ N. and 74° 52′ E., 38 miles south-east of Lahore city and the terminus of the Amritsar-Pattī branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 8,187. Pattī is an ancient town, and has been identified by some authorities with the Chīnapati of Hiuen Tsiang. It contains an old fort, used by Ranjīt Singh as a horse-breeding establishment. The population consists principally of Mughals, and is largely agricultural. The municipality was created in 1874. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,300, and the expenditure Rs. 4,700. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 5,400, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,100. The town has a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Raiwind (*Rāewind*).—Junction on the North-Western Railway, in the District and *tahsīl* of Lahore, Punjab, situated in 31° 15′ N. and 74° 16′ E., where the line from Delhi via Bhatinda joins that from Multān to Lahore. Population (1901), 1,764. Before the Ferozepore-Bhatinda Railway was opened, it was an important centre of the local trade in agricultural produce; and it possesses two cotton-ginning factories and a cotton-press, which give employment to 203 hands.

Sharakpur Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 31° 28′ N. and 74° 6′ E. Population (1901), 4,474. The municipality

was created in 1875. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 4,700 and the expenditure Rs. 4,500. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 3,700, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,600. Sharakpur is the centre of the trade of Lahore District north of the Rāvi, and is famous for its rice. It has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary.

Sobraon.—Village in the Kasūr *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 31° 11′ N. and 74° 52′ E., on the crest of the high bank overlooking the Sutlej lowlands, near the south-east corner of the District. Population (1901), 4,701. Opposite this village, on the east bank of the river, in Ferozepore District, lies the famous battle-field where Sir Hugh Gough gained his decisive victory of February 10, 1846, which brought to a close the first Sikh War, and led to the occupation of Lahore by a British force. The Sikhs had taken up a strong position on the east side of the Sutlej, protecting the Harīke ford, while their rear rested upon the village of Sobraon. The battle took place on the Ferozepore side, where the Sikhs gallantly held their earthworks until almost their last man had fallen. Comparatively few made their way back across the river. This battle immediately cleared the whole left bank of the Sutlej of Sikh troops, and the victorious army crossed into the Punjab by a bridge of boats opposite Ferozepore and took possession of Lahore.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Amritsar District.—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying between 31° 10′ and 32° 3′ N. and 74° 30′ and 75° 24′ E., with an area of 1,601 square miles. The District is in shape an oblong, lying between the Rāvi, which separates it from Siālkot on the north-west, and the Beās, which separates it from Kapūrthala State on the south-east. On the north-east, it is bounded by Gurdāspur, and on the south-west by Lahore.

The right bank of the Beās is high and abrupt, crowned with a series of bluffs and sandhills, which occasionally attain an elevation of 30 feet above the stream at their base. From this point the level gradually falls away towards the channel of the Rāvi, whose eastern bank does not exceed a few feet in height. The Beās now runs close under the high bank, though a century ago it is said to have flowed several miles farther east; but the Rāvi changes its course from year to year. On either river a belt of Bet, or low-lying alluvial land, fringes the margin of the modern bed, changing year by year, according to the action of the floods. Of the uplands between the two rivers, the part lying south of the grand trunk road is within the tract known

as the MĀNJHA. The District presents the appearance of an absolutely level plain, sparsely wooded, and broken only by a sandy ridge running down the middle of the *doāb*, and by the drainage lines which carry down the surface-water from Gurdāspur District. The most important of these is the Sakki, a perennial stream.

Geology and botany.

The District contains nothing of geological interest, as it is situated entirely on the alluvium. As in Jullundur, cultivation has practically banished all but the weeds of the spring and autumn crops. In the north-east some *dhāk* jungle (*Butea frondosa*) survives; and there are extensive stretches of *Saccharum*, &c., on the rivers, in places. Many trees, including the *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), mango, and *jāmun* (*Eugenia Jambolana*) are cultivated, or occasionally naturalized, near dwellings, in groves, and by waysides.

Fauna.

Wolves, the only beasts of prey, are rarely met with. *Nīlgai* are never seen, antelope very rarely, and 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) only occasionally. Wild hog are occasionally found in the Nag plantation. Geese are found on both the rivers in the winter, and mallard, teal, and other water-fowl all over the District. Crane, curlew, quail, sand-grouse, and green pigeon are fairly common; partridge and snipe less so. There is good mahseer fishing in the Beās.

Climate and temperature.

Owing to the nearness of the hills and the prevalence of canal irrigation, the hot season in Amritsar is temperate compared with that at Lahore. The District is, however, distinctly malarious. This is mainly due to the canals, which have already seriously affected the salubrity of certain parts. The hot season ends with September, and hoar-frost is common in January and February.

Rainfall.

The District has a fairly constant rainfall, which varies inversely with the distance from the hills, ranging between 16 inches at Khāra and 24 at Amritsar. The heaviest fall recorded between 1886 and 1903 was 48 inches at Raya in 1894–5, while in 1896–7 Khāra had only 4·35 inches.

History.

Amritsar District contains no noteworthy relics of an early date, and the interest of its local annals begins only with the rise of the Sikh power. The Gurū or high priest, Angad, successor to Nānak, the founder of the sect, inhabited the village of Khadūr, near the Beās, in the south of the District, and there he died in 1552. Amar Dās, the third Gurū, lived at Govindwāl in the same neighbourhood, and was succeeded on his death in 1574 by his son-in-law Rām Dās, who became the fourth spiritual leader of the rising sect,

and died in 1581. Rām Dās laid the foundations of the future city of Amritsar upon a site granted by the emperor Akbar. He also excavated the holy tank from which the town derives its name of *Amrita saras*, or 'Pool of Immortality'; and in its midst, on a small island, he began to erect a temple, the future centre of Sikh devotion. Arjun, the fifth Gurū, son and successor of Rām Dās, completed the sacred building, and lived to see the growth of a flourishing town around the holy site. In spite of persecution, the sect rapidly increased in numbers and importance; but Arjun, having become involved in a quarrel with the imperial governor of Lahore, died a prisoner at that city in 1606. Under his son, Har Govind, the Sikhs first offered resistance to the imperial power. The Gurū defeated a force sent against him, but was ultimately obliged to leave the Punjab, and died an exile in 1644–5. Gurū Govind, the tenth spiritual chief in succession to Nānak, organized the Sikhs into a religious military commonwealth, in which all men were equal, and all were soldiers. In 1708 Banda, the chosen friend and disciple of Govind, the last of the Gurūs, returned to Amritsar, and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans. Henceforth the character of the Sikh resistance entirely changed. Amritsar became avowedly the head-quarters of the new and aggressive faith. Suppressed after Nādir Shāh's invasion by Zakariya Khān, governor of Lahore, they threw up the Rām Rauni fort at Amritsar and defied Mīr Mannu, governor of the Punjab. Again conquered, they took advantage of Ahmad Shāh's second invasion to possess themselves of the country round Amritsar, and, though defeated by Adīna Beg, rebuilt its fort. This was again demolished by prince Tīmūr and cast into the holy tank, but the Sikhs continued in revolt. Their last great disaster was in 1762, when Ahmad Shāh utterly routed them at Barnāla, now in the Patiāla State. On his homeward march he destroyed the town of Amritsar, blew up the temple with gunpowder, filled in the sacred tank with mud, and defiled the holy place by the slaughter of cows. But, true to their faith, the Sikhs rose once more as their conqueror withdrew, and the battle of Sirhind in 1763 resulted in the secure establishment of their independence. The desecrated shrine was restored, and Amritsar became for a while the capital of the province. Each of the Sikh confederacies had its own quarters in the city, and on the division of their territory the greater part of the District fell to the chiefs of the Bhangī confederacy. Gradually, however, Ranjīt

Singh, who had obtained possession of Lahore in 1799, brought the whole surrounding country under his sway. The Bhangī chieftains succumbed in 1801, and before long the whole District was included in the dominions of the Lahore prince.

With the remainder of the Punjab, Amritsar came under British rule after the second Sikh War in 1849. As originally formed, the District included the *tahsīl* of Nārowāl, transferred to Siālkot in 1867; and other redistributions of territory have taken place from time to time. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in May, 1857, great anxiety was felt for the safety of the Govindgarh fortress just outside the walls of Amritsar. It was garrisoned mainly by sepoys of suspected regiments, and a few artillerymen were the only Europeans on the spot. The city, on the other hand, remained quiet, and the peasantry evinced a loyal readiness to aid the local authorities in case of need. The danger was at length averted by the timely dispatch in carriages of a company of British infantry from Miān Mīr. A body of mutineers from Miān Mīr were captured and executed by Mr. Cooper, the Deputy-Commissioner.

Archaeology. The only remains of the Muhammadan period that deserve mention are the ruined gateways of the *sarais* at Fatehābād, Nūr-ud-dīn, and Amānat Khān, on the old imperial road from Delhi to Lahore. The principal buildings are those connected with the history of the Sikhs, and are described in the articles on AMRITSAR CITY and TARN TĀRAN.

The people. The District contains 5 towns and 1,042 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 893,266, (1891) 992,697, and (1901) 1,023,828. During the last decade it increased by 3·1 per cent. The District is divided into the three *tahsīls* of Amritsar, Tarn Tāran, and Ajnāla, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of AMRITSAR, the administrative head-quarters of the District, JANDIĀLA GURU, MAJĪTHA, and TARN TĀRAN.

The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

Muhammadans number 474,976, or over 46 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 280,985, or nearly 28 per cent.; and Sikhs, 264,329, or nearly 26 per cent. The density of the population is very high. Punjābī is the language of the District.

Castes and occupations. The Jats (228,000) compose 22 per cent. of the total population; 180,000 of them are Sikhs, and these are the famous Jats of the Mānjha or upland of Lahore and Amritsar, inferior to their brethren of the Mālwā (LUDHIĀNA DISTRICT) in thrift

and husbandry, but in physique equal to any race in the Province, strong, tall, and muscular, with well-shaped limbs, erect carriage, and strongly marked and handsome features. They are good cultivators and make fine soldiers. The Muhammadan Jats are poor cultivators, like the Rājputs, of whom there are 39,000. The Arains (48,000) present

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Amritsar .	545	3	373	488,383	896·1	+ 5·5	29,160
Tarn Tāran .	597	2	338	325,576	545·4	+ 6·7	8,514
Ajnāla . .	417	...	331	209,869	503·3	+ 6·6	5,949
District total	1,601	5	1,042	1,023,828	639·4	+ 3·1	43,623

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total area of the District is that given in the *Census Report*.

no special features here. The Kambohs (18,000) take first rank as cultivators. Those who are Muhammadans resemble the Arains, while the Sikh Kambohs are in every way similar to the Jats. They excel as market-gardeners, and are ready to go anywhere to improve their position. Khattrīs (34,000) and Aroras (22,000) are the chief trading castes; Shaikhs (14,000) are partly traders and partly agriculturists. Brāhmans number 37,000. Of the artisan classes, the Tarkhāns (carpenters, 41,000), Julāhās (weavers, 46,000), Kumhārs (potters, 35,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 29,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 26,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 22,000), and Sonārs (goldsmiths, 11,000) are the most important. The Kashmīrīs (22,000), who live by the woollen industries, may also be mentioned here. Of the menial classes, the Chūhrās, or sweepers, are numerically second only to the Jats, numbering 126,000, or 12 per cent. of the population. The other important menial castes are the Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 52,000), Chhīmbās and Dhobis (washermen, 17,000), and Nais (barbers, 17,000). There are 19,000 Fakīrs, 13,000 Mīrāsīs (village minstrels), and 16,000 Barwālās (village watchmen). About 39 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions.

The Amritsar Mission of the Church Missionary Society was started in 1852, and has branches at Tarn Tāran, Bahrwāl, Jandiāla, and elsewhere. The Alexandra School for native Christian girls, built in 1877, and the Amritsar Medical Mission, with branches at Rāmdās and Jandiāla, are managed by the

Church Missionary Society, while the Church of England Zanāna Society, which started work at Amritsar in 1884, maintains St. Catherine's Hospital in the city. The District contained 1,492 native Christians in 1901.

Amritsar is for the most part secure against any serious failure of either summer or winter rains, and the certainty of each harvest is further secured by ample irrigation from both canals and wells. The prevalent soil is a light reddish-yellow loam, with patches of clay where the surface drainage collects, and occasionally expanses of sandy soil. General agricultural conditions.

The land is held almost entirely by small peasant proprietors, large estates covering only about 15,000 acres. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 1,559 square miles, as shown below:— Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Amritsar	545	453	261	33
Tarn Tāran	597	516	298	22
Ajnāla	417	265	174	80
Total	1,559	1,234	733	135

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 542 square miles in 1903-4; gram occupied 267 square miles, and barley only 25. In the autumn harvest maize covered 98 square miles, rice 54, cotton 43, pulses 25, and sugar-cane 28.

The cultivated area increased by a little more than 2 per cent. during the ten years ending 1901-2, and there is small room for further increase. Loans for the improvement of land are but rarely taken, less than Rs. 10,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1903-4. Improvements in agricultural practice.

Few cattle are bred locally, as the area for grazing is extremely limited. Cattle are largely bought at the Diwāli and Baisākhi fairs held at Amritsar. Buffaloes are kept in large numbers, being used as much as bullocks for working the wells. An important horse fair is held at Amritsar in connexion with each of the cattle fairs, and the number of ponies is large, but there is nothing remarkable about the breed. Mules and donkeys are largely used as pack animals. Seven horse and thirteen donkey stallions are kept by the Army Remount department, and four pony stallions by the District board. Sheep and goats are kept in considerable numbers, but few camels. Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 733 square miles, Irrigation.

or 60 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 386 square miles, or 53 per cent., were irrigated from wells; 344, or 47 per cent., from canals; and 1,750 acres from streams and tanks. The District is traversed by the Lahore Main, Kasūr, and Sobraon branches of the BĀRI DOĀB CANAL, from which 486 square miles can be irrigated annually. In 1903-4 the District contained 12,159 masonry wells worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 349 unbricked wells, water-lifts, and lever wells. The inundated lands are chiefly on the Rāvi, but some lie on the Beās.

Forests. There are four 'reserved' forests, with a total area of 2,886 acres, under the Forest department, and 119 acres of unclassed forest under the Deputy-Commissioner. Waste land is scarce, and trees are few. The revenue from forests in 1903-4 was Rs. 3,200.

Minerals. The only mineral product of value is *kankar*, which is much used for road-metal and for making lime.

Arts and manufactures. The manufactures are practically confined to AMRITSAR CITY, which formerly had a considerable trade in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine wool of the Tibetan goat, but this industry rapidly declined after the Franco-German War. Its place has been largely taken by the manufacture of carpets, which are turned out in great quantities and find a ready sale all over the world. The work is done entirely on hand-looms, and the prices range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per yard, or even higher. Silk piece-goods are also extensively made. Of the minor artistic industries, wood-carving, ivory-carving, and the manufacture of brass and copper ware may be mentioned. Amritsar city contains a number of steam factories, the most important of which are the Amritsar cotton-spinning mills, with 312 employés; five combined cotton-ginning factories and flour and rice-mills, with 377 employés; the Canal department workshops, with 250; the Government forage press, with 69; and the municipal workshops, with 37. The total number of hands employed in 1904 in the thirteen registered factories in Amritsar city was 1,129. A small manufacture of acids and chemicals is carried on, and soap is largely made.

Commerce and trade. Amritsar city is the most flourishing trade centre in the Punjab, and the value of the yearly imports and exports is estimated at 3 crores and 2·2 crores respectively. The principal articles of import are grain, pulses, sugar, oil, salt, tobacco, raw cotton, English piece-goods, thread, shawls, wool, silk (raw and manufactured), broadcloth, blankets, metals and hardware, glass, and dye-stuffs. Many of these are re-exported; and the

District also exports wheat, shawls, carpets, cotton goods, brass vessels, jewellery, and many other articles. The city has a branch of the National Bank of India and a sub-agency of the Commercial Bank of India. The District contains no other town of any importance as a trade centre.

Means of communication. The main line of the North-Western Railway runs through the District, with branches from Amritsar to Pathānkot and to Pattī in Lahore District via Tarn Tāran. The grand trunk road runs by the side of the railway, and metalled roads connect Amritsar city with Ajnāla and Tarn Tāran. The total length of metalled roads is 78 miles and of unmetalled roads 350 miles. Of these, 45 miles of metalled and 17 of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. The Rāvi is crossed by twelve ferries and the Beās by ten; these rivers are navigable in the rains, but are little used. The canals are not navigable.

Famine. Before the construction of the Bāri Doāb Canal, Amritsar, like the rest of the Punjab, was periodically visited by famine. The District suffered from scarcity in 1869; but since then there has been no distress deserving mention, and, owing to the large proportion of the cultivation irrigated by either wells or canals, it is now practically secure from famine. The crops matured in the famine year 1899–1900 amounted to 76 per cent. of the normal.

District subdivisions and staff. The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by six Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. It is divided into the three *tahsīls* of Amritsar, Ajnāla, and Tarn Tāran, each under a *tahsīldār* and *naib-tahsīldār*. Amritsar is the head-quarters of a Superintending Engineer and three Executive Engineers of the Canal department.

Civil and criminal justice. The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, while civil judicial work is under a District Judge. Both are supervised by the Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Amritsar Civil Division. In addition to a judge of the Small Cause Court, there are six Munsifs, three at head-quarters and one at each outlying *tahsīl*, while one is registrar to the Small Cause Court. There are twenty honorary magistrates, of whom five exercise also civil powers. The Sikhs of the Mānjha are as a class given to the commission of dacoity, and illicit distillation is prevalent. Civil litigation presents no unusual features, except that Amritsar city provides a large number of commercial cases.

Land revenue.

On annexation, a summary settlement was made in 1849-50. The value of the Sikh collections was appraised, and the cash demand thus arrived at was proportionately reduced. The demand, though high in the Amritsar *tahsīl*, and extremely so in Ajnāla, was paid for three or four years. In 1852 the first regular settlement was made. One-fourth of the gross produce was taken as the basis of the Government demand; and an assessment of 9½ lakhs was announced. The incidence in Ajnāla was Rs. 2-3-5 per cultivated acre; but as this was found to be excessive, a reduction of 15 per cent. was made. In 1862 the settlement was revised, resulting in an initial demand of 9 lakhs and an ultimate demand of 9½ lakhs. The rates varied from 10 annas to Rs. 1-12 per acre (unirrigated), with a water-rate of R. 1 per acre (plus an extra 8 annas if the same land was cropped twice in the year). Wells were charged lump sums, averaging about Rs. 12 each in addition to the 'dry' rate. This settlement, sanctioned for twenty years from 1865, was allowed to run on till 1891. In 1888 the reassessment was commenced. The water rate was given up by order of Government in 1891, and a system adopted by which land liable to canal irrigation was separately classed and a small separate rate fixed for it, the figures obtained by its application to the irrigated area being added to the village assessment. Irrigation from the canal had more than trebled, while the number of wells in use had fallen off. The result of the assessment was an initial demand of 12½ lakhs, an increase of 2¼ lakhs on the last annual payment under the expiring settlement. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1-2 (maximum, Rs. 1-8; minimum, 12 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 1-15 (maximum, Rs. 2-14; minimum, R. 1). The total demand, including cesses, for 1903-4 was 14.5 lakhs.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue .	8,89	9,68	10,48	10,88
Total revenue .	12,79	15,57	21,19	23,76

Local and municipal.

The District contains four municipalities, AMRITSAR, MAJĪTHA, JANDIĀLA GURŪ, and TARN TĀRAN, and one 'notified area,' Rāmdās. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income in 1903-4 amounted to 1.5 lakhs, derived mainly from a local rate. The expenditure was 1.7 lakhs, public works forming by far the largest item.

Police and jails.

The regular police force consists of 875 of all ranks, including 5 cantonment and 499 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has one Assistant, one Deputy-Superintendent, and 6 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 1,374. There are 12 police stations and 3 outposts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 234 prisoners.

Education.

The District stands eleventh among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. The proportion of literate persons in 1901 was 4·3 per cent. (7·4 males and 0·5 females). The District contained 7,182 pupils under instruction in 1880–1, 16,273 in 1890–1, 16,872 in 1900–1, and 15,190 in 1903–4. In the last year it possessed 2 Arts colleges, 21 secondary, 154 primary, and 2 special (public) schools, and 22 advanced and 120 elementary (private) schools, with 1,951 girls in the public and 535 in the private schools. The two Arts colleges are at Amritsar city, which also contains 3 girls' schools (one high and 2 middle schools). The District has 48 primary schools for girls, and stands first in the Province in the matter of female education. Amritsar municipality also maintains industrial and commercial schools. The total expenditure on education in 1903–4 was 1·9 lakhs, to which Government contributed Rs. 19,000, fees bringing in Rs. 46,000, and subscriptions and endowments Rs. 39,000, while District and municipal funds provided the remaining cost.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Besides the civil dispensary, a female hospital, two city branch dispensaries, and a midwifery school at Amritsar, the District has seven outlying dispensaries. In 1904 a total of 166,364 out-patients and 2,741 in-patients were treated, and 9,265 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 36,000, most of which was contributed by municipal funds. The District also contains seven mission dispensaries, which receive grants from District and municipal funds; and a leper asylum at Tarn Tāran, which was transferred to the Mission to Lepers in India and the East in 1903.

Vaccination.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 30,528, representing 30 per 1,000 of population. The Vaccination Act is in force in Amritsar city.

[J. A. Grant, *District Gazetteer* (1892–3); *Settlement Report* (1893); and *Abstract of the Code of Customary Law for the Amritsar District* (1893).]

Amritsar Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Amritsar District, Punjab, lying between 31° 29′ and 31° 51′ N. and 74° 42′ and 75° 24′ E., with an area of 545 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Beās, which divides it from the State of Kapūrthala.

West of the high bank is a fertile belt of loam, irrigated by wells, which is succeeded by a belt of sandy country. Beyond this lies a fertile plain irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal. Amritsar city lies in a depression in this tract. The population of the *tahsīl* in 1901 was 488,383, compared with 462,734 in 1891. The city of AMRITSAR (population, 162,429) is the head-quarters. It also contains the towns of MAJĪTHA (6,403) and JANDIĀLA GURŪ (7,750); and 373 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 6,22,000.

Tarn Tāran Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Amritsar District, Punjab, lying between 31° 10′ and 31° 40′ N. and 74° 33′ and 75° 17′ E., with an area of 597 square miles. It forms a triangle with its base resting on the Beās, which divides it from the State of Kapūrthala. The country west of the high bank of the river is a level plain with a soil of fertile loam, traversed from north to south by two natural drainage channels, and irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal. The population in 1901 was 325,576, compared with 305,127 in 1891. The town of TARN TĀRAN (population, 4,428) is the head-quarters. It also contains the town of VAIROWĀL (5,439), and 338 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 4,72,000.

Ajnāla.—*Tahsīl* of Amritsar District, Punjab, lying between 31° 37′ and 32° 3′ N. and 74° 30′ and 74° 95′ E., with an area of 417 square miles. It is bounded on the north-west by the Rāvi, separating it from Siālkot District. The Sakki, a sluggish perennial stream, which falls into the Rāvi near the southern boundary, separates the alluvial lowlands from the upland plateau which occupies two-thirds of the area. The southern portion of the plateau is irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal, and the northern by wells. Cultivation is less extensive than in the other *tahsīls*, owing to the inferiority of the soil. The population in 1901 was 209,869, compared with 224,836 in 1891. It contains 331 villages, of which Ajnāla is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,61,000.

Amritsar City.—Head-quarters of Amritsar District, Punjab, and holy city of the Sikhs, situated in 31° 38′ N. and 74° 53′ E., on the North-Western Railway and the grand trunk road, 33 miles east of Lahore; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,232 miles, from Bombay 1,260, and from Karāchi 816. In population Amritsar comes next in the Province after Delhi and Lahore, and in point of commercial importance vies with Delhi. The population was 151,896 in 1881, 136,766 in 1891, and 162,429 in 1901, including 1,390 in the cantonment. It

includes 77,795 Muhammadans, 65,117 Hindus, 17,860 Sikhs, 1,104 Christians, 532 Jains, and 19 Pārsīs.

The city lies in a depression in the middle of the Bāri Doāb. The canal flows within a mile of it, and irrigation channels intersect the fields on every side. In the rainy season the subsoil water rises everywhere close to the surface, and in some places lies above it. Thus the city is completely water-logged, and is perhaps the most unhealthy site in the Province. The Sikh religion centres round the Golden Temple of Amritsar and its tank. Gurū Rām Dās first settled near the tank about 1574, and obtained a grant of the site with 500 *bīghas* of land from Akbar in 1577. The tank was called Amritsar, 'the tank of nectar or immortality,' though others derive the name from Amar Dās, the predecessor of Rām Dās. Arjun, the next Gurū, built the temple, and the foundation grew in religious and political importance until, on the retirement of Ahmad Shāh from India, in 1762, the temple rose from the ashes in which he had left it, and Amritsar became the acknowledged capital of an independent community. It was for a time in the hands of the Bhangī confederacy, but Ranjīt Singh seized the city in 1802. As a devout Sikh, he spent large sums of money on the decoration of the temple and roofed it with sheets of copper gilt. At the same time he put an end to the independent supremacy of the Bhangī *misl*, and incorporated Amritsar in his own dominions.

From that time circumstances combined to make the city the greatest commercial centre in the Sikh kingdom. The fame of the temple brought visitors from far and near. Close to Lahore, the sacred city was yet far enough off to be free from the distracting influence of political intrigue. Two large fairs were instituted, one at the Baisākhi festival in April, the other at the Dīwālī in November. Religious as they were originally, it was inevitable that these gatherings should acquire a commercial importance. The shawl industry appears to have spread *pari passu* with the dominion of Ranjīt Singh, and received a great impetus about 1833, when a number of Kashmīrī weavers left their famine-stricken country and settled in Amritsar. The supply created a large demand in Hyderābād, Lucknow, Delhi, and the States of Rājputāna. The export trade began immediately after annexation, and 4,000 looms are said to have been at work simultaneously in Amritsar. This great demand did not last. Europeans ceased to wear Kashmīr shawls, and the number of looms dwindled to about 1,000. The shawl industry, however, had done its work for Amritsar, and established it as a centre not only of particular industries

but of trade in general. Merchants from a distance found that customers were plentiful at Amritsar, and caravans from Bokhāra, Kābul, and Kashmīr began to be seen at the great fairs. Trade in European goods, which these travelling merchants wanted in exchange for their local wares, sprang up automatically, while the Amritsar shawl-weavers, casting about for employment, found in the carpets of Afghānistān and the silk-work of Bokhāra occupation for their imitative talent and their idle looms. The carpet industry has taken root. The Native States and Central Asia are ransacked for choice patterns, a number of wealthy firms are pushing the trade with great enterprise and vigour, and the output has been increasing largely every year. The silk industry has had a strange history in Amritsar. The supply of raw silk from Bokhāra was small, and China was soon indented on. The trade has grown, and now Amritsar exports to Peshāwar and beyond the frontier the silk goods which the caravans from Kābul showed her artisans how to make. Sulphate of copper, soap, carved wood, ivory and brass-work are the minor products of Amritsar. The city has a branch of the National Bank of India and a sub-agency of the Commercial Bank of India.

The Darbār Sāhib, as the Golden Temple is called by the Sikhs, is a square building with a dome-shaped roof, plated with copper gilt. The walls throughout are of marble, the spoils of Jahāngīr's tomb and other Muhammadan monuments, and are adorned with inlaid devices of figures and flowers. Under the dome, shaded by a gorgeous silk canopy, lies the Granth Sāhib, the sacred book of the Sikhs, from which the attendant priests read passages morning and evening. The tank surrounds the temple on all sides, and a broad causeway leads across from the temple itself to the buildings which cluster round the tank. The most conspicuous of these are the Akāl Bungah, which contains the temple treasures; the seven-storeyed tower known as Bāba Atl, erected rather more than a century ago in memory of a son of Gurū Har Gobind; and the Bungah Rāmgarhiān, of the same period, with its two lofty minarets. The other buildings include a large number of Bungahs or hospices built by Sikh chiefs and Sardārs, for their own accommodation and that of their friends when they come to worship at the temple. The fort of Govindgarh to the north-west of the city and close to its walls was built by Ranjīt Singh in 1805–9. The Rām Bāgh on the north-east of the city was also laid out by his orders, and like the Golden Temple it owes some of its architectural ornament to the Muhammadan remains at Lahore.

Amritsar is garrisoned by a detachment of native infantry from Jullundur or Siālkot, a detachment of garrison artillery from Ferozepore, and a detachment of sappers and miners. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged 5 lakhs, and the expenditure 4·9 lakhs. The income and expenditure in 1903–4 was 11·9 and 11·4 lakhs respectively. The chief source of income is octroi (Rs. 3,94,000); and the principal items of expenditure were conservancy (Rs. 75,000), education (Rs. 68,000), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 1,31,000), and administration (Rs. 99,000). The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,000.

The chief educational institutions are the Khālsa College and Mission College, both Arts colleges of the Punjab University. The city also contains 5 high schools and 2 middle schools for boys, and 3 schools for girls. The industrial school and the clerical and commercial schools, maintained by the municipality, are important institutions. Details of the industries of the city are given in the article on AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

Bundāla.—Village in the District and *tahsīl* of Amritsar, Punjab, situated in 31° 32′ N. and 74° 59′ E., 11 miles south-east of Amritsar city. Population (1901), 4,500. The place is of little commercial importance, and is chiefly noticeable for its famous monastery of Jogīs.

Jandiāla Gurū.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Amritsar, Punjab, situated in 31° 34′ N. and 75° 2′ E., on the North-Western Railway, and on the grand trunk road, 11 miles east of Amritsar city. Population (1901), 7,750. The proprietary body are Jats, but there is a large mercantile community of Bhābras, who by religion are Jains. There is a considerable manufacture of blankets and brass vessels. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 8,200, and the expenditure Rs. 8,100. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 8,400, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 9,800. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the District board, and mission hospitals for men and women.

Majītha.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Amritsar, Punjab, situated in 31° 46′ N. and 74° 58′ E., 12 miles north-east of Amritsar city. The main branch of the Bāri Doāb Canal runs between Majītha and the village of Kathū Nangal, a station on the Amritsar and Pathānkot Railway, 4 miles to the

north. Population (1901), 6,403. The town is said to have been founded by a Gil Jat from the Mālwā, named Madū, who called the town Madū Jetha after his eldest son (*jetha*). To the Jat clan of this village belonged the Majītha Sardārs, some of whom, such as Sardārs Desa Singh and Lehna Singh, held high places at the court of Ranjīt Singh. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,700, and the expenditure Rs. 3,000. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 4,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 4,700. Some carpets are manufactured, but the town is not of any commercial importance. There is an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Tarn Tāran Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Amritsar District, Punjab, situated in 31° 27′ N. and 74° 56′ E., on the Amritsar-Pattī branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 4,428. A metalled road connects the town with Amritsar, which is 14 miles to the north. Tarn Tāran is the chief town in the Amritsar MĀNJHA, or upland tract; but its importance is entirely religious, and centres round the sacred tank, said to have been dug by Arjun, the fifth Gurū of the Sikhs, which is 300 yards square, with a paved walk running round it. Ranjīt Singh greatly revered the temple at Tarn Tāran, which was originally built in 1768, and overlaid it with plates of copper gilt, besides richly ornamenting it. On the north side of the tank stands a lofty column, erected by prince Nao Nihāl Singh. The water of the tank is supposed to cure leprosy, and lepers come to it even from places beyond the Punjab. The leper asylum outside and the large leper quarter within the city testify more to the fame of the tank than to its healing qualities. The asylum was handed over to the care of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East in 1903. The Sobraon branch of the Bāri Doāb Canal flows within a short distance of the town, and from this the great tank is supplied with water through a channel constructed at the expense of the Rājā of Jīnd. A fair is celebrated monthly, especially in the Hindu months Chait and Bhādon, when large crowds assemble. The municipality was created in 1875. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,700, and the expenditure Rs. 7,400. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 10,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 9,300. The chief industries are the manufacture of iron vessels and wooden cotton-presses. The trade of the town is not important. It has three middle schools, a Government dispensary, and a female mission hospital.

Vairowāl.—Town in the Tarn Tāran *tahsīl* of Amritsar District, Punjab, situated in 31° 25′ N. and 75° 10′ E., on the right bank of the Beās. Population (1901), 5,439. The place is of no commercial or historical importance. It contains a vernacular middle school.

Gurdāspur District.—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying between 31° 35′ and 32° 30′ N. and 74° 52′ and 75° 56′ E., with an area of 1,889 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Jammu province of Kashmīr; on the west by Siālkot District; on the south-west by Amritsar; on the south-east and east by the Beās, which separates it from the Kapūrthala State and Hoshiārpur District, and also by Kāngra District; and on the north-east by the Chamba State.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

The District occupies the submontane portion of the Bāri Doāb, together with a triangular wedge of territory west of the Rāvi. It includes the hill stations of DALHOUSIE and BAKLOH, two isolated pieces of hill territory acquired from the Chamba State, together with a strip of territory on which the cart-road runs connecting these outlying stations with the main body of the District. Dalhousie crowns the westernmost shoulder of a magnificent snowy range, the Dhaola Dhār, between which and the plains two minor ranges intervene. The PATHĀNKOT *tahsīl* comprises 130 miles of hilly country between the Rāvi and the Chakki torrent, which divides it from Kāngra District. The central watershed of the Doāb consists of an elevated plain, contracted to an apex just below the hills, but rapidly spreading out like an open fan until it fills the whole space between the two river-beds. Well-defined banks terminate the plateau on either side, the country falling abruptly away to the present level of the rivers. The bank towards the Beās valley attains a considerable height, and is covered by a ridge of drifted sand; that towards the Rāvi is less marked. The plain, though apparently a dead level, has a sufficient westward slope to cause a rapid flow of water in definite drainage lines after heavy rain. Immediately below the hills the country is well wooded, undulating, and picturesque; and, being constantly kept cool and moist by the drainage of the hills, it wears an aspect of freshness very different from the arid monotony of the plains. West of the Rāvi is a small tract between that river and the Jammu hills, watered by numerous flowing streams and of great fertility; but the rest of the District west of the Rāvi is, with the exception of the riverain strips, an arid expanse of rolling downs intersected by sandy torrent beds.

The Chakki stream, after forming the eastern border of the

Pathānkot *tahsīl*, falls into the Beās, which touches the boundary of the District at Mirthal, and thence, running south, divides it from Hoshiārpur District on the east. On the west, the Rāvi forms the border between Gurdāspur and the Jammu State for about 25 miles, after which it enters the District and meanders in a south-westerly course till it leaves Gurdāspur and forms the boundary between Siālkot and Amritsar Districts. Its chief tributary is the Ujh, which enters the Shakargarh *tahsīl* from Jammu. Several minor torrents traverse the District, and the drainage from the hills has formed large *jhīls* or swamps, of which the Kāhnūwān is the largest. Their area has, however, been much diminished by drainage during recent years. The Bāri Doāb Canal, which takes off from the Rāvi at Mādhopur, just south of the hills, runs for some miles through a deep cutting, but emerges on the level a little east of Gurdāspur town, and divides into four main branches.

Geology. With the exception of a narrow strip penetrating the hills between the Chakki and Rāvi rivers, the whole of the District lies on the alluvium. The north-east running up to Dalhousie includes representatives of the older rocks of the Central Himālayan zone, consisting of slates overlain by conglomerates and limestones. The slates are usually referred to the infra-Blaini series of Simla, and the conglomerates, with which are associated masses of trap, to the Blaini group, while the limestones are supposed to represent the Krol group. To the south-west of these, the outer hills are composed of sandstones and conglomerates of Upper Tertiary age, belonging to the Siwālik series.

Botany. The District includes portions of several different botanical areas. Its southern part is entirely in the Central Punjab plain, and the flora resembles that of Jullundur. Owing to dense cultivation, there are few wild plants, except the field weeds that come up with the spring and autumn crops; but on the rivers the *tāli* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) occurs, and blocks of inferior soil are covered with a jungle of reed-grass (*Saccharum* and *Andropogon sp.*) and tamarisk (*jhao*, *pilchi*). Trees are chiefly planted, but the *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) and *kīkar* (*Acacia arabica*) grow spontaneously, though the second is a doubtful native. The *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is abundant. The submontane tract east of the Rāvi is well wooded: the mango, the *jāmun* (*Eugenia Jambolana*), and the mulberry, with different shrubs and herbs of the Outer Himālaya, are frequent. West of the Rāvi there is little natural vegetation. The Pathānkot *tahsīl* is mainly Outer Himālayan.

The wild animals include the leopard, wolf, wild cat, hyena, hog, and deer, found chiefly in the Pathānkot *tahsīl*. *Nīlgai* are also common. Owing to the drying up of the *jhīls*, the water-fowl for which the District was once famous have largely disappeared. Fauna.

The climate is on the whole good, and, because of the proximity of the hills, the heat is never excessive. The Pathānkot *tahsīl* is decidedly malarious, owing to its heavy rainfall, and to the large proportion of its soil which is saturated with canal irrigation. Goitre is common here and spleen disease in all parts. Climate and temperature.

The rainfall is abundant. Excluding Dalhousie, where the annual fall averages 80 inches, the average varies from 24 inches at Alīwāl in the Batāla *tahsīl*, to 51 inches at Mādhopur, where 11 inches fall in the winter and 40 in the summer. The greatest rainfall recorded during the twenty years ending 1901 was 99 inches at Dalhousie in 1882–3, and 80 inches at Mādhopur in 1881–2. Only 9·6 inches fell at Alīwāl in 1899–1900. In 1870 the Rāvi altered its course, and began to threaten the town of Dera Nānak. In spite of strenuous efforts made to divert the channel, the river carried away the Tāli Sāhib temple, and the town itself was only saved by the erection of a strong embankment. There were heavy floods in 1892 and 1894. Rainfall.

The earliest relics of antiquity are the cave-temples of Mukheshwar, attributed to the Pāndavas, on the Rāvi. PATHĀNKOT was the seat of an ancient Hindu kingdom whose history is related in the article on that town. During the Saiyid dynasty the District was in the heart of the Khokhar country, and KALĀNAUR was twice attacked by Jasrath Khokhar. Akbar was at Kalānaur when he received the news of Humāyūn's death, and he was here installed by Bairām Khān on February 15, 1556, and seems often subsequently to have held his court here. He had to retake the District from Sikandar Shāh, Sūri, in the following year. Under Akbar the Afghāns who had been settled at Kāhnūwān by Sher Shāh were driven out, and the place became a favourite resort of Jahāngīr. In the reign of Shāh Jahān the Shāh Nahr or 'royal canal' was begun, in order to conduct water from the Rāvi to the gardens at Shālamār, near Lahore; and prince Murād's army assembled at Bahrāmpur, the head-quarters of the *chakladār* or governor of Jammu and Kāngra, for his campaign against Rājā Jagat Chand. The chief historical importance of the District, however, lies in its connexion with the rise of the Sikhs. Derā Bāba Nānak on the Rāvi preserves the name of the founder of Sikhism, who died in 1538 on the opposite bank. Both Gurū Amar Dās History.

and Gurū Har Rai were also connected with the District. In 1710 the Sikh leader Banda plundered Batāla and Kalānaur, and made the District the head-quarters of his raids on the neighbourhood. Driven into the hills by Bahādur Shāh in 1711, he returned and built a fort at Lohgarh, identified with the modern Gurdāspur, and defeated Islām Jang, viceroy of Lahore. In 1713 Abdus Samad Khān drove him back to the hills, and, though he again returned and recaptured Kalānaur, finally took him prisoner at Lohgarh in 1716.

The next period in the history of the District is closely connected with Adīna Beg. At first governor of Bahrāmpur and subsequently of the Jullundur Doāb, he founded Dīnānagar in 1730, which he seems generally to have made his head-quarters. This ruler is chiefly remarkable for the astuteness with which he played off Ahmad Shāh, the Delhi emperors, and the Marāthās, one against the other, until he was installed by the last-named power as governor of Lahore with head-quarters at Batāla. His death in 1758 removed the main obstacle to the spread of the Sikh power, which was only temporarily checked by their defeat at Barnāla in 1762.

The Sikh Rāmgarhia confederacy, under the famous Jassa Singh, then occupied Batāla, Dīnānagar, Kalānaur, Srīgovindpur, and other places, the rest of the Bāri Doāb south of Dīnānagar falling into the hands of the Kanhayās, while west of the Rāvi the Bhangī confederacy rose to power. The rival confederacies soon fell out, and a struggle for supremacy ensued between the Rāmgarhiās and Kanhayās; the Bhangī, who supported the former, lost their power in these parts in 1774, and Jassa Singh himself was expelled by the Kanhayās. He returned in 1783, but again lost Batāla to the Kanhayās in 1786; and two years after his death, in 1806, all the remaining possessions of the Rāmgarhia confederacy were confiscated by Ranjīt Singh. The Kanhayā estates were confiscated in 1811, and later on Batāla and its dependencies were assigned to Sher Singh, a putative son of Ranjīt Singh by his Kanhayā wife, Mahtāb Kaur. Dīnānagar was a favourite resort of Ranjīt Singh, and it was there that in 1838 he received the Macnaghten mission which negotiated the proposed alliance for placing Shāh Shujā on the throne of Kābul.

Pathānkot and a few neighbouring villages in the plains, together with all the hilly portion of the District, formed part of the country ceded by the Sikhs to the British after the first Sikh War in 1846. Under the original distribution of the new territory they were attached to Kāngra; but after the final

annexation in 1849, the upper portion of the Bāri Doāb became a separate District, with its head-quarters at Batāla. In 1852 the head-quarters were removed to Gurdāspur, and in 1853 the District received an addition by the transfer from Siālkot of the Shakargarh *tahsīl*. No outbreak took place during the Mutiny, in spite of the large number of Hindustānīs then employed on the head-works of the canal; but the ford of Trimmu was the scene of the battle at which Nicholson, after his famous forced march from Amritsar, intercepted and destroyed the Siālkot mutineers. In 1853 the site for the new sanitarium of Dalhousie, together with the strip of hill road connecting it with the plains, was acquired by the British Government by purchase from the Chamba State. It was transferred from Kāngra in 1860, and in 1862 the further transfer of a strip of hill country between the Rāvi and the Chakki brought the District into its present shape.

Archaeology. Recent authorities locate the Sangala of Alexander's historians, the stronghold of the Kathaei, in Gurdāspur District, but the exact site has not been determined. If this theory be correct, the twelve altars set up by Alexander to mark the extreme limit of his advance were probably erected in the Beās lowlands, somewhere near the meeting-point of the three Districts of Gurdāspur, Hoshiārpur, and Kāngra. The antiquities of PATHĀNKOT are dealt with in the article on that town. It is impossible to fix the date of the rock-temples at Mukheshwar (Mukesar) on the Rāvi, which legend attributes to the Pāndavas. The only inscription is undecipherable, but, judging from the character of the letters that have been made out, it dates approximately from the eleventh century. The soft sandstone of the sculptures has everywhere decayed. Among monuments of later date, the most interesting is the masonry platform at KALĀNAUR, which marks the scene of Akbar's coronation in 1556. For particulars as to other remains of interest, see the article on BATĀLA TOWN.

The people. Gurdāspur contains 11 towns and 2,244 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 823,695, (1891) 943,922, and (1901) 940,334. During the last decade it decreased by 0·4 per cent., the fall being largely accounted for by emigration, about 44,000 settlers having gone from this District to the Chenāb Colony. The District is divided into the four *tahsīls* of GURDĀSPUR, BATĀLA, SHAKARGARH, and PATHĀNKOT, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of GURDĀSPUR, the administrative head-quarters of the District,

DALHOUSIE, BATĀLA, DĪNĀNAGAR, KALĀNAUR, PATHĀNKOT, SUJĀNPUR, DERA NĀNAK, and SRĪGOBINDPUR.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Gurdāspur	496	3	668	258,379	520·9	+ 2·5	7,478
Shakargarh	485	...	703	234,465	483·4	− 6·3	4,789
Pathānkot	367	5	395	141,623	385·9	+ 0·5	5,250
Batāla	476	3	478	305,867	642·6	+ 1·7	9,262
District total	1,889*	11	2,244	940,334	497·8	+ 0·4	26,779

* The only figures available for the areas of *tahsīls* are those derived from the revenue returns, and the *tahsīl* densities have been calculated on the areas given in the revenue returns for 1900–1. These returns do not always cover the whole of the country comprised in a *tahsīl*; and hence the total of the *tahsīl* areas does not agree with the District area as shown in the *Census Report* of 1901, in the table above, and on page 57, which is the complete area as calculated by the Survey department. The tracts not included in the revenue survey are as a rule uninhabited or very sparsely populated.

Muhammadans number 463,371, or over 49 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 380,636, or over 40 per cent.; and Sikhs, 91,756, or 10 per cent. Mirza Ghulām Ahmad of Kādiān, who claims to be the Mahdi and the Messiah, has founded a Muhammadan sect known as the Ahmadiyās. The District contains several important Sikh shrines, especially at Dera Nānak, and a large number of Hindu and Sikh religious houses. The density of the population is high. The language of the District is chiefly Punjābi, but a good deal of Dogrī is spoken on the Jammū border.

Castes and occupations.

The agricultural Jats are the most numerous tribe, numbering 143,000, or 15 per cent. of the total. Other agricultural tribes are the Rājputs, who mostly inhabit the submontane portion of the District and number 80,000, the Arains (64,000), and the Gūjars (49,000). Of the commercial and money-lending classes, the most numerous are the Khattrīs (17,000) and Mahājan Pahārī (14,000), who are stronger here than in any other part of the Province. The Brāhmans number 45,000. Of artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 47,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 35,000), Kumhārs (potters, 22,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 19,000), and Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 15,000) are the most important. The menial castes include the Chūhrās (sweepers, 67,000), Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 39,000), Nais (barbers, 16,000), Chhīmbās

and Dhobis (washermen, 13,000), Chamārs (field labourers, general coolies, and leather workers, 28,000), Dumnās (makers of bamboo articles, 10,000), and Meghs (weavers, 7,000). Other castes worth mentioning in this District are the Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 31,000), Fakīrs (mendicants, 17,000), and Barwālās (village watchmen and messengers, 11,000). About 50 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions. The American United Presbyterian Mission has been established in Gurdāspur since 1872, and occupies the Pathānkot and Shakargarh *tahsīls*. The Church Missionary Society has an important station at Batāla established in 1878, where it maintains the flourishing Baring High School. In 1901 the District contained 4,198 native Christians.

General agricultural conditions. The soils of the hilly tract consist of beds of conglomerate and boulder drift, changing into strata of soft sandstone alternated with beds of stiff red clay. The surface soil is nowhere rich, and, where the sandstone is close to the surface, needs constant showers of rain. In the plains the soil varies from the sandy soils of Shakargarh to the light loam which is largely characteristic of the plains portion of the Doāb, with clay soils in the canal-irrigated tracts and rich alluvial deposits in the river-beds. Fertile as the District is with its ordinary supply of rain, the crop failure is apt to be complete when rain fails, except where there is irrigation; fortunately, however, two bad harvests in succession are almost unknown.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops. The District is held almost entirely on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *pattīdāri* tenures, *zamīndāri* lands covering only about 55 square miles.

The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903–4 is 1,824 square miles, as shown below:—

Tahsīl.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Gurdāspur .	496	379	79	37
Shakargarh .	485	365	19	30
Pathānkot .	367	209	58	40
Batāla . .	476	380	188	34
Total	1,824	1,333	344	141

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 510 square miles in 1903–4; gram and barley covered 132 and 81 square miles, respectively. Sugar-cane, the chief crop of the autumn harvest, is the most valuable staple; and the area under sugar-cane (82 square miles) is greater, both actually and

relatively, than in any other District in the Province. Rice, maize, and pulses are the chief autumn food-grains, covering 91, 106, and 147 square miles, respectively.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The cultivated area increased by nearly 5 per cent. during the decade ending 1901, the increase being chiefly due to the extension of canal irrigation. Nothing has been done to improve the quality of the crops grown, but owing to the development of the export trade the cultivation of wheat has greatly increased of recent years. Loans for the construction of wells are popular, and Rs. 24,000 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending 1903-4.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The cattle of the District deserve no particular mention, though the breed has been considerably improved by the introduction of Hissar bulls, and a fair of some importance is held at Dīnānagar. The horses of the Shakargarh *tahsīl* are above the average. The District board maintains three horse and three donkey stallions; the people keep very few camels, and the sheep and goats are not of importance.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 344 square miles, or 26 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area 215 square miles were irrigated from wells, 2,046 acres from wells and canals, 121 square miles from canals, and 3,150 acres from streams and tanks. In addition, 193 square miles, or 14 per cent., are subject to inundation from the Rāvi, Sutlej, and other streams. Half the canal irrigation is from the BĀRI DOĀB CANAL, while the remainder is provided by private inundation canals which water the riverain tracts, chiefly in the Pathānkot *tahsīl*. Owing to the rapid slope of the country, there is practically no well-irrigation north of the road which passes through Gurdāspur and Shakargarh; but south of this wells become more frequent, and in the Batāla *tahsīl* are an important feature in the agricultural conditions of the country. The District has 6,760 masonry wells, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, and 2,988 lever wells, unbricked wells, and water-lifts.

Forests.

'Reserved' forests, covering 12·5 square miles, are managed by the Deputy-Conservator of the Kāngra division. The *chīl* (*Pinus longifolia*) is the most important tree. About 400 acres of unclassed forests and Government waste are under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner. The Pathānkot *tahsīl* is abundantly wooded, mango groves and bamboo clumps having been planted round most of the villages. The submontane tract in Shakargarh is very bare, but the plains portion

of the District is on the whole well covered with trees, and the avenues which fringe the roads are exceptionally fine. The forest revenue in 1903–4 was Rs. 200.

Kankar and saltpetre are the only mineral products of any importance. Minerals.

The New Egerton Woollen Mills at Dhārīwāl turn out woollen worsteds and hosiery of all kinds. In 1904 the number of hands employed was 908. The wool industry is also carried on by hand to a considerable extent, shawls being made of *pashm*, the fine wool of the Tibetan goat, at Dera Nānak and Kanjrūr; but the industry is declining. Coarse blankets are also produced. A great deal of cotton is woven; and at Batāla a striped mixture of silk and English cotton thread known as *sūsī* used to be made in large quantities, but the manufacture has been largely displaced by that of chintz. Soap and carpets are also made at Batāla. Turbans are woven of silk or cotton or a mixture. Many attempts have been made to domesticate the silkworm, but without success. Harness and other articles of leather are made at Dīnānagar. Iron sugar-mills are made and ivory bangles are turned at several places. Sugar-refining is an important industry, and a large refinery and distillery at SUJĀNPUR employed 117 hands in 1904. The carpentry of the District is above the average. There is a brewery at DALHOUSIE. Arts and manufactures.

Grain, sugar, oilseeds, and cotton are exported, besides woollen stuffs from the Egerton Mills, rum from Sujānpur, and beer from Dalhousie. Gram is imported from Ludhiāna and Ferozepore, *ghī* from Kashmīr, cotton from Rūpar, and iron and piece-goods from Amritsar and Delhi. Most of the trade is by rail, but a certain amount is carried by road to Siālkot and Jammu. Batāla is the chief trade centre. The Punjab Banking Company has a branch at Dalhousie. Commerce and trade.

A branch of the North-Western Railway from Amritsar passes through the District, with its terminus at Pathānkot, whence a metalled cart-road runs to Dalhousie and another to Pālampur in Kāngra District, with a branch to Dharmsāla. The most important unmetalled roads are the Hoshiārpur-Siālkot road, which passes through Gurdāspur and Siālkot, and the road from Pathānkot passing through Gurdāspur to Amritsar. The total length of metalled roads is 59 miles and of unmetalled roads 608 miles. Of these, 31 miles of metalled ahd 25 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, while the District board controls 28 miles of metalled and 583 miles of unmetalled roads. Means of communication.

The Rāvi is crossed by fifteen ferries and the Beās by ten, only one of which is managed by the Gurdāspur District authorities. Little traffic is carried on by either river.

Famine.

With the exception of a small area in the north-west, the District is practically immune from famine; and in the tract liable to distress ready employment is afforded to the inhabitants by migration to the highly-irrigated tracts of the Pathānkot *tahsīl* and Jammu territory. The crops matured in the famine year 1899–1900 amounted to 77 per cent. of the normal.

District subdivisions and staff.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by six Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is subdivisional officer in charge of Dalhousie during the summer months, and another is in charge of the District treasury. The District is divided into four *tahsīls*, Gurdāspur, Batāla, Shakargarh, and Pathānkot, each under a *tahsīldār* assisted by a *naib-tahsīldār*.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. The civil judicial work is under a District Judge, and both are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Amritsar Civil Division (who is also Sessions Judge). There are five Munsifs, one at head-quarters, two at Batāla, and one at each of the other *tahsīls*. There are also Cantonment Magistrates at Dalhousie and Bakloh, and two honorary magistrates. The predominant form of crime is burglary.

Land revenue.

Changes in boundaries made during the early settlements render any comparison of past and present assessments impossible for the District as a whole. The various summary settlements were all high, except in Pathānkot, and had to be reduced in the other *tahsīls*. The regular settlement of the various areas now included fixed the assessment in 1852 at 14 lakhs. In 1862 a revision resulted in a demand of 13 lakhs, a reduction of 8 per cent. The assessment was full on 'dry' lands, while wells were treated very lightly. Land irrigated from wells or canals was assessed as if unirrigated, with the addition of a rupee per acre. The area which could be irrigated from a well in ordinary years was underestimated, and considerable loss to Government ensued. The assessment, which was very light, worked easily and well. In 1869 the records-of-rights of the villages of the Shāhpur hill tract in the Pathānkot *tahsīl*, including Dalhousie, were revised, but not the assessment. In the Gurdāspur *tahsīl* the assessment of sixty-three estates, which had been settled for ten years only, was completely revised in 1876. An assessment based

on crop rates, and fluctuating from year to year with the area actually under crop, was introduced into thirty-seven estates damaged by percolation from the Bāri Doāb Canal. The fluctuating system was extended in 1879 to twenty-nine other villages.

The resettlement of the whole District was completed between 1885 and 1892. Prices had increased enormously, by 83 per cent. in the case of wheat and barley, 57 in that of maize, and 158 in that of great millet. Cultivation had also increased by 7 per cent., the area supplied from wells by 26, and the number of wells by 14 per cent. The water rate charged on canal lands was replaced by general enhanced rates for land irrigated from wells and canals. The result was a demand of 15½ lakhs, an increase of 20 per cent. on the revenue of the last years of the expiring assessment, and the settlement was sanctioned for twenty years. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1-2-6 (maximum, Rs. 1-13; minimum, 8 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 2-7 (maximum, Rs. 4; minimum, Rs. 1-6). The demand, including cesses, for 1903-4 was 17·7 lakhs.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	11,08	13,85	13,85	14,57
Total revenue . .	13,67	18,30	19,86	21,17

The District contains nine municipalities, GURDĀSPUR, DALHOUSIE, BATĀLA, DĪNĀNAGAR, KALĀNAUR, PATHĀNKOT, SUJĀNPUR, DERA NĀNAK, and SRĪGOBINDPUR; and two 'notified areas,' Fatehgarh and Bahrāmpur. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose expenditure in 1903-4 amounted to 1·7 lakhs, public works being the largest item. The income, which is mainly derived from a local rate, was 1·8 lakhs. Local and municipal.

The regular police force consists of 566 of all ranks, including 5 cantonment and 147 municipal police, in charge of a Superintendent, who usually has 4 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 1,957. There are 18 police stations and 12 outposts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 287 prisoners. Police and jails.

The District stands twenty-fourth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 2·8 per Education.

cent. (5·1 males and 0·2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 5,697 in 1880–1, 10,631 in 1890–1, 8,790 in 1900–1, and 8,323 in 1903–4. In the last year there were 15 secondary and 142 primary (public) schools, and 5 advanced and 58 elementary (private) schools, with 258 girls in the public and 76 in the private schools. The District possesses 3 Anglo-vernacular high schools, one of which contains only Christian boys. It also possesses 10 public schools for girls, the most important of which is the Dalhousie Convent School. The total expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 92,000, to which Government contributed Rs. 7,000, and Local funds Rs. 27,000, while fees brought in Rs. 28,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Besides the Gurdāspur civil dispensary, the District has twelve outlying dispensaries. These in 1904 treated a total of 208,766 out-patients and 1,537 in-patients, and 7,268 operations were performed. The income and expenditure were Rs. 30,000, Local and municipal funds contributing Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

Vaccination.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 28,641, representing 30·6 per 1,000 of population. The Vaccination Act is in force in Dalhousie.

[L. W. Dane, *District Gazetteer* (1891–2); *Settlement Report* (1892); and *Customary Law of the Main Tribes in the Gurdāspur District* (1893).]

Gurdāspur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between 31° 48′ and 32° 13′ N. and 75° 6′ and 75° 36′ E., with an area of 495 square miles. The Beās bounds it on the east, and the Rāvi on the north-west. Along each of these rivers is a strip of alluvial country. The plateau between the two is well wooded and fertile, and is irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal. The population in 1901 was 258,379, compared with 252,092 in 1891. It contains the towns of GURDĀSPUR (population, 5,764), the head-quarters, DĪNĀNAGAR (5,191), and KALĀNAUR (5,251); and 668 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 5,17,000. The woollen mills of Dhārīwāl in this *tahsīl* are well-known throughout India.

Shakargarh.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between 32° 2′ and 32° 30′ N. and 74° 57′ and 75° 23′ E., with an area of 485 square miles. The Rāvi divides it from the rest of the District to the south, while on the north it touches Jammu territory. West of the narrow lowlands along the Rāvi, the country is an arid expanse of rolling downs intersected by torrent-beds. The population in 1901 was 234,465,

compared with 250,336 in 1891. It contains 703 villages, of which Shakargarh is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 4,29,000.

Pathānkot Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between 32° 5′ and 32° 30′ N. and 75° 20′ and 75° 56′ E., with an area of 367 square miles. It consists mainly of a narrow strip of broken country, along the left bank of the Rāvi, but includes a small fertile tract to the west of the river, irrigated by hill-streams. It includes the hill station of DALHOUSIE (population, 1,316), with the cantonments of BALŪN and BAKLOH, and the cart-road leading thereto. It also contains the towns of PATHĀNKOT (population, 6,091), the head-quarters, and SUJĀNPUR (5,687); and 395 villages. The population in 1901 was 141,623, compared with 140,850 in 1891. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 2,76,000.

Batāla Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between 31° 35′ and 32° 4′ N. and 74° 52′ and 75° 34′ E., with an area of 476 square miles. It stretches south-east and north-west between the Rāvi and the Beās, and consists of strips of alluvial country along these two rivers, with a fertile plateau between them irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal and the Kiran (District) Canal. The population in 1901 was 305,867, compared with 300,644 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of BATĀLA (population, 27,365). It also contains the towns of SRĪGOBINDPUR (4,380) and DERA NĀNAK (5,118); and 478 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 5,51,000.

Bakloh.—Cantonment in the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 29′ N. and 75° 56′ E., in the Outer Himālayas, 14 miles below Dalhousie. Population (1901), 3,042. The permanent garrison consists of the two battalions 4th Gurkha Rifles. The station staff officer is also cantonment magistrate.

Balūn.—Cantonment of Dalhousie station in the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying 2 miles below DALHOUSIE, which it serves as a convalescent dépôt. Population (1901), 508.

Batāla Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 30° 49′ N. and 75° 12′ E., on the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway, 20 miles from Gurdāspur town. It is distant by rail 1,272 miles from Calcutta, 1,303 from Bombay, and 839 from Karāchi. Population (1901), 27,365, including

17,876 Muhammadans and 9,071 Hindus. The town was founded about 1465, during the reign of Bahlol Lodī, by Rai Rām Deo, a Bhatti Rājput, on a piece of land granted by Tātār Khān, governor of Lahore. Akbar gave it in *jāgīr* to Shamsher Khān, his foster-brother, who greatly improved and beautified the town, and outside it built the magnificent tank still in perfect repair. Under the Sikh commonwealth, Batāla was held first by the Rāmgarhias, and after their expulsion by the Kanhayā confederacy. On their return from exile the Rāmgarhia chiefs recovered the town, which they retained till the rise of Ranjīt Singh. After the annexation of the Punjab, Batāla was made the head-quarters of a District, subsequently transferred to Gurdāspur. The principal objects of antiquarian interest are the tank above mentioned, the massive tomb of Shamsher Khān, and a handsome building known as the Anārkali, erected by Sher Singh, son of Ranjīt Singh, who held Batāla in *jāgīr*. This is now occupied by the Baring high school. The central portion of the town is raised to some height above the surrounding level, and has well-paved streets, good drainage, and substantial brick-built houses; but its suburbs consist of squalid mud huts, occupied by Gūjar shepherds and low-caste weavers, where filth accumulates to the great detriment of the general health.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 34,900, and the expenditure Rs. 34,100. The income for 1903–4 was Rs. 37,900, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 38,500. The town has considerable manufactures, which include cotton, silk, and leathern goods. *Sūsī*, a striped mixture of silk and cotton, used to be very largely made, but the manufacture has now been superseded by that of chintz. Carpets and woollen blankets are also woven. Soap is manufactured, and a good deal of cotton is ginned. Batāla has a large trade in grain and sugar, which, however, are bought and sold at a mart outside municipal limits. Its chief educational institutions are the Baring Anglo-vernacular high school for Christian boys, and the A.L.O.E. Anglo-vernacular high school, both maintained by the Church Missionary Society, and two Anglo-vernacular middle schools, one maintained by the municipal committee and the other unaided. The municipality, aided by the District board, also supports two dispensaries.

Dalhousie.—Hill sanitarium attached to the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 33° 32′ N. and 75° 58′ E. Population (1901), 1,316. The station occupies

the summits and upper slopes of three mountain peaks on the main Himālayan range, east of the Rāvi river, lying 51 miles north-west of Pathānkot, and 74 miles from Gurdāspur, at an elevation above the sea of 7,687 feet. The cantonments lie below at Balūn, and still lower down is Bani Khet, where a detachment and a wing of a British regiment is stationed during the hot season. The scenery compares favourably with that of any mountain station in the Himālayan range. To the east the granite peak of Dain Kūnd, clothed with dark pine forests, and capped with snow even during part of the summer, towers to a height of 9,000 feet; while beyond, again, the peaks of the Dhaola Dhār, covered with perpetual snow, shut in the Kāngra valley and close the view in that direction. The hills consist of rugged granite, and the houses are perched on a few gentler slopes among the declivities.

The first project for the formation of a sanitarium at this spot originated with Colonel Napier (Lord Napier of Magdāla) in 1851. In 1853 the British Government purchased the site from the Rājā of Chamba, and the new station was marked out in 1854. No systematic occupation, however, took place until 1860. In that year Dalhousie was attached to the District of Gurdāspur, the road from the plains was widened, and building operations commenced on a large scale. Troops were stationed in the Balūn barracks in 1868, and the sanitarium rapidly acquired reputation. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 23,000, and the expenditure Rs. 22,200. The income for 1903–4 was Rs. 23,500, chiefly derived from taxes on houses and land (Rs. 8,800), water-rate (Rs. 3,400), and municipal property, &c. (Rs. 4,800); and the expenditure was Rs. 21,400. The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1903–4 averaged Rs. 6,800 and Rs. 6,200 respectively. Water-works have been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 60,000. The principal educational institution is the Dalhousie Convent School for girls, and there are a church and a Government hospital. Dalhousie is the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division during part of the summer months, and an Assistant Commissioner is posted to the subdivision during the hot season. The Punjab Banking Company maintains a branch here in the season.

Dera Nānak.—Town in the Batāla *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 2′ N. and 75° 7′ E., on the south bank of the Rāvi, 22 miles from Gurdāspur town. Popu-

lation (1901), 5,118. Bāba Nānak, the first Sikh Gurū, settled and died at Pakhoki, a village on the north bank of the Rāvi, where his descendants, the Bedīs, lived until the Rāvi washed it away about 1744. They then built a new town south of the river, and called it Dera Nānak after the Gurū. The town contains a handsome Sikh temple called the Darbār Sāhib, to which Sikhs from all parts of the Punjab make pilgrimages. Four fairs are held at it in the year, and it enjoys a perpetual *jāgīr* worth more than Rs. 2,000. A second temple, known as the Tāli Sāhib, from a large *tāli* or *shīsham* tree which stood near it, was carried away by an inundation in 1870, but has since been rebuilt at a small village close by. A third temple is known as the Cholā Sāhib. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 7,900 and Rs. 7,700 respectively. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 7,700, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,300. The commercial importance of the town has much declined since the opening of the railway, but it is still the centre of a considerable shawl-embroidering industry. It has a municipal Anglo-vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary.

Dhārīwāl.—Village in the District and *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur, Punjab, situated in 31° 57′ N. and 75° 22′ E. Population (1901), 1,698. The New Egerton Woollen Mills are situated here. They were founded in 1880, and in 1904 gave employment to 908 persons. The value of the out-turn in 1905 was 11¾ lakhs. The goods manufactured include cloths, flannels, serges, yarn, and various articles of clothing.

Dīnānagar.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur, Punjab, situated in 32° 8′ N. and 75° 28′ E., on the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway, 8 miles from Gurdāspur town. Population (1901), 5,191. Adīna Beg founded the town about 1750, and Ranjīt Singh made it his summer head-quarters. The Hasli river, which formed its chief attraction, has been absorbed in the Bāri Doāb Canal. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 9,700 and 9,500 respectively. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 8,600, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 9,000. The principal local industries are blanket and shawl-weaving and embroidery, and the manufacture of harness and other leathern articles. The municipality maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Gurdāspur Town.—Head-quarters of the District and

tahsīl of the same name, Punjab, situated in 32° 3′ N. and 75° 25′ E., on the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway, distant by rail from Calcutta 1,252 miles, from Bombay 1,283, and from Karāchi 839 miles. Population (1901), 5,764. The town stands high on the watershed between the Rāvi and the Beās. The fort was built by the Sikh leader Banda during the revolt which followed the death of the emperor Bahādur Shāh in 1712. When hard pressed by the Mughal forces Banda retired into the fort, but was finally starved out. His followers were massacred wholesale, while he himself was carried in a cage to Delhi and tortured to death. The fort now contains a monastery of Saraswat Brāhmans. The town was selected as the head-quarters of the District in 1852 on account of its central position. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 19,400. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 18,600, chiefly from octroi (Rs. 4,400) and grants from Government (Rs. 6,100); and the expenditure was Rs. 17,700. The town has little trade, being overshadowed by the commercial centre of Batāla. It contains an Anglo-vernacular high school and a dispensary.

Kalānaur.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur, Punjab, situated in 32° 0′ N. and 75° 10′ E., 15 miles west of Gurdāspur town. Population (1901), 5,251. It was the chief place in the neighbourhood from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, and was twice attacked by Jasrath Khokhar, once after his unsuccessful assault on Lahore in 1422, and again in 1428, when Malik Sikandar marched to relieve the place and defeated Jasrath on the Beās. It was here that Akbar received the news of his father's death. He promptly had himself installed on a *takht* or throne, still to be seen outside the town. Akbar had to retake Kalānaur from Sikandar Shāh Sūr in the following year, and resided here for several months. It was plundered by Banda, the Sikh leader, early in the eighteenth century. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,100, and the expenditure Rs. 5,000. The income and expenditure in 1903–4 were Rs. 5,400, the receipts being chiefly from octroi. The municipality maintains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Mādhopur.—Village in the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 22′ N. and 75° 37′ E. Population (1901), 1,360. Opposite the village are the head-works of the BĀRI DOĀB CANAL.

Pathānkot Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 16′ N. and 75° 40′ E., and the terminus of the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,091. A good cart-road leads from Pathānkot to Pālampur (70 miles) and Dharmsāla (52 miles), and another to Dunera (for Dalhousie and Chamba). The situation of Pathānkot has, from very ancient times, made it an emporium of trade between the hills and plains. From coins found here, Cunningham concluded that it was at an early date inhabited by the Udumbarās, who are coupled in the Purānas with the Traigarttās and Kulindās, or people of Kāngra and Kulū, and with the Kapisthalās, who must be the Kambistholi mentioned by Arrian as dwelling on the Rāvi; and that the kingdom of Dahmeri, which in historical times included most of Gurdāspur and Kāngra, bears a name derived from this people. The capital of this State was Nūrpur in Kāngra, but Pathānkot must have been a place of some importance, as from it the Pathānia Rājputs of Nūrpur take their name[1]. It was from ancient times held by a line of Rājput chiefs, of whom the most noted are Rājā Bakht Mal, who fought for Sikandar Sūri at Mānkot; Bās Deo, who rebelled against Akbar; Sūraj Mal, who rebelled against Jahāngīr; and Jagat Singh, who rebelled against Shāh Jahān and accompanied Dārā Shikoh to Kandahār. The State of Pathānkot was taken by Ranjīt Singh in 1815. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 11,500, and the expenditure Rs. 11,200. The income for 1903–4 was Rs. 10,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 11,800. Pathānkot is the seat of a considerable blanket and shawl-weaving industry, and, lying at the point where the trade routes from Chamba, Nūrpur, and Kāngra unite, is a place of some commercial importance, with a growing trade. The District board maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Srīgobindpur.—Town in the Batāla *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 31° 41′ N. and 75° 29′ E., on the north bank of the Beās, 30 miles from Gurdāspur town. Population (1901), 4,380. It is a place of great sanctity among the Sikhs, having been founded by Gurū Arjun, who bought the

[1] *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xiv, p. 115. The name of Pathānkot has nothing to do with the trans-Indus Pathāns, but is often written Paithān, and according to Cunningham is a corruption of *Pratisthāna*, 'the established city.'

site, built the town, and called it after his son and successor, Har Gobind. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 6,300 and Rs. 6,100 respectively. The income for 1903–4 was Rs. 4,600, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,400. The town is of little commercial importance, and its chief trade is in sugar, of which there are several refineries. The municipality maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Sujānpur.—Town in the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 19′ N. and 75° 37′ E., 23 miles north-east of Gurdāspur town, and 5 miles from Pathānkot on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 5,687. It has a considerable shawl-making industry, and is a local centre for the disposal of agricultural produce. The Punjab Sugar Works and Carbonic Acid Gas Factory, which employed 117 hands in 1904, produces sugar, rum, and carbonic acid for aerated waters. Wraps of wool and cotton are made in the town. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,600. The income for 1903–4 was Rs. 5,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,000. It maintains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Siālkot District.—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying between 31° 43′ and 32° 51′ N. and 74° 11′ and 75° 1′ E., with an area of 1,991 square miles. It is an oblong tract of country, occupying the submontane portion of the Rechna or Rāvi-Chenāb Doāb, with a length from north-west to south-east of a little over 50 miles, and an average breadth of 44 miles, stretching from the valley of the Rāvi on the south-east to that of the Chenāb on the north-western border. On the north-east the District is bounded by the Jammu province of Kashmīr; on the east by Gurdāspur; and on the west by Lahore and Gujrānwāla. Along the bank of either great boundary river, a narrow fringe of alluvial lowland marks the central depression in which they run; while above them rise the high banks which form the limits of their wider beds. Parallel to the Rāvi, another stream, the Degh, which rises in the Jammu hills, traverses the centre of the District. A torrent in the rains, at other times the Degh dwindles to the merest trickle; like the greater rivers it is fringed on either side by a strip of alluvial soil, but in the upper part of its course through the Zafarwāl *tahsīl* the shifting of its bed has covered a large area with barren sand. Several other minor

streams, of which the Aik is the most important, traverse the District. Midway between the Rāvi and the Chenāb is a raised dorsal tract, which forms a slightly elevated plateau stretching from beyond the Jammu border far into the heart of the *doāb*. The upper portion of the District near the hills wears an aspect of remarkable greenness and fertility; the dorsal ridge, however, is dry and sandy, and between the Degh and the Rāvi the wild and unproductive upland grows more and more impregnated with saltpetre as it recedes from the hills, till near the Lahore border it merges into a tangled jungle of brushwood and reeds. The District also comprises a small tract of low hills, called the Bajwāt, on the north of the Chenāb, a country of green grass and flowing streams, which presents an agreeable change from the arid plains of the Punjab.

Geology and botany.

There is nothing of geological interest in the District, which is situated entirely on the alluvium. Cultivation is close, leaving little room for an indigenous flora of perennial plants. Towards the Jammu border, especially in the north-west of the District, plants of the Outer Himālayan fringe appear. Trees are rare, except where planted about wells, by roadsides, and in gardens.

Fauna.

A few wolves are the only representatives of the carnivora, while even hares and deer find little cover in so highly cultivated a tract. A few wild hog and *nīlgai* are found, but no antelope have been shot in recent years. In the cold season wild geese, duck, and other water-fowl abound in the marshes and on the river banks and islands; quail are plentiful in spring, but partridges are scarce.

Climate and temperature.

The climate in summer is, for the plains, good; and, though there are generally a few days of most intense heat, the neighbourhood of the hills prevents any long-continued spell. The cold season resembles that in the Punjab generally, but begins early and ends late. The low hills are cool but very malarious, as is also the water-logged valley of the Degh, while other parts are decidedly healthy. Pneumonia is common in the winter and fever in the autumn.

Rainfall.

Owing to its submontane position the District has an abundant rainfall, but this diminishes rapidly in amount as the distance from the hills increases. The average rainfall varies from 22 inches at Raya to 35 at Siālkot: at the latter place 28 inches fall in the summer months, and 7 in the winter. The heaviest rainfall recorded during the twenty years ending 1901 was 64 inches at Siālkot in 1881–2, and the lowest 10 inches at Daska in 1891–2.

History.

The legendary history of the District is connected with Rājā

Sālivāhan, the reputed founder of the town of Siālkot, and his famous son Rasālu, and is described under SIĀLKOT town. PASRŪR is also an ancient place. At an early date the District fell to the Rājās of Jammu, and under the Mughals formed the Rechna Doāb *sarkār* of the *Sūbah* of Lahore. Under Shāh Jahān the *sarkār* was entrusted to Alī Mardān Khān, the famous engineer, who dug a canal through it to bring water from the Chenāb to the imperial gardens at Lahore. On the decline of the Mughal empire Ranjīt Singh Deo, Rājput, a hill chief, extended his sway over the lowlands, owning a nominal allegiance to Delhi. In 1748 he transferred his allegiance to Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, who added Zafarwāl and two other *parganas* to his fief. Before his death in 1773 Ranjīt Deo had secured possession of the whole District, except Siālkot town and its dependencies, which were held by a Pathān family. After his death the Bhangī confederacy of the Sikhs took Siālkot from the Pathāns, and eventually overran the whole country up to the foot of the Jammu hills, dividing it among a score of leaders. These petty States were, however, attached by Ranjīt Singh in 1791; and his annexation of Pasrūr in 1807 gave him control of the tract, after his general Dīwān Mohkam Chand had defeated the Sardārs of Siālkot at Atāri.

In the Mutiny of 1857 the station was denuded of British troops; and the native regiments which were left behind rose, and, after sacking the jail, treasury, and courthouse, and massacring several of the European inhabitants, marched off towards Delhi, only to be destroyed by Nicholson at Trimmū Ghāt. The rest of the Europeans took refuge in the fort, and on the morning after the departure of the mutineers order was restored. The only events of interest in the subsequent history of the District are the plague riots which occurred at the villages of Shāhzāda and Sankhatra in 1901.

Archaeology.

Numerous mounds are scattered about the District, which mark the sites of ancient villages and towns. None of them, except that on which the Siālkot fort stood, has been excavated, but silver and copper utensils and coins have been dug up from time to time by villagers. Most of the coins are those of Indo-Bactrian kings. The excavations in Siālkot revealed the existence of some old baths, with hot-water pipes of solid masonry. The fort itself, of which very little now remains, is not more than 1,000 years old, and is said to have been rebuilt by Shahāb-ud-dīn Ghorī at the end of the twelfth century. For further information, reference should be made to the articles on SIĀLKOT TOWN and PASRŪR TOWN.

The people.

The District contains 7 towns and 2,348 villages. The population at the last four enumerations was: (1868) 1,004,695, (1881) 1,012,148, (1891) 1,119,847, and (1901) 1,083,909. It decreased by 3·2 per cent. during the last decade, the decrease being greatest in the Raya *tahsīl* and least in Daska. The Chenāb Colony is responsible for this fall in population, no less than 103,000 persons having left to take land in the newly irrigated tracts. The District is divided into five *tahsīls*, SIĀLKOT, PASRŪR, ZAFARWĀL, RAYA, and DASKA, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of SIĀLKOT, the administrative head-quarters of the District, DASKA, JĀMKI, PASRŪR, KILA SOBHA SINGH, ZAFARWĀL, and NĀROWĀL.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Siālkot	428	1	637	312,688	730·5	+ 3·2	12,101
Zafarwāl	310	1	480	178,887	577·1	– 6·3	3,950
Pasrūr	394	2	443	193,746	491·7	– 5·0	5,601
Raya	485	1	456	192,440	396·8	– 10·4	5,586
Daska	360	2	332	206,148	572·6	– 0·6	4,103
District total	1,991	7	2,348	1,083,909	544·4	– 3·2	31,431

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total area of the District is that given in the *Census Report*.

Muhammadans number 716,953, or over 66 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 302,012, or 28 per cent.; and Sikhs, 50,982, or less than 5 per cent. Siālkot town contains the famous shrine of Bāba Nānak, the first Sikh Gurū. The density of the population is high. The language of the people is Punjābi, but the dialect known as Dogrī is largely spoken by Hindus on the Jammu border.

Castes and occupations.

The Jats are in greater numerical strength in Siālkot than in any other District in the Province, numbering 258,000, or 24 per cent. of the total. Other agricultural tribes include the Arains (67,000), Rājputs (60,000), Awāns (24,000), and Gūjars (10,000). The commercial classes are Khattrīs (19,000), Arorās (19,000), and Pahāri Mahājans (11,000). The Bhātiās (6,000) are stronger in Siālkot than anywhere else. Brāhmans number 35,000 and Saiyids 15,000. Of the artisan classes, the most important are the Tarkhāns (carpenters, 44,000), Kumhārs

(potters, 32,000), Julāhās (weavers, 28,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 21,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 17,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 14,000), and Sonārs (goldsmiths, 10,000). Kashmīrīs number 32,000. Of the menial classes, the Chūhrās (sweepers, 64,000) are the most numerous; other large menial castes are Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 23,000), Nais (barbers, 22,000), Chhīmbās and Dhobis (washermen, 17,000), Māchhis (fishermen and water-carriers, 15,000), Meghs (weavers, 34,000), Barwālās and Batwāls (village watchmen, 34,000), Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 12,000), and Changars (labourers, 6,000). There are 22,000 Fakīrs. About 46 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions.

The American United Presbyterian Mission, which was established at Siālkot in 1855, supports a theological seminary, a Christian training institute, a female hospital, and an Anglo-vernacular high school. The Established Church of Scotland maintains two European missionaries at Siālkot (branch established in 1857) and one in Daska, and also has a separate female mission, mainly occupied with work in *zanānas*. The Church of England Mission at Nārowāl was founded in 1859, and the Zanāna Mission at that place in 1884. The Roman Catholics, who entered the field in 1889, have now three stations. Siālkot has the largest number of native Christians in the Punjab, numbering 10,662, or 1 per cent. of the population, in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

The soil consists chiefly of loam, but clay is found in depressions, and the waste lands mostly consist of sandy or salt-impregnated soil. Owing to the abundant rainfall, and the very large proportion of the cultivated area which is served by wells, the District is secure against any serious failure of crops.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held almost entirely on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *pattīdāri* tenures, *zamīndāri* lands covering only about 30,000 acres. The area for which details are available from the revenue record of 1903-4 is 1,984 square miles, as shown below:—

Tahsīl.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Siālkot . .	436	333	160	41
Zafarwāl . .	310	250	98	21
Pasrūr . .	394	303	170	29
Raya . .	485	305	165	131
Daska . .	359	294	265	38
Total	1,984	1,485	858	260

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering

601 square miles in 1903–4; barley and gram occupied 120 and 64 square miles respectively. Sugar is the most valuable crop of the autumn harvest, and the area planted (50 square miles) is surpassed only in Gurdāspur. Rice, maize, and great millet are the chief autumn food-grains.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The cultivated area has increased by 28 per cent. since 1854 and by 1 per cent. in the ten years ending 1901–2, the increase being due to the steady extension of well-cultivation, and the great pressure of population on the soil. Nothing has been done in the way of improving the quality of the crops grown. Loans for the construction of wells are extremely popular, over Rs. 60,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1903–4.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Very few cattle are bred locally. Agricultural stock is purchased at the Amritsar fairs or at the Gulū Shāh cattle fair in the Pasrūr *tahsīl*, and imported from Jhang, Gujrānwāla, and Gujrāt. Horses and ponies are not common, and the indigenous breed is poor; two pony and five donkey stallions are kept by the District board. Sheep and goats are numerous, and donkeys are largely used as pack animals, but camels are scarce.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4, 858 square miles, or 58 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 788 square miles were irrigated from wells, 16 from canals, and 54 from streams. In addition, 135 square miles, or 9 per cent., are subject to inundation by the Chenāb, Rāvi, and minor streams. Irrigation from canals is confined to small private channels taken from the Degh and other streams; irrigation from streams is either by lift or from the perennial brooks of the Bajwāt. Wells are the mainstay of the cultivation, owing to the copious supply of subsoil water, and the fact that they can be constructed at comparatively small cost. In 1903–4 the District possessed 24,452 masonry wells worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 1,450 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts.

Forests.

The District contains only one square mile of 'reserved' forest under the Deputy-Conservator of the Chenāb Forest division, 1·4 square miles of military reserve, and 7 of unclassed forest and Government waste under the Deputy-Commissioner. With the exception of one plantation these are chiefly grass reserves, and even an ordinary coppice can hardly be found. In 1904 the forest revenue was Rs. 1,500.

Minerals.

The District contains several beds of *kankar*, and saltpetre is prepared to a small extent.

Siālkot town was once famous for its paper, but the industry has much declined of recent years owing to the competition of mill-made paper. It also possesses a recently introduced and flourishing industry in the manufacture of cricket bats, polo and hockey sticks, and the like, which have a wide popularity all over India. Tents, tin boxes, and surgical instruments are made; and three flour-mills, in one of which cotton-ginning is also carried on, employed 85 hands in 1904. Cotton is woven all over the District, and printed cotton stuffs are made at Pasrūr; shawls of *pashm*, the fine wool of the Tibetan goat, are produced at Kila Sobha Singh. Damascened work on iron is made at the village of Kotli Lohārān near Siālkot, and Daska and other places produce vessels of brass and white metal on a considerable scale. In 1869 an undertaking was started at Siālkot under the name of the Belfast Flax Company, to encourage the growth of flax for export to England; but, though an excellent fibre was raised in the District, the difficulty of procuring good seed and the apathy of the peasantry caused the enterprise to prove a failure after some years' trial. Arts and manufactures.

Siālkot town is the only important centre of commerce, and receives such surplus raw produce as the District produces, most of which is consumed in the town and cantonment. The chief exports are rice, sugar, paper, cotton, cloth, and brass vessels; and the chief imports are grain, rice, tobacco, *ghī*, timber, and tea, besides the various necessaries for the British troops in cantonments. There is a branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla at Siālkot. Commerce and trade.

A branch of what is now the North-Western Railway from Wazīrābād to Siālkot, a distance of 27 miles, was opened for traffic in 1880, and its continuation to Jammu in 1890. The principal metalled road runs parallel to the railway from Wazīrābād to Jammu. An important metalled road connects Siālkot and Amritsar. The chief unmetalled roads are from Siālkot to Gurdāspur, to Gujrānwāla, and via Eminābād to Lahore. The total length of metalled roads is 56 miles, and of unmetalled roads 785 miles; of these, 24 miles of metalled and 29 of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department and the rest are maintained by the District board. The Chenāb is crossed by nine ferries and the Rāvi by five, but there is little traffic on either river. Means of communication.

The District was visited by famine in 1783, 1812, 1843, and 1861. Neither in 1870 nor 1878 did it suffer severely, and with the extension of well-irrigation that has taken place Famine.

in the last twenty years it is believed to have become practically secure. The crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 63 per cent. of the normal.

District subdivisions and staff. The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by five Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. The *tahsīls* of Siālkot, Zafarwāl, Raya, Daska, and Pasrūr are each under a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*. Siālkot is the head-quarters of a Superintending Engineer and two Executive Engineers of the Canal department.

Civil and criminal justice. The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, and civil judicial work is under a District Judge. Both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Siālkot Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. The District Judge has one Subordinate Judge and five Munsifs under him, one at head-quarters and one at each outlying *tahsīl*. A cantonment magistrate is posted to Siālkot cantonment. The District is singularly free from serious crime, despite the large number of Sānsīs and other criminal tribes domiciled in it.

Land revenue. The revenue history in pre-annexation times presents no special features. A summary settlement was made in 1847 by the European Political officers under the Regency. The kind-rents of the Sikhs were appraised and a reduction of 10 per cent. made, while all extra cesses were abolished. This assessment worked well until the fall in prices which followed annexation. Bad seasons and bad management aggravated the distress, and even large remissions failed to prevent the people from abandoning their holdings. In 1850 the Rechna Doāb settlement began, including the present Districts of Siālkot and Gujrānwāla, and the *tahsīls* of Shakargarh and Shāhdara. The demand of the summary settlement was reduced from 15 lakhs to 13. Cesses were also reimposed at the rate of 16 per cent. on the demand. The settlement was revised in 1863-6, and a general reduction made, one-sixth of the gross produce being assumed as the equivalent of half the net 'assets.' The initial demand was slightly over 12 lakhs, and the ultimate demand 12½ lakhs. The sanctioned theoretical rates at the next revision (1888-93) indicated a revenue of 18⅓ lakhs, but the actual demand was 15 lakhs, an increase of 21 per cent. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1-4-6 (maximum, Rs. 1-14-0; minimum, R. 0-11-0), and on 'wet' land Rs. 2-0-6 (maximum, Rs. 3; minimum, Rs. 1-1-0). The demand in 1903-4, including cesses, was over

17·3 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 7·6 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	11,12	11,49	13,93	14,55
Total revenue . .	14,11	15,75	20,19	20,62

Local and municipal. The District contains seven municipalities, SIĀLKOT, DASKA-*cum*-Kot Daska, JĀMKI, PASRŪR, KILA SOBHA SINGH, ZAFARWĀL, and NĀROWĀL; and nine 'notified areas.' Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income, mainly derived from a local rate, amounted in 1903-4 to 1·8 lakhs. The expenditure was also 1·8 lakhs, hospitals, schools, and public works forming the chief items. Siālkot is one of the few Districts in the Punjab in which local boards have answered expectations.

Police and jails. The regular police force consists of 576 of all ranks, including 59 cantonment and 146 municipal police, in charge of a Superintendent, who usually has 6 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 2,149. There are 17 police stations. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 482 prisoners.

Education. The District stands twenty-third among the twenty-eight Punjab Districts in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901, the proportion of literate persons was 2·8 per cent. (5·2 males and 0·3 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 5,266 in 1880-1, 13,300 in 1890-1, 13,745 in 1900-1, and 15,780 in 1903-4. In the last year there were one Arts college, 21 secondary, and 183 primary (public) schools, with 9 advanced and 228 elementary (private) schools, with 1,415 girls in the public and 278 in the private schools. The principal educational institutions are the Siālkot Arts college and 5 high schools. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was 1·2 lakhs, of which Rs. 24,497 was contributed by municipalities, Rs. 42,000 came from fees, Rs. 7,000 from Government grants, and Rs. 35,000 from District funds.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil hospital and a branch dispensary at head-quarters, local bodies maintain 7 outlying dispensaries. At these institutions in 1904 a total of 139,968 out-patients and 1,872 in-patients were treated, and 7,562 operations performed. A leper asylum and four Kot dispensaries, for the inmates of

the 'Kot' or reformatory for criminal tribes, are also maintained in the District. The Kot dispensaries treat a large number of out-patients. The expenditure for 1904 was Rs. 23,000, of which Rs. 11,000 was contributed by District and Rs. 12,000 by municipal funds. The District also has four mission dispensaries, aided from District and municipal funds, one for males and three for women and children; and in Siālkot town a charitable dispensary is maintained by the representative of an old family of *hakīms* or native physicians.

Vaccination. The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 34,609, representing 32·3 per 1,000 of population.

[J. R. Dunlop-Smith, *District Gazetteer* (1894–5); *Settlement Report* (1895); and *Customary Law of the Main Tribes in the Siālkot District* (1895).]

Siālkot Tahsīl.—Northern *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between 32° 17′ and 32° 51′ N. and 74° 11′ and 74° 43′ E., with an area of 436 square miles. The Chenāb forms part of the north-western boundary of the *tahsīl*, which includes a submontane tract known as the Bajwāt to the north of that river. The country is traversed by a number of hill torrents, and except in the south-east is extremely fertile and is fairly well supplied with irrigation wells. The population in 1901 was 312,688, compared with 302,866 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of Siālkot (population, 57,956), and it also contains 637 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 4,00,000.

Zafarwāl Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between 32° 11′ and 32° 30′ N. and 74° 34′ and 75° 1′ E., with an area of 310 square miles. The population in 1901 was 178,887, compared with 190,970 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of Zafarwāl (population, 4,658), and it also contains 480 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 2,83,000. The surface of the *tahsīl* is fairly uniform, and the hill torrents, of which the Degh is the principal, are few in number. The soil is for the most part arid and inferior.

Pasrūr Tahsīl.—Central *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between 31° 56′ and 32° 20′ N. and 74° 32′ and 74° 57′ E., with an area of 394 square miles. The population in 1901 was 193,746, compared with 203,875 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of Pasrūr (population, 8,335), and it also contains the town of Kila Sobha Singh (3,338) and 443 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3,10,000. Irrigation dams are an important factor in

cultivation, especially in the south and west of the *tahsīl*. The richest tract is the north-east corner. In the centre the country lies higher and is less fertile, while in the south the soil is a sour clay. The Degh passes through the eastern portion.

Raya.—South-eastern *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying on the north bank of the Rāvi between 31° 43′ and 32° 13′ N. and 74° 22′ and 75° 1′ E., with an area of 485 square miles. The Degh in its course through the western portion of the *tahsīl* deposits a fertile silt. In the north-east also the land is rich. In the south the soil is saline, but abundant crops of rice are grown in good years. The population in 1901 was 192,440, compared with 214,671 in 1891. It contains the town of Nārowāl (population, 4,422) and 456 villages, including Raya, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3,77,000.

Daska Tahsīl.—Eastern *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between 32° 1′ and 32° 37′ N. and 74′ 16′ and 74° 32′ E., with an area of 359 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Chenāb. The population in 1901 was 206,148, compared with 207,465 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of Daska (population, 6,655), and it also contains the town of Jāmki (4,216) and 332 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3,56,000. Daska, the most fertile of all the *tahsīls* of Siālkot District, consists of an almost unbroken plain, with abundant facilities for well-irrigation. The Aik torrent, which passes through the *tahsīl*, deposits a rich silt.

Chawinda.—Village in the Zafarwāl *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 22′ N. and 74° 47′ E. Population (1901), 5,244. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

Daska Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 19′ N. and 74° 21′ E. Population (1901), 6,655. The two villages of Daska and Kot Daska are said to take their name from being 10 *kos* (*das kos*) from Siālkot, Pasrūr, Gujrānwāla, and Wazīrābād. The town boasts of a considerable manufacture of brass vessels, and has a branch of the Mission of the Established Church of Scotland, which maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a training institution for teachers. It also has an Anglo-vernacular middle school maintained by the District board. The Daska-*cum*-Kot Daska municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,500, and the expenditure Rs. 5,400.

The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 6,100, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,500.

Jāmki.—Town in the Daska *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 23′ N. and 74° 24′ E. Population (1901), 4,216. It is said to have been originally called Pindi Jām from its joint founders, Jām, a Chīma Jat, and Pindi, a Khattrī. It is of no commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,200, and the expenditure Rs. 5,100. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 5,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,700. An Anglo-vernacular middle school is maintained by the municipality.

Kila Sobha Singh.—Town in the Pasrūr *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 14′ N. and 74° 46′ E., on the banks of the Degh torrent. Population (1901), 3,338. It was founded in the eighteenth century by the Sikh chief Bhāg Singh, Ahlūwālia, who built a fort here and called it after his son Sobha Singh. It contains a colony of Kashmīrī weavers who weave *pashmīna* shawls. Vessels of white metal are also made, but both industries have much decayed of late years. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,900. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 4,100, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,700. A vernacular middle school is maintained by the District board.

Nārowāl.—Town in the Raya *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 5′ N. and 74° 53′ E., on the north bank of the Rāvi, 35 miles south-east of Siālkot town. Population (1901), 4,422. The name is derived from its founder Nāru, a Bājwā Sānsi, who is said to have settled here four centuries ago. It was formerly the head-quarters of what is now the Raya *tahsīl*. The chief industry is the manufacture of brass vessels, but native shoes of ornamental design are also made. The Church Missionary and Zanāna Missionary Societies established here maintain an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a female hospital and dispensary. The town also possesses an aided Punjābi Anglo-vernacular middle school. Outside the town is a large church. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 4,500. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 5,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,400.

Pasrūr Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 16′ N. and 74° 40′ E., on the road from Siālkot to Amritsar, 18 miles

south of Siālkot town. Population (1901), 8,335. It was originally called Parasrūr after Paras Rām, Brāhman, to whom the town was assigned by its founder; it is mentioned by Bābar as a halting-place between Siālkot and Kalānaur, and seems to have once been of considerable importance. It possesses a large tank, constructed in the reign of Jahāngīr. To feed this, Dārā Shikoh dug a canal, traces of which are still extant. Near by are the remains of a bridge built by Shāh Daula. At the Muharram a great gathering takes place at the shrine of Miān Barkhurdār, a famous Muhammadan saint. The trade of Pasrūr has much decayed, partly through the opening of the North-Western Railway, and partly on account of the octroi duties which have diverted trade to the neighbouring village of Kalāswāla. Hand-printed cotton stuffs are the only manufacture of importance. Pasrūr is a station of the American United Presbyterian Mission. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,900, and the expenditure Rs. 7,800. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 8,000, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,900. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular high school maintained by the District board, and a Government dispensary.

Sankhatra.—Village in the Zafarwāl *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 13′ N. and 74° 56′ E., about 39 miles from Siālkot town. Population (1901), 2,233. It is said to have been founded by Hemrāj, a Khattrī, who gave it the name of Hemnagar, by which it was known for upwards of a century. In the time of Akbar a famous *fakīr*, by name Sankhatra, a Deo Jat, settled here, and the place was renamed after him. His tomb still exists near the village. Although of no commercial importance, Sankhatra is the residence of a number of wealthy merchants, and possesses larger and finer mansions than any minor town in the District. In 1901 it was the scene of a plague riot, when the *naib-tahsīldār* in charge of the plague camp was burnt to death. It has a vernacular middle school maintained by the District board.

Siālkot Town.—Head-quarters of Siālkot District and *tahsīl*, Punjab, situated in 32° 30′ N. and 74° 32′ E., on the Wazīrābād-Jammu branch of the North-Western Railway; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,341 miles, from Bombay 1,369, and from Karāchi 808. Population (1901), 57,956. Siālkot stands on the northern bank of the Aik torrent, upon the edge of the high triangular ridge which extends southward from the Jammu hills, and is 72 miles from Lahore.

Popular legends attribute its foundation to Rājā Sāla, the uncle of the Pāndavas, and say that it was refounded in the time of Vikramāditya by Rājā Sālivāhan, who built the fort and city. Sālivāhan had two sons: one, Pūran by name, was killed by the instrumentality of a wicked step-mother, and thrown into a well, still the resort of pilgrims, near Siālkot; the other, Rasālu, the great mythical hero of Punjab folk-tales, is said to have reigned at Siālkot. Towards the end of his reign Rasālu became involved in wars with Rājā Hūdi, popularly stated to have been a Gakhar chieftain. Being worsted in battle, Rasālu, as the price of peace, was forced to give his daughter in marriage to his conqueror, who gave the territory he had conquered to Rasālu's adopted son. According to a further legend related to Mr. Prinsep:—

'After the death of Rājā Rasālu, the country is said to have fallen under the curse of Pūran (brother of Rasālu, who had become a *fakīr*) for 300 years, lying totally devastated from famine and incessant plunder.'

It has recently been suggested that Siālkot is the ancient site known as Sākala or Sāgal. In A. D. 790 the fort and city were demolished by an army under Rājā Naraut, supported by the Ghandaurs of the Yūsufzai country. Under the Mughal emperors, Siālkot became the head-quarters of a fiscal district (*sarkār*). The country was afterwards occupied in the seventeenth century by the Rājput princes of Jammu. The mound which rises in the centre of the town, crowned with the remains of an ancient fort, is popularly believed to mark the site of the original stronghold of Rājā Sālivāhan; but the fort itself is not more than 1,000 years old, and is said to have been rebuilt by Shahāb-ud-dīn at the end of the twelfth century. Some old baths with hot-water pipes of solid masonry have been discovered here. Other similar mounds stand among the outskirts of the town. In modern times, the old fort is of historical interest for its gallant defence by the few European residents who took refuge here during the Mutiny of 1857. It is now dismantled, and the few buildings it contains are used for public purposes. The town also contains the shrine of the first Sikh Gurū, Bāba Nānak (see AMRITSAR DISTRICT), the scene of an annual fair largely attended by Sikhs from all parts of the District; the Darbār Baolī Sāhib, a covered well, erected by a Rājput disciple of Bāba Nānak, held high in religious consideration among the Sikhs; the Muhammadan shrine of Imām Alī-ul-hakk, a handsome building of ancient construction; and a temple erected by Rājā Tej Singh. The

municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged about a lakh. In 1903–4 the income was a lakh, chiefly derived from octroi (Rs. 80,500); and the expenditure was also a lakh, including conservancy (Rs. 13,200), education (Rs. 17,000), medical (Rs. 12,000), and administration (Rs. 25,900).

The large military cantonment is situated about a mile and a half from the native town. The garrison, which belongs to the Rāwalpindi division, consists of one battery and one ammunition column of horse artillery, one regiment of British cavalry, two regiments of native cavalry, one battalion of native infantry, and one company of sappers and miners. There is also a mounted infantry school. During the ten years ending 1902–3 the income and expenditure of cantonment funds averaged Rs. 37,000.

Siālkot is a flourishing trade centre and dépôt for agricultural produce. It has an extensive manufacture of cricket and tennis bats, hockey sticks, &c., tents, surgical instruments, and tin boxes. Boots are also made, and various cotton stuffs, chiefly twill (*sūsī*). The manufacture of paper is said to have been introduced four centuries ago, and under the Mughal emperors Siālkot paper was largely used at the Delhi court. The manufacture has now greatly declined, owing to the competition of mill-made paper. The town contains three flour-mills, in one of which cotton-ginning is also carried on. The number of employés in 1904 was 85. The Alliance Bank of Simla has a branch in the town. Its principal educational institutions are the Siālkot Arts college and four Anglo-vernacular high schools, of which one is managed by the Educational department, two by the Scottish and American Missions, while the fourth is the Christian Training Institute of the Scottish Mission. There are five middle schools for girls, one of which is attached to the convent. In the town are a civil hospital with a branch dispensary, an American Mission hospital for women and children, and a charitable dispensary maintained by a member of an old family of *hakīms* or native physicians.

Zafarwāl Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 20′ N. and 74° 55′ E., on the east bank of the Degh torrent. Population (1901), 4,658. The place owes its name to Zafar Khān, a Bājwā Jat, by whom it was founded four centuries ago. It is of no commercial importance, but is a station of the American United Presbyterian Mission. The municipality

was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 6,600, and the expenditure Rs. 6,500. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 6,900, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,500. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Gujrānwāla District.—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying in the Rechna Doāb, between 31° 31′ and 32° 31′ N. and 73° 10′ and 74° 24′ E., with a total area of 3,198 square miles. From the Chenāb, which borders it for 80 miles on the north-west and separates it from the Districts of Gujrāt and Shāhpur, the District stretches in a rough rectangle towards the Rāvi, the north-west part of Lahore District separating it from that river. On the east it is bounded by Siālkot, and on the west by Jhang. Excepting its south-eastern corner, which is traversed by the Degh stream, it is a flat stretch of country, unrelieved by hill or ravine, and absolutely featureless. The District naturally falls into two main divisions: the low-lying alluvial lands fringing the Chenāb and Degh, and the upland between them. Geographically and physically it lies between the fertile submontane District of Siālkot and the desert of Jhang; and the upland decreases in natural fertility as the distance from the Himālayas increases, until in the south-west it merges in the Bār tract, which in its natural aspect is a level prairie thickly covered with a stunted undergrowth. The Chenāb Canal, which irrigates the Hāfizābād and Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīls* in this District, has, however, changed the desert into a garden, and the immigrant population bids fair to outnumber the original inhabitants.

Geology and botany.

There is nothing of geological interest in the District, which is situated entirely on the alluvium. Most of it was waste until the recent extension of the canal system, and possessed the marked, if scanty, features of the arid Western Punjab Bār flora, trees being represented solely by the *van* (*Salvadora*), *jand* (*Prosopis*), and the large tamarisk, with *kari* (*Capparis aphylla*) and *malhā* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) as bushes. This is now disappearing, but the field annuals maintain a closer relationship with the Western Punjab than with the flora of the upper Gangetic plain or the submontane tract. The *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is found in groves and gardens, in the eastern part especially, but is usually planted.

Fauna.

Antelope are to be found near Shekhūpura and hog deer occasionally in all parts. Wild hog are plentiful in the forest reserves near Wazīrābad.

The climate differs little from that of the Punjab plains, but the District is reputed healthy. The extremes of temperature are greatest in the Bār, where the rainfall is scanty and the heat in the summer months excessive. The natives of this tract are an exceptionally strong and healthy race; but to strangers the hot months are most trying, ophthalmia, blindness, and diseases of the skin commonly resulting from exposure to the glaring sun and extreme heat. Climate and temperature.

The annual rainfall averages about 18 inches, with a maximum of 32 inches in 1890–1 and a minimum of 9 inches in 1891–2. The fall diminishes rapidly as the hills are left behind, varying from over 20 inches on the Siālkot border to only 10 or 12 inches in the Bār. Rainfall.

General Cunningham's theory as to the identity of SĀNGLA with the Sangala captured by Alexander is referred to in the article on that place. The village of ASARŪR has been identified as the site of the town of Tse-kie or Tāki, visited by Hiuen Tsiang about A.D. 630, and described by him as the capital of the Punjab. Here immense ruins of Buddhist origin are still to be seen, and their date is marked by the discovery of coins as well as by the great size of the bricks, which is characteristic of the period when they were constructed. After the time of Hiuen Tsiang, we know little of Gujrānwāla, until the Muhammadan invasions brought back regular chronological history. Meanwhile, however, Tāki had fallen into oblivion, and Lahore had become the chief city of the Punjab. History and archaeology.

Under Muhammadan rule the District flourished. From the days of Akbar to those of Aurangzeb, wells were scattered over the whole country, and villages lay thickly dotted about the southern plateau, now a barren waste of grass land and scrub jungle. Their remains may still be found in the wildest and most solitary reaches of the Bār. EMINĀBĀD and HĀFIZĀBĀD were the chief towns, while the country was divided into six well-tilled *parganas*. The principal architectural remains of the Mughal period are described in the article on SHEKHŪPURA. But before the close of the Muhammadan period the tract was mysteriously depopulated. The tribes at present occupying the District are all immigrants of recent date, and before their advent the whole region seems for a time to have been almost entirely abandoned. The only plausible conjecture to account for this sudden and disastrous change is that it resulted from the constant wars by which the Punjab was convulsed during the last years of Muhammadan supremacy.

On the rise of Sikh power the waste plains of Gujrānwāla were seized by the military adventurers who then sprang up. Charat Singh, the grandfather of Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh, took possession of the village of Gujrānwāla, then an inconsiderable hamlet, and made it the head-quarters of himself and his son and grandson. Minor Sikh chieftains settled at WAZĪRĀBĀD, SHEKHŪPURA, and other towns; while in the western portion of the District the Rājput Bhattīs and Chathās maintained a sturdy independence. In the end, however, Ranjīt Singh succeeded in bringing all the scattered portions of the District under his own power. The great Mahārājā was himself born at Gujrānwāla, and the town continued to be his capital up to his occupation of Lahore. The mausoleum of his father is still to be seen there, and a lofty cupola close by covers a portion of the ashes of Ranjīt Singh himself. The Sikh rule, which was elsewhere so disastrous, appears to have been an unmitigated benefit to Gujrānwāla. Ranjīt Singh settled large colonies in the various villages, and was very successful in encouraging cultivation throughout the depopulated plain of the Bār. In the Degh valley, especially, he planted a body of hard-working Hindus, the Labānās, to whom he granted the land at a nominal rent, on condition that each cultivator should bring under tillage the ground allotted to him.

In 1847 the District came under British influence, in connexion with the regency at Lahore; and two years later, in 1849, it was included in the territory annexed after the second Sikh War. A cantonment was established at Wazīrābād, which was abolished in 1855. The District formed a part originally of the extensive District of Wazīrābād, which comprised the whole upper portion of the Rechna Doāb. In 1852 this unwieldy territory was divided between Gujrānwāla and Siālkot. The District, as then constituted, stretched across the entire plateau, from the Chenāb to the Rāvi; but in 1853 the south-eastern fringe, consisting of 303 villages, was transferred to Lahore, and three years later a second batch of 324 villages was handed over to the same District. There was no outbreak during the Mutiny, and the Sikh Sardārs and people rallied to the side of Government with the greatest enthusiasm.

The people. The District contains 8 towns and 1,331 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 616,892, (1891) 690,169, and (1901) 890,577. During the last decade it increased by 29 per cent., the increase being greatest in the Hāfizābād and Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīls*, owing to the extension of canal irrigation and the colonization of the Bār. It is

divided into four *tahsīls*, GUJRĀNWĀLA, WAZĪRĀBAD, HĀFIZĀBĀD, and KHĀNGĀH DOGRĀN, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of GUJRĀNWĀLA, the head-quarters of the District, WAZĪRĀBĀD, RĀMNAGAR, AKĀLGARH, EMINĀBĀD, KILA DĪDĀR SINGH, and the 'notified area' of SODHRA.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Gujrānwāla . .	756	3	445	252,863	334·5	− 6·1	11,605
Wazīrābād . .	457	4	254	183,205	400·9	− 0·2	8,158
Khāngāh Dogrān	873	...	239	237,843	272·4	+ 91·5	6,322
Hāfizābād . . .	895	1	393	216,666	242·1		4,736
District total	3,198	8	1,331	890,577	278·5	+ 29	30,821

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total area of the District is that given in the *Census Report*.

Muhammadans number 603,464, or 67 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 208,557, or 23 per cent.; and Sikhs, 71,950. The density of population is 278 persons per square mile, as compared with the Provincial average of 209. The language usually spoken is Punjābi.

Castes and occupations.

The most numerous tribes are the agricultural Jats, who number 246,000, or 27 per cent. of the total population. Next to them in numerical strength come the Arains (44,000), and after them the Rājputs (28,000). Saiyids number 9,000. Of the commercial and money-lending classes, the most numerous are the Aroras and Khattrīs, who number 41,000 and 26,000 respectively. The Khojas, a Muhammadan commercial class, number 6,000. The Brāhmans return 20,000. Of the artisan classes, the Kumhārs (potters, 36,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 36,000), Julāhās (weavers, 34,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 31,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 18,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 15,000), and Sonārs (goldsmiths, 9,000) are the most important; and of the menials, the Chūhrās and Musallis (sweepers, 91,000), Māchhis (Muhammadan fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 24,000), Nais (barbers, 19,000), Chhīmbās and Dhobis (washermen, 11,000), and Jhīnwars (Hindu water-carriers, 6,000). Kashmīrīs number 26,000. Other castes worth mention are the Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 15,000),

Fakīrs (mendicants, 11,000), and Barwālās (village watchmen and messengers, 7,000). The Ulamas, a Muhammadan priestly class, stronger here than in any other District of the Province, number 10,000. About 49 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture.

Christian missions.

The Siālkot Mission of the Church of Scotland established a branch at Wazīrābād in 1863, and the United Presbyterian American Mission came to Gujrānwāla from Siālkot in the same year. The Roman Catholic missionaries have a station at the village of Maryābād, founded in 1892. The District contained 5,592 native Christians in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

The fertility of the soil and the rainfall decrease as the distance from the hills increases. The soil varies in quality from a stiff clay, found chiefly in the drainage channels on the Siālkot border, to a light sandy soil only fit for inferior autumn crops. The introduction of canal irrigation has, however, to a large extent equalized the agricultural conditions in the various parts of the District, which is now one of the richest in the Punjab.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

Except in the Chenāb Colony, the District is held chiefly on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *pattīdāri* tenures. *Zamīndāri* lands cover about 14 square miles, and lands leased from Government about 388 square miles, chiefly in the colony. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 2,978 square miles, as shown below:—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Gujrānwāla . . .	756	490	314	214
Wazīrābād . . .	455	266	219	113
Khāngāh Dogrān . .	873	553	468	276
Hāfizābād . . .	894	500	425	333
Total	2,978	1,809	1,426	936

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 604 square miles in 1903-4. Gram occupied 174 square miles, and barley 51. Cotton is the chief staple of the autumn harvest (86 square miles), and great millet is the principal food-grain (95 square miles). Rice occupied 73 square miles, and maize, spiked millet, and pulses 57, 47, and 153 respectively. There were 31 square miles under sugar-cane in that year.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The cultivated area increased by 45 per cent. during the decade ending 1900, owing to the construction of the Chenāb Canal, which has totally changed the agricultural conditions of

the tract irrigated by it. Nothing of importance has been done towards improving the quality of the crops grown, but as usual in canal-irrigated tracts the cultivators display a marked tendency to substitute the more valuable spring crops for those reaped in the autumn. Loans for the construction of wells are taken steadily, nearly Rs. 7,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1903-4 under the Land Improvement Loans Act; but there is yet much room for a further increase in the number of wells.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Before the construction of the Chenāb Canal the south-western portion was chiefly inhabited by pastoral tribes; but the introduction of canal irrigation and the consequent contraction of the area available for grazing has largely diminished the number of live-stock, though the cattle are still of good quality. An important fair is held at Shāhkot for the benefit of the colonists, and a cattle fair is also held at Eminābād. The indigenous breed of horses is not above the average; the Army Remount department maintains six horse and six donkey stallions, and the District board four pony stallions. An annual horse show is held at Gujrānwāla. Sheep and goats are kept, but not in large numbers, and there are but few camels.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 1,426 square miles, or 79 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 663 square miles were irrigated from wells, 19 from wells and canals, 741 from canals, and 1,033 acres from tanks. In addition, 63 square miles, or nearly 4 per cent. of the cultivated area, were subject to inundation from the Chenāb. The CHENĀB CANAL takes off at the village of Khānkī and its main line runs through the District, giving off the Jhang, Miān Alī, and Gugera upper branches, and irrigating the Hāfizābād and Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīls*. Most of the canal-irrigated area was formerly waste, and is included within the limits of the Chenāb Colony. The District has 12,786 masonry wells, worked by cattle with Persian wheels, chiefly found in the tract bordering on Siālkot. It also possesses 277 water-lifts, unbricked wells, and lever wells, mostly in the riverain tracts. Cultivation on the land inundated by the river is precarious, and mainly confined to the spring harvest.

Forests.

There are 2·2 square miles of 'reserved' and 6 of unclassed forests under the Deputy-Conservator of the Chenāb Forest division, and 7·1 square miles of unclassed forest and Government waste under the Deputy-Commissioner. With the exception of a few *shīsham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) plantations, these forests consist of only scrub and grass land, but form valuable fuel and

fodder reserves. Avenues of *shīsham* have been planted along the roads and canal banks, but on the whole the District is not well wooded. In 1904 the forest revenue was 1·2 lakhs.

Minerals.

The only mineral product is *kankar*, which is found in considerable abundance.

Arts and manufactures.

The village of Nizāmābād has a reputation for cutlery of various descriptions, and also for the manufacture of silver-headed walking-sticks. Silk is woven to a small extent, and the goldsmiths' work of the District has some celebrity. Brass vessels are made and ivory-turning carried on at Gujrānwāla. Cotton cloth is woven in considerable quantities. The District contains 12 steam mills and factories, which in 1904 employed 475 hands in all. Five of them are cotton-ginning and pressing factories, three are flour-mills, three combine flour-milling with cotton-ginning, and one is a combined flour-mill and oil-press. The principal centres of the mill industries are Gujrānwāla, Hāfizābād, and Sāngla.

Commerce and trade.

A large and growing export trade is carried on in wheat and other grains, cotton, and oilseeds; brass vessels and *ghī* are also exported. The chief imports are iron, piece-goods, and sugar. Wazīrābād is the centre of a considerable trade in timber floated down the Chenāb from the Himālayas.

Means of communication.

The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through the District inside its eastern border, and a branch from Wazīrābād down the Rechna Doāb runs through the heart of the District, tapping the wealth of the Chenāb Colony. The Wazīrābād-Siālkot branch also has a length of 6 miles in the District. The grand trunk road runs parallel to the main line of rail, and a metalled road to Siālkot parallel to the latter branch. The total length of metalled roads is 75 miles, and of unmetalled roads 1,309 miles. Of these, 56 miles of metalled and 40 of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, the rest being maintained from Local funds. The Chenāb, which is now little used for traffic, is crossed by eleven ferries.

Famine.

Prior to the construction of the Chenāb Canal, agriculture over the greater part of the District was very precarious, and the Bār was inhabited by nomad tribes who grew crops only in the most favourable seasons. All the famines, therefore, which visited the Punjab up to 1890 affected Gujrānwāla more or less seriously. The construction of the canal has, however, entirely altered the conditions of the District, which now exports food-grains even in famine years. The area of the crops matured in the famine year 1899–1900 amounted to 77 per cent. of the normal.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the treasury. It is divided into the four *tahsīls* of Gujrānwāla, Hāfizābād, Wazīrābād, and Khāngāh Dogrān, each under a *tahsīldār* assisted by a *naib-tahsīldār*. Two Executive Engineers of the Upper Chenāb Canal have their head-quarters at Gujrānwāla, and one of the Lower Chenāb Canal at Khānki. Wazīrābād is the head-quarters of an Extra Deputy-Conservator of Forests. District subdivisions and staff.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, while civil judicial work is under a District Judge. Both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Siālkot Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are five Munsifs, two at head-quarters and one at each *tahsīl*; and six honorary magistrates. The predominant forms of crime are burglary and cattle theft. Civil and criminal justice.

The Sikh exactions reached a height which is almost incredible, as in the richest portion of the District the ordinary rate was equivalent to an assessment of Rs. 5 per acre, while a yearly demand of Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 was imposed on the land watered by a good well. Consequently at annexation the people were impoverished and demoralized, the village communities weak and inclined to repudiate the principle of joint responsibility, and averse to a fixed system of money payments. The summary settlement made in 1847-8 was based on the cash value of the grain collections of the preceding five years, less a reduction of 10 per cent. The result was a demand of Rs. 6,70,000, which fell on the cultivation at the rate of Rs. 1-9-3 per acre. The assessment was not only rigid and unequal, but in itself severe. High prices enabled the people to pay it until annexation, when prices fell. In 1851 the regular settlement was begun, and the officer in charge was convinced of the necessity for large and general reductions. The result was a reduction of the previous demand by about 20 per cent. The new assessment had an incidence of Rs. 1-4-6 per cultivated acre. In spite of the large abatement, many villages and individuals refused to engage for a cash payment and were sold up in consequence. Thus a serious expropriation of the old proprietors in favour of capitalists was begun. The matter was eventually referred to Government, and it was decided 'that the refusal of a proffered assessment by the proprietors does not make the compulsory sale of their land legal: all that they can be made to forfeit are the privileges of contracting for the payment of the Land revenue.

Government revenue and of managing the estate.' That the assessment was in reality too high is shown by a comparison with the much lower rates of the present settlement, despite the rise of prices, and also by the fact that economic rents were practically unknown, the owners being only too glad to get tenants to cultivate on condition of paying the revenue with a nominal *mālikāna*. In 1858 a reduction of Rs. 21,000, or 4 per cent., was made, and thereafter the assessment, helped out by good seasons, worked satisfactorily. A revised settlement, completed in 1864–8, was directed chiefly to the correction of inequalities. Pasture lands were assessed where cultivation was backward, and lump rates were imposed on wells. The assessment was extremely moderate, the amount being only 6 lakhs, compared with $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs for the last year of the regular settlement, and an immediate revision was contemplated, but the settlement was eventually sanctioned for twenty years. Competition rents came into existence, and the District slowly recovered from the financial chaos into which a combination of circumstances had thrown it.

The current settlement was made between 1888 and 1894. Prices were found to have risen 27 per cent. in Wazīrābād and Gujrānwāla, where also cash-rents prevailed to an extent unusual in the Punjab. The third *tahsīl*, Hāfizābād, was in process of irrigation from the Chenāb Canal, and was therefore assessed for only ten years. The sanctioned assessment was nearly 9 lakhs, an increase of 37 per cent. The *tahsīl* of Hāfizābād, which has now been reconstituted and divided (with some additions and modifications) into the two *tahsīls* of Hāfizābād and Khāngāh Dogrān, again came under settlement in 1902. The previous assessment was $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and it is anticipated that the revision now being carried out will result in an increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, due to the extension of irrigation and colonization. The average assessment on 'dry' land is 10 annas (maximum, 12 annas; minimum, 8 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 1–2 (maximum, Rs. 1–8; minimum, 12 annas). The total demand, including cesses, for the whole District in 1903–4 was about 12·9 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 5·4 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown in the table on the next page, in thousands of rupees.

Local and municipal.

The District contains six municipalities, namely, GUJRĀNWĀLA, WAZĪRĀBĀD, RĀMNAGAR, AKĀLGARH, ĒMINĀBĀD, and KILA DĪDĀR SINGH; and five 'notified areas,' HĀFIZĀBĀD, SODHRA, PINDI BHATTIĀN, KHĀNGĀH DOGRĀN, and SĀNGLA.

Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income, derived mainly from a local rate, amounted in 1903–4 to 1·5 lakhs. The expenditure in the same year came to 1·3 lakhs, roads being the largest item.

	1880–1.	1890–1.	1900–1.	1903–4.
Land revenue .	5,05	5,34	8,93	9,95
Total revenue .	6,83	8,08	13,30	14,79

Police and jails.

The regular police force consists of 503 of all ranks, including 120 municipal police, in charge of a Superintendent, who usually has 4 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 1,423. There are 14 police stations, 9 outposts, and 2 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 422 prisoners.

Education.

Gujrānwāla stands twenty-first among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3·5 per cent. (6 males and 0·4 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 4,906 in 1880–1, 8,267 in 1890–1, 10,938 in 1900–1, and 10,664 in 1903–4. In the last year there were 14 secondary (public) schools, 119 primary, and one 'special,' besides 24 advanced and 144 elementary (private) schools, with 851 girls in the public and 520 in the private schools. The District possesses 6 Anglo-vernacular high schools for boys. The chief schools for girls are the mission vernacular high school and the municipal vernacular middle school at Gujrānwāla town. The District also has 19 schools, with 209 pupils, intended mainly for low-caste children. The expenditure on education in 1903–4 was 1·4 lakhs, of which municipalities paid Rs. 15,000, while fees realized Rs. 28,000. The rest was paid out of District funds, except the sum of Rs. 13,000 received from Government for the maintenance of primary schools, and Rs. 17,000 from subscriptions and endowments.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Besides the civil hospital and city branch dispensary, there are 11 outlying dispensaries, which in 1904 treated a total of 178,237 out-patients and 1,137 in-patients, while 10,080 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 21,000, Local and municipal funds providing Rs. 10,000 each.

Vaccination.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 24,039, representing 27 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act has been extended to the town of Gujrānwāla.

[M. F. O'Dwyer, *District Gazetteer* (1893–4); and *Settle-*

ment Report (1894); Rev. T. G. Bailey, *Panjābi Grammar as spoken in the Wazīrābād District* (1904).]

Gujrānwāla Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, lying between 31° 49′ and 32° 20′ N. and 73° 48′ and 74° 24′ E., with an area of 756 square miles. The population in 1901 was 252,863, compared with 269,166 in 1891. It contains the towns of GUJRĀNWĀLA (population, 29,224), the head-quarters, EMINĀBĀD (6,494), and KILA DĪDĀR SINGH (2,705); and 445 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3,78,000. The eastern portion of the *tahsīl* is a rich and highly developed tract, with abundant well-irrigation. The rest lies in the level uplands, where the soil is lighter and better adapted for crops dependent on a scanty rainfall. The floods of the Degh irrigate a few villages in the south-east.

Wazīrābād Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, lying on the south-eastern bank of the Chenāb, between 32° 8′ and 32° 31′ N. and 73° 41′ and 74° 15′ E., with an area of 455 square miles. The *tahsīl* consists of a riverain belt along the Chenāb; a rich and highly developed tract along the Siālkot border, with abundant well-irrigation; and the level uplands known as the Bāngar. The head-works of the Chenāb Canal are at Khānkī in this *tahsīl*. The population in 1901 was 183,205, compared with 183,606 in 1891. It contains the towns of WAZĪRĀBĀD (population, 18,069), the head-quarters, RĀMNAGAR (7,121), SODHRA (5,050), and AKĀLGARH (4,961); and 254 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 2,70,000.

Khāngāh Dogrān Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, lying between 31° 31′ and 31° 59′ N. and 73° 14′ and 74° 5′ E., with an area of 873 square miles. This *tahsīl* was formed, mainly out of the unwieldy *tahsīl* of Hāfizābād, in 1893. The population in 1901 was 237,843. It contains 239 villages, including KHĀNGĀH DOGRĀN (population, 5,349), the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3,41,000. The *tahsīl* consists of a uniform Bār tract with a soil of good loam. Three-fourths of it are now irrigated by the Chenāb Canal.

Hāfizābād Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, lying on the east bank of the Chenāb, between 31° 45′ and 32° 20′ N. and 73° 10′ and 73° 50′ E., with an area of 894 square miles. In 1893 thirteen estates were transferred from this *tahsīl* to Jhang. Other minor changes in boundaries were made, and lastly, the new *tahsīl* of Khāngāh Dogrān was

formed out of the southern part. The population in 1901 was 216,666, compared with 237,397 for the undivided *tahsīl* in 1891. It contains the town of HĀFIZĀBĀD (population, 4,597), the head-quarters, and 393 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3,00,000. The *tahsīl* consists of a riverain belt along the Chenāb, the Bāngar uplands with a light soil and fair facilities for well-irrigation, and the Bār. The whole of the Bār and half the Bāngar are now irrigated.

Shekhūpura Estate.—An estate in the Districts of Gujrānwāla, Siālkot, Lahore, and Amritsar, Punjab. It comprises 180 villages held in *jāgīr*, with 14 square miles of proprietary land, and yields an income of about Rs. 1,20,000. Founded by a Brāhman of Meerut, the family supplied several soldiers and courtiers to the Sikh court, including Rājā Teja Singh, governor at Peshāwar and commander-in-chief of the Sikh army in 1845. Rājā Kīri Singh, a grandson of Teja Singh, died suddenly in 1906. The estate, however, is so heavily in debt that it is under the Court of Wards, and likely to remain so for some time. The rule of primogeniture prevails in the family.

Akālgarh.—Town in the Wazīrābād *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 32° 16′ N. and 73° 50′ E., on the Wazīrābād-Lyallpur branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 4,961. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,500, and the expenditure Rs. 5,300. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 6,400, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was also Rs. 6,400. The town is of no commercial importance; and its best claim to note lies in its being the residence of a family of Khattrīs of the Chopra clan, to which belonged the celebrated Dīwān Sāwan Mal and his son Mūlrāj, governors of Multān in the latter days of Sikh rule.

Asarūr.—Village in the Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 31° 47′ N. and 73° 42′ E. It is identified by Cunningham with the ancient city of Tse-kie or Tāki, which was visited by Hiuen Tsiang in A.D. 630. The city was then one of great importance, and is said by the Chinese pilgrim to have been 3 miles in circuit, a measurement which agrees well enough with that of the ruins still existing. The antiquity claimed for the place is confirmed by the large size of the bricks, 18 by 10 by 3 inches, which are found all over the ruins, and by the great numbers of Indo-Scythian coins that are discovered after heavy rain. Its

history therefore certainly reaches back to the beginning of the Christian era. The ruins consist of an extensive mound, 15,600 feet, or nearly 3 miles, in circuit. The highest point is in the north-west quarter, where the mound rises to 59 feet above the fields. This part, which Cunningham takes to have been the ancient palace, is 600 feet long and 400 feet broad, and quite regular in shape. It contains an old well, 21 feet in diameter, which has not been used for many years and is now dry. The place is completely surrounded by a line of large mounds about 25 feet in height, and 8,100 feet, or 1½ miles in circuit, which was evidently the stronghold or citadel of the place. The mounds are round and prominent, like the ruins of large towers or bastions. On the east and south sides of the citadel the mass of ruins sinks to 10 and 15 feet in height, but it is twice the size of the citadel, and is no doubt the remains of the old city. There are no visible traces of any ancient buildings, as all the surface bricks have been long ago carried off to the neighbouring shrine of Ugāh Shah at Khāngāh Masrūr on the road from Lahore to Pindī Bhattiān; but among the old bricks forming the surrounding wall of the mosque, Cunningham found three moulded in different patterns, which could only have belonged to buildings of some importance. He found also a wedge-shaped brick, 15 inches long and 3 inches thick, with a breadth of 10 inches at the narrow end and nearly 10½ inches at the broad end. This could only have been made for a *stūpa* or a well, but most probably for the latter, as the existing well is 21 feet in diameter. The modern village of Asarūr contains only forty-five houses. At the time of Hiuen Tsiang's visit there were ten monasteries, but very few Buddhists, and the mass of the people worshipped the Brāhmanical gods. North-east of the town, at 10 *li*, or nearly 2 miles, was a *stūpa* of Asoka, 200 feet in height, which marked the spot where Buddha had halted, and which was said to contain a large number of his relics. This *stūpa* General Cunningham identifies with the little mound of Sālār, near Thatta Saiyidān, just 2 miles to the north of Asarūr.

Eminābād.—Town in the *tahsīl* and District of Gujrānwāla, Punjab, situated in 32° 2′ N. and 74° 16′ E., 8 miles south-east of Gujrānwāla town, on the North-Western Railway and the direct road to Amritsar. Population (1901), 6,494. The original town is said to have been founded by Sālivāhan, Rājā of Siālkot, and was once called Saiyidpur. Sher Shāh destroyed it in the sixteenth century and built Shergarh, which was itself destroyed and its Afghān garrison expelled under

Akbar by Muhammad Amīn, after whom the new town was called. The Mughal emperors made Eminābād the capital of a *mahāl* in the Lahore *Sūbah*. They were dispossessed in 1760 by Sardār Charat Singh. Ranjīt Singh gave the town in *jāgīr* to Rājā Dhyān Singh of Jammu, and it has never lost its connexion with that State, several of whose prime ministers have been natives of Eminābād. A Sikh temple, the Rohri Sāhib, commemorates the penance of Bāba Nānak, when he made his bed on a heap of stones (*rohrī*). The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,500, and the expenditure Rs. 3,300. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 3,000, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,200. The town possesses an unaided Anglo-Sanskrit high school and also a Government dispensary. It is of no commercial importance.

Gujrānwāla Town.—Head-quarters of the Gujrānwāla District and *tahsīl*, Punjab, situated in 32° 9′ N. and 74° 11′ E., on the North-Western Railway and the grand trunk road; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,294 miles, from Bombay 1,322, and from Karāchi 828. Population (1901), 29,224, including 10,390 Hindus, 15,525 Muhammadans, and 2,181 Sikhs. Originally founded, as its name shows, by Gūjars, the town was renamed Khānpur by some Sānsi Jats of Amritsar who settled here; but its old name has survived. The town is of modern growth, and owes any importance it has entirely to the father and grandfather of Ranjīt Singh. Ranjīt Singh himself was born here, but he made Lahore his capital in 1799. The town contains a mausoleum to Mahān Singh, father of Ranjīt Singh, and a lofty cupola covering a portion of the ashes of the great Mahārājā himself.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 73,400, and the expenditure Rs. 73,600. The income and expenditure for 1903-4 were Rs. 83,100 and Rs. 67,900 respectively. The chief source of income was octroi (Rs. 59,700); while the main items of outlay were conservancy (Rs. 10,300), education (Rs. 17,300), medical (Rs. 10,100), public safety (Rs. 9,600), and administration (Rs. 12,800). The trade of the town, which is rapidly increasing, is chiefly in grain, cotton, and oil. Brass vessels and iron boxes are made, ivory bangles are turned, and some pottery and cotton cloth are manufactured. The factory industries include cotton-ginning, cotton-pressing, and the production of oil; and the three factories gave employment in 1904 to 120 persons. There are three Anglo-vernacular

high schools for boys—the municipal, United Presbyterian American Mission, and Khālsa schools—and an aided vernacular high school for girls, also supported by the mission, besides a vernacular middle school for girls maintained by the municipal committee. The mission further maintains an industrial orphanage for boys. The town possesses a Government hospital with a branch dispensary.

Hāfizābād Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 32° 4′ N. and 73° 41′ E., on the Wazīrābād-Lyallpur branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 4,597. It was formerly a place of great importance, and is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbarī* as head-quarters of a *mahāl*. Hāfiz, the founder, was a favourite of the emperor Akbar. The main channel of the Chenāb Canal runs 2½ miles east of the town, and the newly irrigated land sends its produce to Hāfizābād as the nearest mart and railway station. The factory industries of the place are cotton-ginning and flour-milling, and the number of employés in the three mills in 1904 was 73. The District board maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary. The town is administered as a 'notified area.'

Khāngāh Dogrān Village.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 31° 49′ N. and 73° 41′ E. Lying in the heart of the Bār, it was until recently famous only for a number of Muhammadan shrines at which a fair is held in June. In 1893 it was made the head-quarters of the newly constituted *tahsīl* named after it; and as it lies in the centre of the tract brought under irrigation by the Chenāb Canal, it is rapidly growing in importance, as is testified by the increase of its population from 877 in 1881 and 1,646 in 1891 to 5,349 in 1901. The village is administered as a 'notified area.' It contains a cotton-ginning factory, which in 1904 employed 34 hands.

Kila Dīdār Singh.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla, Punjab, situated in 32° 7′ N. and 74° 5′ E., 10 miles south-west of Gujrānwāla town, on the road to Hāfizābād. Population (1901), 2,705. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 2,900, and the expenditure Rs. 2,800. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 2,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,000.

Pindi Bhattiān.—Village in the Hāfizābād *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 31° 54′ N. and 73° 19′ E. It is a stronghold of the Bhatti Rājpūts, from whom it takes

its name, and was founded by them in the time of Akbar. The Bhatti chiefs were expelled by Ranjīt Singh, but were reinstated by the British Government, to whom they had rendered considerable assistance in the Sikh Wars. They also did good service in the Mutiny. The town has some trade in *ghī*, thread, grain, and Kābul fruits, and good saddles are made. It contains a wealthy community of Arora merchants, and formerly had a municipal committee which was abolished in 1890. It has prospered greatly since the construction of the Chenāb Canal, the population having risen from 3,674 in 1891 to 6,145 in 1901, and is now administered as a 'notified area.'

Rāmnagar.—Town in the Wazīrābād *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 32° 20′ N. and 73° 48′ E., on the Siālkot-Multān road, on the left bank of the Chenāb, 26 miles west of Gujrānwāla town. Population (1901), 7,121. The town, originally known as Rasūlnagar, was founded by Nūr Muhammad, a Chatha chieftain, who possessed great power in the Punjab during the first half of the eighteenth century, and rapidly grew into importance under his family. In 1795 it was stormed by Ranjīt Singh, after a gallant resistance by Ghulām Muhammad, the reigning Chatha chief, and received from the Sikhs its new name of Rāmnagar. Several fine buildings, erected during the Chatha supremacy, still remain. In 1848, during the second Sikh War, Lord Gough first encountered the Sikh troops of Sher Singh near Rāmnagar. Akālgarh, on the North-Western Railway, is 5 miles off. The diversion of through trade caused by the opening of the Sind-Sāgar Railway is ruining its trade, and its manufacture of leathern vessels is now extinct. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 7,000, and the expenditure Rs. 6,900. The income for 1903–4 was Rs. 6,900, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,400. The town has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Sāngla.—Village in the Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 31° 43′ N. and 73° 27′ E. Population (1901), 982. With the colonization of the Sandal Bār (see CHENĀB COLONY), it has rapidly developed into a place of some importance. It is administered as a 'notified area,' and now contains three cotton-ginning factories, which in 1904 gave employment to 192 persons. Trade will probably increase largely when the railway to Shāhdara is completed.

Apart from its recent commercial development, Sāngla is

chiefly of interest in connexion with the theories woven round the ruins crowning the rocky hill known as Sānglawāla Tibba, which General Cunningham identified with the Sākala of the Brāhmans, the Sāgal of Buddhism, and the Sangala of Alexander's historians. Modern authorities, however, have declined to accept the identification as correct; and the Sangala of Alexander is now located in Gurdāspur, while it is possible that Shāhkot, a village in Gujrānwāla District, 11 miles south-east of Sāngla, represents the Sākala which was the capital of Mihirakula, the White Hun, in the early part of the sixth century A.D., and the ruins of which were visited by Hiuen Tsiang. If this identification be correct, we probably have in Shāhkot the site of the Sākala of the Mahābhārata and the Sāgal of Buddhist legend. But the task of identification is beset with difficulties; and it is by no means certain that Chiníot in Jhang is not the modern representative of Sākala, which has also recently been identified with Siālkot. The hill of Sānglawāla Tibba rises to a height of 215 feet above the surrounding plain on its north side, and slopes southward till it ends in an abrupt bank only 32 feet in height, crowned in early times by a brick wall, traces of which still exist. The whole intervening area is strewn with large antique bricks, great quantities of which have been removed during recent years. An extensive swamp covers the approach on the south and east, the least defensible quarters, with a general depth of 3 feet in the rains, but dry during the summer. This must have once been a large lake, which has since silted up by detritus from the hill above. On the north-east side of the hill, General Cunningham found the remains of two considerable buildings, with bricks of enormous size. Close by stands an old well, lately cleared out by wandering tribes.

[C. J. Rodgers, *Report on Sāngla Tibba* (1896).]

Shekhūpura Village.—Ancient town in the Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 31° 43′ N. and 74° 1′ E., on the road between Hāfizābād and Lahore, 22 miles from the former town. Population (1901), 2,205. It contains a ruined fort, built by the emperor Jahāngīr. Prince Dārā Shikoh, grandson of Jahāngīr, from whom the town may derive its name, is said to have connected it by a cut with the Aik rivulet, and this cut now forms the main channel of the stream. Under Ranjīt Singh Shekhūpura became the residence of one of his queens, Rānī Rāj Kaurān, better known as Rānī Nakāyan, whose brick palace still remains the most conspicuous object in the town. After annexation, the head-

quarters of the District were fixed for a time at this town; but since their removal to Gujrānwāla, Shekhūpura has possessed no importance except as a resort for sportsmen. About 2 miles from the town is a large tank surrounded by handsome flights of steps, with a three-storeyed *bāradarī* in the centre. The tank, however, is dry, and indeed is said to have never held water. A lofty watch-tower stands beside it. Both tank and buildings are the work of Dārā Shikoh.

Sodhra (*Sohdra*).—Town in the Wazīrābād *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 32° 29′ N. and 74° 14′ E., on the left bank of the Chenāb, 5 miles east of Wazīrābād on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 5,050. Sodhra, which is administered as a 'notified area,' is a place of some antiquity, and had given its name to the Chenāb, or to that part of it which lies in the plains, prior to the invasion of Mahmūd of Ghazni. The river then flowed close under the town on the north, but is now over a mile away.

Wazīrābād Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 32° 26′ N. and 74° 7′ E., on the right bank of the Chenāb, 21 miles north-west of Gujrānwāla town. Population (1901), 18,069. Said to have been founded in the time of Shāh Jahān by Wazīr Khān, it is first heard of in the time of Charat Singh, when, together with other towns in the District, it fell into his hands about 1760. Ranjīt Singh acquired it in 1809, and shortly afterwards General Avitabile made it his head-quarters. He built an entirely new town, with a straight broad bazar running through it, and side streets at right angles. Wazīrābād was the head-quarters of the old Wazīrābād District, broken up in 1851–2, and was the site of a cantonment removed to Siālkot in 1855 on account of the unhealthiness of the place.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 20,800, and the expenditure Rs. 21,400. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 20,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 19,200. The town has a considerable trade in timber, which comes down the Chenāb from Jammu territory, and in cloth, grain, and sugar. The smiths of Wazīrābād have a reputation for the manufacture of small articles of cutlery, and the village of Nizāmābād within a mile of the town is famed for its weapons. Wazīrābād is an important junction on the North-Western Railway, as the Siālkot-Jammu and Lyallpur lines both branch off here. The Chenāb river is spanned opposite Wazīrābād by the Alexandra railway bridge, one of the finest engineering

works of the kind in India, which was opened by His Majesty the King-Emperor as Prince of Wales in 1876. An important fair is held at Dhaunkal, a short distance off. The town possesses two Anglo-vernacular high schools, one maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, and a Government dispensary.

RĀWALPINDI DIVISION

Rāwalpindi Division.—The north-western Division of the Punjab, lying between 31° 35′ and 34° 1′ N. and 70° 37′ and 74° 29′ E. The Commissioner's head-quarters are at Rāwalpindi and Murree. The total population of the Division increased from 2,520,508 in 1881 to 2,750,713 in 1891, and to 2,799,360 in 1901. Its total area is 15,736 square miles, and the density of the population is 178 persons per square mile, compared with 209 for the Province as a whole. In 1901 the Muhammadans numbered 2,428,767, or nearly 87 per cent. of the total; while Hindus numbered 275,905, Sikhs 84,953, Jains 1,232, Pārsīs 66, and Christians 8,436. The Division contains five Districts, as shown below:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901).	Land revenue and cesses (1903-4), in thousands of rupees.
Gujrāt	2,051	750,548	10,52
Shāhpur . . .	4,840	524,259	12,38
Jhelum	2,813	501,424	8,84
Rāwalpindi . . .	2,010	558,699	6,56
Attock	4,022	464,430	7,17
Total	15,736	2,799,360	45,47

The Districts of Rāwalpindi, Attock, and Jhelum are hilly, extending from the outer ranges of the Himālayas and including most of the Salt Range, which enters Shāhpur District on the south-west.

The principal town is Rāwalpindi (population, 87,688, with cantonments). Shāhdheri, close to the Mārgalla pass, has been identified with the ancient city of Taxila. Hassan Abdāl, and Mānikiāla, the site of the body-offering *stūpa* of Buddhist legend, are within 30 miles of Shāhdheri. Rohtās and Malot in Jhelum and Mong in Gujrāt District also possess an antiquarian interest. In Gujrāt District are the battle-fields of Sadullapur, Chiliānwāla, and Gujrāt, while the famous defile of Narsingh-Phohār in the Salt Range, with its waterfall, is one of the most beautiful spots in Northern India.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Gujrāt District.—District in the Rāwalpindi Division of the Punjab, lying between 32° 10′ and 33° 1′ N. and 73° 17′ and 74° 29′ E., with an area of 2,051 square miles. In shape a narrow strip of sub-Himālayan plain country, it lies between the Chenāb and Jhelum rivers and marks the northern limit of the true Punjab plains. It is bounded on the north-east by Kashmīr; on the north-west by Jhelum District; on the south-west by Shāhpur; and on the south-east by Gujrānwāla and Siālkot. The northern corner is crossed by the Pabbī Hills, a low range, pierced by the Jhelum at Mong Rāsul, which forms a continuation of the Salt Range. These hills consist of a friable Tertiary sandstone and conglomerate, presenting a chaos of rock, naked or clothed with rough scrub, and deeply scored with precipitous ravines. Their highest point has an elevation of 1,400 feet above sea-level, or about 600 feet above the surrounding plain. Immediately below and surrounding these hills a high and undulating submontane plateau extends across the north of the District from the Jhelum eastwards, till it terminates in a precipitous bank 100 to 200 feet in height, which almost overhangs the waters of the Tawī and Chenāb. At the foot of the plateau a belt of upland crosses the District, terminating in a high bank, beneath which lies a strip of lowland about 8 miles in width, which forms the wider valley of the Chenāb. A similar narrow belt of lowland fringes the Jhelum. The surface of the *doāb* thus descends in a series of steps towards the south and west, and a section of the line along the grand trunk road shows a rise of 111 feet from the Chenāb to the Jhelum in a distance of 34 miles. Besides the great boundary rivers, the Jhelum and Chenāb, the District is intersected by numerous hill torrents rising in the Outer Himālayas or the Pabbī Hills, the chief being the Bhimbar, Bhandar, Dalli, Dabūli, Doāra, and Bakāl. Most of these streams, although unmanageable torrents in the rains, either dry up entirely, or find their way into the Chenāb by insignificant channels during the dry season.

Geology.

The greater part of the District lies on the Indo-Gangetic alluvium, but beds of Siwālik (Upper Tertiary) age are found in the Pabbī or Khāriān Hills, which are composed of an enormous accumulation of sandstones, sands, conglomerates, and clays. The sandstones are highly fossiliferous, and have yielded great numbers of mammalian bones and teeth, including species of *Equus*, *Bos*, *Elephas*, and *Cervus*.

Botany.

None of the submontane Districts, except Siālkot, has

a scantier flora than Gujrāt, but the low Pabbī range supports a few stunted trees and shrubs of kinds abundant in the neighbouring Salt Range and dry Outer Himālaya. In the broken country at the north-east corner, and on the bank of the Chenāb farther to the south, there is a good deal of scrub, chiefly *Acacia modesta* and reed jungle. The *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) is fairly common, while the *kīkar* (*Acacia arabica*) and horse-radish-tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*) occur also, the first being fully naturalized in the northern part.

Wolves are found in the Pabbī Hills and hyenas are occasionally met with; *nīlgai* and antelope are rare, but 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are not at all uncommon on the hills. Wild hog are numerous in the low-lying lands of the Chenāb, where they do a great deal of damage. Fauna.

The climate is quite bearable, even in the hot season, owing to the nearness of the hills. The health of the people is unusually good; but malaria prevails along the Jhelum and Chenāb in the autumn months, and small-pox along the borders of Kashmīr, whence it is generally imported. Plague entered the District in 1902. The village of Malkowāl was in the same year the scene of an unfortunate accident whereby 19 villagers who had been inoculated against plague died of tetanus. Climate, temperature, and rainfall.

The rainfall is abundant, and the country people have a proverb that 'rain is always to be had for the asking.' It rapidly decreases with the distance from the Himālayas and the Pabbī range, the average annual fall varying from 28 inches at Khāriān to 20 at Phālia.

GUJRĀT TOWN itself is a place of some antiquity, and the District abounds in ancient sites, MONG being the most important. The District formed part of the kingdom of Porus, who was defeated by Alexander, probably in the Karri plain beyond the Jammu border, in July, 326 B.C.; but four years later it was conquered by Chandragupta Maurya in the national rising which took place on the death of Alexander. It remained under the Mauryas until shortly after the death of Asoka in 231, and about forty years later came under the sway of Demetrius the Graeco-Bactrian. The overthrow of the Bactrians by the Parthians in the latter half of the second century brought another change of rulers, and the coins of the Indo-Parthian Maues (*c.* 120 B.C.), who is known to local tradition as Rājā Moga, have been found at Mong. At the end of the first century A.D., the whole of the Punjab was conquered by the Yueh-chi. For several History.

hundred years nothing is known of the history of the District, except that between 455 and 540 it must have been exposed to the ravages of the White Huns. Dr. Stein holds that the District formed part of the kingdom of Gurjjara, which, according to the *Rājatarangini*, was invaded between A.D. 883 and 902 by Sankara Varman of Kashmīr, who defeated its king Alākhāna. This may be the Alī Khān to whom tradition ascribed the refounding of GUJRĀT. But authentic history commences only in the Lodī period, when Bahlolpur, 23 miles north-east of Gujrāt, was founded in the reign of Bahlol (1451–89). Khwās Khān, governor of Rohtās under Sher Shāh Sūri, founded Khwāspur near Gujrāt. The settlement of the tract was completed by Akbar, who built a fort and compelled the Gūjars, a pastoral tribe given to plunder, to settle in it. The tract was then named Gujrāt and formed into a separate district. Revenue records have been preserved in the families of the hereditary registrars (*kānungos*), and these exhibit Gujrāt as the capital of a district containing 2,592 villages, paying a revenue of 16 lakhs. In 1605 the famous Saiyid Abdul Kāsim received Gujrāt as a *tuyūl* or fief from Akbar. On the decay of the Mughal power Nādir Shāh ravaged the District and destroyed Gujrāt, after which it was overrun by the Gakhars of RĀWALPINDI, who probably established themselves at Gujrāt in 1741. The country also suffered at the same time from the ravages of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, whose armies frequently crossed and recrossed it.

Meanwhile the Sikh power had been asserting itself in the Eastern Punjab; and in 1765 Sardār Gūjar Singh, head of the Bhangī confederacy, crossed the Chenāb, defeated the Gakhar chief, Mukarrab Khān, and extended his dominions to the banks of the Jhelum. On Gūjar Singh's death in 1788, his son, Sāhib Singh, became involved in war with Mahān Singh, the chieftain of Gujrānwāla, and afterwards with his son, the celebrated Ranjīt Singh. After a few months of desultory warfare in 1798, the Gujrāt leader found it well to accept a position of dependence under the young ruler of Gujrānwāla. At length, in 1810, Ranjīt Singh, now master of the consolidated Sikh empire, determined to depose his tributary vassal. Sāhib Singh withdrew to the hills without opposition, and shortly afterwards accepted the Bajwāt territory in the present Siālkot District conferred on him in *jāgīr*. In 1846 Gujrāt came under the supervision of British officials, when a settlement of land revenue

was effected under orders from the provisional government at Lahore. Two years later, the District was the scene of some of the battles which decided the event of the second Sikh War. While the siege of MULTĀN still dragged slowly on, Sher Singh established himself at Rāmnagar on the Gujrānwāla side of the Chenāb, 22 miles below Gujrāt, leaving the main body of his army on the northern bank. Here he awaited the attack of the British, who attempted unsuccessfully to drive him across the river, on November 22, 1848. Lord Gough withdrew from the assault with heavy loss; but sending round a strong detachment under Sir Joseph Thackwell by the Wazīrābād ferry, he turned the flank of the enemy, and won the battle of Sadullapur. Sher Singh retired northward, and took up a strong position between the Jhelum and the Pabbī Hills. The bloody battle of Chiliānwāla followed (January 13, 1849), a victory as costly as a defeat. On February 6 Sher Singh again eluded Lord Gough's vigilance, and marched southwards to make a dash upon Lahore; but the British pressed him close in the rear, and, on February 22, he turned to offer battle at Gujrāt. The decisive engagement which ensued broke irretrievably the power of the Sikhs. The Punjab lay at the feet of the conquerors, and passed by annexation under British rule.

At the first distribution of the Province, the whole wedge of land between the Chenāb and the Jhelum, from their junction to the hills, formed a single jurisdiction; but a few months later, the south-western portion was made a separate charge, with its head-quarters at Shāhpur. Various interchanges of territory took place from time to time at later dates; and in 1857 the north-eastern corner of the original District, comprising the tongue of land between the Tawī and the Chenāb, was transferred to Siālkot. Gujrāt District then assumed its present form. At the time of the Mutiny the wing of native infantry stationed at Gujrāt was ordered to Siālkot, and the Jhelum mutineers, who tried to cross the river in order to join them, were defeated and dispersed by the Deputy-Commissioner with the police and local levies. A marauding tribe, the Chibs, from across the Jammu border, who had long been a source of annoyance, invaded the District and gave a good deal of trouble. But Deva, their stronghold, was destroyed in the following year by the Mahārājā of Jammu.

Archaeology.

Excepting the mounds marking the ruins of ancient villages, the District contains no monuments of the Hindu period. At Khwāspur are the ruins of a *sarai* built in 1546 by Khwās

Khān, the governor of Rohtās under Sher Shāh; and at Khāriān is a deep well with steps, built by Akbar in fulfilment of a promise made by Humāyūn. Another similar well built by Akbar exists at Gujrāt, and there are the ruins of a hunting-box at Alamgarh. At Naurangābād are the remains of a *sarai* and at Khāriān a well with steps, both built by Aurangzeb. The tomb (rebuilt in 1867) of Shāh Daula at Gujrāt bears an inscription dated 1719.

The people.

The District contains 4 towns and 1,336 villages. Its population at each of the last four enumerations was: (1868) 616,509, (1881) 689,115, (1891) 760,875, and (1901) 750,548. It fell by 1·3 per cent. during the last decade, owing to emigration. The Chenāb Colony received more than 25,000 settlers, and the people readily emigrate even beyond India. The District is divided into the three *tahsīls* of GUJRĀT, KHĀRIĀN, and PHĀLIA, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of GUJRĀT, the head-quarters of the District, JALĀLPUR, KUNJĀH, and DINGA. The following table shows the principal statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901	Number of persons able to read and write.
Gujrāt	556	3	518	309,887	557·3	−0·3	10,798
Khāriān	643	1	507	242,687	377·4	−2·2	6,715
Phālia	721	...	311	197,974	274·5	−2·9	7,300
District total	2,051	4	1,336	750,548	365·9	−1·3	24,813

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Muhammadans form as much as 87·4 per cent. of the population, Hindus 9·2, and Sikhs 3·3 per cent. The density (366) is about double the Provincial average, and is equal to the average for the sub-Himālayan Districts. The language of the District is Western Punjābi, sometimes known as Lahnda.

Castes and occupations.

The most numerous caste is that of the agricultural Jats, who number 195,000, or 26 per cent. of the total population. Among Jats are included the Gondals, who in 1891 numbered 28,000. Next to them in importance are the Gūjars, who are far stronger here than in any other Punjab District, and

number 111,000, or 15 per cent. of the population. After them come the Rājputs (24,000), Arains (22,000), and Awāns (15,000). The Labānās (8,000), who were formerly carriers and traders, have now taken to agriculture and service in the army. Of the commercial and money-lending classes, the most numerous are the Arorās (29,000) and Khattrīs (18,000). The Bhātiās number only 5,000. The Muhammadan priestly class, the Saiyids, return 19,000, and the Brāhmans, who are traders as well as priests, 7,000. Of the artisan classes, the Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 34,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 24,000), Julāhās (weavers, 23,000), Kumhārs (potters, 18,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 14,000), and Telis (oil-pressers, 9,000) are the most important. The Kashmīrīs, immigrants from Kashmīr, who live mainly by shawl-weaving, number 33,000. Of the menial classes the most important are the Chūhrās (sweepers, 34,000), Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 16,000), and Nais (barbers, 15,000). About 63 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions.

As early as 1862 the operations of the Church of Scotland Punjab Mission, which had its head-quarters at Siālkot, were extended to Gujrāt, and in 1865 a European missionary was permanently stationed there. The activity of the mission is especially noticeable in the sphere of education. A Ladies' Mission House was completed in 1892, and Zanāna work combined with female education has made steady progress. The District contained 241 native Christians in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

The submontane tract east of the Bhimbar consists of plateaux of sandy soil, intersected by hill torrents. West of that stream the Pabbī submontane tract is equally sandy and still more broken. The soil of the central upland is stronger and better, but like the submontane tract devoid of water, the Pabbī Hills arresting the drainage from the Himālayas and percolation from the Jhelum, while the torrents which pass through both these tracts flow in such deep beds as to do harm rather than good. The soil of the lowlands is generally a good loam fertilized to some extent by the hill torrents, while the riverain tracts along the Jhelum and Chenāb consist of a fertile loam moistened by the rivers, though liable to injury from floods.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held almost entirely by communities of small peasant proprietors, large estates covering only about 1,000 acres. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 1,922 square miles, as shown in the table on the next page.

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Gujrāt . . .	554	442	125	25
Khāriān . . .	646	434	19	53
Phālia . . .	722	456	198	161
Total	1,922	1,332	342	239

The area, in square miles, under each of the principal food-crops in 1903–4 was: wheat (507), spiked millet (235), great millet (103), gram (97), and barley (56). There were 10 square miles under sugar-cane, 22 under cotton, and 58 under oilseeds.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The cultivated area increased by 4 per cent. during the decade ending 1901; there is still room, however, for extension, especially by increased well-irrigation. Experiments made in the cultivation of Australian wheat appear to show that, while the out-turn and quality are excellent, the grain does not store well. Attempts have also been made to cultivate sweet potatoes and *Sorghum saccharatum*, so far without definite results. Loans are readily taken for the construction of wells, and nearly Rs. 39,000 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending 1904.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The cattle are of the ordinary Punjab type, but have been improved by the introduction of Hissār bulls. The local breed of horses is good, and has been much improved by foreign sires. The Army Remount department maintains 5 horse stallions, and the District board 3 pony and 3 donkey stallions. A horse show is held every year at Gujrāt. Sheep and goats are kept in considerable numbers, but only a few camels.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4, 342 square miles, or 26 per cent., were irrigated from wells. In addition, 87 square miles, or 7 per cent., are subject to inundation from the Jhelum, Chenāb, and minor streams. The District contains 10,435 masonry wells worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 541 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. The Lower Jhelum Canal takes off at the village of Mong Rasūl, but does not irrigate any part of the District. The projected Upper Jhelum Canal will, however, supply nearly the whole of the Phālia *tahsīl*.

Forests.

The District contains 83 square miles of 'reserved' and half a mile of unclassed forests under the Deputy-Conservator of the Chenāb Forest division, and 2 square miles of unclassed forest and Government waste under the Deputy-Commissioner. The most important Reserve is that comprising the greater

part of the Pabbī Hills, which is covered with bush and scrub; a fair number of forest areas dotted about the central plateau are thinly covered with *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*), and the leafless caper; but much of the 'reserved' forest consists of grass lands on the Chenāb. In 1903–4 the income of the forests under the Forest department was Rs. 41,000 and of those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 600.

Minerals. Beds of *kankar* are to be found, but the supply is very limited. Lime used to be burned in the Pabbī Hills, but the practice has been discontinued.

Arts and manufactures. The most important industry is the manufacture of furniture at Gujrāt, of a quality unsurpassed in India outside the Presidency towns. The only other distinctive art is that of damascening iron with gold and silver, now applied chiefly to the decoration of such articles as caskets, vases, bracelets, trays, &c. Cotton cloth is made all over the District, and an imitation in cotton of English checks and tweeds has a wide sale. Hemp sacking is largely produced. Inferior shawls of *pashm* wool are made at JALĀLPUR, and there is a small manufacture of soap. Boots and shoes and brass vessels are made at Gujrāt.

Commerce and trade. In ordinary years the District produces much more grain than is required for local consumption, and wheat, spiked millet, oilseeds, oil, *ghī*, wool, cotton (raw and woven), and hides are exported in large quantities by rail. The chief imports are piece-goods, iron, sugar, salt, rice, wool, brass vessels, spices, and dyes. Gujrāt is the only place of any commercial importance.

Means of communication. The District is traversed by the main line and the Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway, which meet at LĀLA MŪSA. The grand trunk road runs by the side of the main line, and an important unmetalled road leads from Gujrāt to Bhimbar in Jammu territory. The total length of metalled roads is 52 miles, and of unmetalled roads 611 miles. Of the metalled roads 41 miles are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. Both the Chenāb and Jhelum are navigable, but as trade routes they have lost their importance since the advent of the railway. The railway bridges across the two rivers have tracks for wheeled traffic, and there are thirteen ferries on the Chenāb and seven on the Jhelum.

Famine. The District was visited by famine in 1783 (the great *chālīsa* famine), 1815, 1831, and 1863; and scarcity was experienced in 1869 and in 1878. In 1896–7 severe scarcity occurred.

Relief works were opened, and the greatest daily average relieved in any week exceeded 55,000, while the total expenditure was Rs. 4,84,000. There was scarcity again in 1899–1900, but only test works were opened, and the daily average number of persons relieved in any week never rose above 1,800. The total expenditure was a little over Rs. 10,000.

District subdivisions and staff.

The District is divided into the three *tahsīls* of Gujrāt, Phālia, and Khāriān, each under a *tahsīldār* and *naib-tahsīldār*. It is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. Two Executive Engineers of the Upper and Lower Jhelum Canals are stationed in the District.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge, and both officers are subordinate to the Divisional Judge of the Jhelum Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are three Munsifs, one at head-quarters and one at each outlying *tahsīl*. The predominant forms of crime are cattle-theft and burglary.

Land revenue.

Under Sikh rule the revenue was paid almost universally in grain, the demand being a certain share of either the actual or the estimated produce. Ranjīt Singh divided the District among his Sardārs, who took what they could without much regard to the recognized share. In 1846 a summary settlement was made of the greater part of the District, the assessments being based mainly on the average realizations of the preceding three years. In 1849 a second summary settlement was effected, but the proprietors could only be induced to take up leases with great difficulty, as this settlement, though it reduced the previous demand, was unequal and in many estates too high. Sir Henry Lawrence visited the District in 1852 and found startling inequalities in the rates, which varied from an anna to Rs. 2 per *bīgha*. He ordered a prompt reassessment, which was carried out by the Deputy-Commissioner in three months, the result being a reduction of 5·9 per cent. in the demand, and an average rate of Rs. 1–10–5 per acre of cultivation.

The first regular settlement was made between 1852 and 1859, and resulted in a reduction of 8 per cent. on the previous assessment. A revised assessment was carried out in 1865–8. An immediate increase of 5·8 per cent. was taken, giving a rate of R. 0–15–5 per acre of cultivation, while, after fifteen years, progressive assessments were to bring in an

increase of 12·8 per cent. on the demand of the regular settlement. A second revision was undertaken between 1888 and 1893. Prices were found to have risen by at least 25 per cent. and cultivation by 27 per cent. The new assessment, including various deferred payments, was fixed at 8·5 lakhs, at which sum it stood in 1903–4, being an increase of 34 per cent. on the last payment under the first revised settlement. The average assessment on 'dry' land is 14 annas (maximum, Rs. 1–4; minimum, 8 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 1–13 (maximum, Rs. 2–8; minimum, Rs. 1–2). The average size of a proprietary holding is 3·6 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue .	5,91	6,10	7,76	8,53
Total revenue .	7,51	8,11	10,60	11,85

The District contains four municipalities, GUJRĀT, JALĀLPUR, KUNJĀH, and DINGA. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income, mainly derived from a local rate, amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 91,400. The expenditure was Rs. 94,000, of which public works formed the largest item. Local and municipal.

The regular police force consists of 338 of all ranks, including 38 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who is usually assisted by 2 inspectors. The village watchmen number 907. There are eleven police stations. The District jail at headquarters has accommodation for 118 prisoners. Police and jails.

Gujrāt stands twenty-second among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in regard to the literacy of its population, of whom 3·3 per cent. (6·1 males and 3 females) could read and write in 1901. The proportion is highest in the Phālia *tahsīl.* The number of pupils under instruction was 3,764 in 1880–1, 9,553 in 1890–1, 9,725 in 1900–1, and 11,218 in 1903–4. In the last year the District possessed 6 secondary and 74 primary (public) schools, and 3 advanced and 256 elementary (private) schools, with 378 girls in the public, and 733 in the private schools. Gujrāt town has two Anglo-vernacular high schools, one kept up by Government as a model school, and one by the Scottish Mission. The mission also has schools for low-caste children at Gujrāt, Lāla Mūsa, Shādiwāl, and Jalālpur. The total expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 60,000, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 6,000, Education.

municipalities Rs. 8,000, and the District fund Rs. 19,000. Fees brought in Rs. 19,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil hospital at Gujrāt, the District contains ten outlying dispensaries. In 1904 the number of cases treated was 152,575, of whom 548 were in-patients, and 6,645 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 16,000, the greater part of which was contributed by the District fund. The Scottish Mission maintains two hospitals: the Dow Memorial Hospital for females at Gujrāt, with a branch at Daulatnagar; and the other at Jalālpur, with a branch at Lāla Mūsa.

Vaccination. The Vaccination Act is in force only in Gujrāt and Jalālpur towns. The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903-4 was 23,770, representing 31·7 per 1,000 of the population.

[Captain H. S. P. Davies, *District Gazetteer* (1892-3); *Settlement Report* (1893); and *Customary Law of the Gujrāt District* (1892).]

Gujrāt Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, lying between 32° 24′ and 32° 53′ N. and 73° 47′ and 74° 29′ E., with an area of 554 square miles. Its south-east border rests on the Chenāb. The northern portion consists of an undulating plateau, scored by hill torrents. The plateau sinks into the plain about the latitude of Gujrāt town, and is bordered by a narrow strip of low-lying alluvial land along the Chenāb. The population in 1901 was 309,887, compared with 308,861 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the towns of GUJRĀT (population, 19,410), the head-quarters, JALĀLPUR (10,640), and KUNJĀH (6,431); and 518 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4·4 lakhs.

Khāriān.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, lying between 32° 31′ and 33° 1′ N. and 73° 35′ and 74° 12′ E., with an area of 646 square miles. The Jhelum river divides it on the north-west from Jhelum District, while on the north-east a fixed boundary has now been laid down between this *tahsīl* and Kashmīr territory. The greater part consists of a slightly undulating plain, well wooded, highly cultivated, and intersected by nullahs, especially towards the east. The Pabbī Hills run north-east and south-west, roughly parallel to the Jhelum river. The southern face of the range is steep, but towards the river the slope is more gradual. The population in 1901 was 242,687, compared with 248,076 in 1891. It contains the town of DINGA (population, 5,412) and 507 villages, including Khāriān, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2·9 lakhs. LĀLA MŪSA railway junction is situated in this *tahsīl*.

Phālia.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, lying between 32° 10′ and 32° 44′ N. and 73° 17′ and 73° 53′ E., with an area of 722 square miles. The Jhelum bounds it on the north-west and the Chenāb on the south-east. The plateau which occupies most of the northern portion of the *tahsīl* is separated from the riverain tracts to the north and south by a high bank, below which the country slopes gradually towards the rivers. The population in 1901 was 197,974, compared with 203,938 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 311 villages, including Phālia, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 3·2 lakhs. CHILIĀNWĀLA, the scene of Lord Gough's battle with the Sikhs in 1849, is in this *tahsīl*, and the Jhelum Canal has its head-works at MONG RASŪL. The village of SADULLĀPUR is of some historical interest.

Chiliānwāla.—Village in the Phālia *tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, situated in 32° 39′ N. and 73° 37′ E., on the Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway. It is famous as the scene of Lord Gough's doubtful victory over Sher Singh in the second Sikh War on January 13, 1849. Lord Gough, after marching several days from the Chenāb, came in sight of the enemy near Chiliānwāla on the afternoon of January 13, 1849. While his men were engaged in taking ground for an encampment, a few shots from the Sikh horse artillery fell within his lines. The general thereupon gave the order for an immediate attack; and the British moved rapidly forward through the thick jungle, in the face of masked batteries. Beaten back time after time, they still advanced upon the unseen enemy, until at last, by some misapprehension, a regiment of cavalry began to retreat in a somewhat disorderly manner. Although by this time the troops had taken fifteen or sixteen of the enemy's guns, and the artillery had swept the Sikh line from end to end, the unfortunate panic among the cavalry, the loss of almost an entire British regiment (the 24th), and the approach of darkness combined to prevent continued action. The Sikhs remained in possession of more than one British gun, besides holding some colours. At the end of the engagement, the British troops maintained their position, and the enemy retreated during the night. The British lost 22 European officers, 16 native officers, and 561 men killed, and 98 missing; while 67 European officers, 27 native officers, and 1,547 men were wounded. The temporary loss of prestige was fully retrieved by the decisive battle of Gujrāt, a month later, which placed the whole Punjab in the power of

Lord Gough. An obelisk, erected upon the spot, commemorates the British officers and men who lost their lives upon the field, which is known to the people of the neighbourhood as Katalghar, or the 'house of slaughter.'

Dinga.—Town in the Khāriān *tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, situated in 32° 39′ N. and 73° 49′ E., on the Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway, 22 miles due west of Gujrāt town. Population (1901), 5,412. The municipality was created in 1874. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 4,500. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 4,000, derived chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,500. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school maintained by the Scottish Mission, an aided Anglo-vernacular middle school, and a Government dispensary.

Gujrāt Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Gujrāt, Punjab, situated in 32° 34′ N. and 74° 5′ E., on the main line of the North-Western Railway, about 5 miles north of the present bed of the Chenāb. It is distant by rail 1,335 miles from Calcutta, 1,362 miles from Bombay, and 817 miles from Karāchi. Population (1901), 19,410. Tradition ascribes the foundation of the town, under the name of Udanāgri, to Bachan Pāl, a Rājput, in the fifth century B.C., and avers that it was refounded about A.D. 120 by Rāni Gujrān, a daughter-in-law of the famous Rājā Rasālu of Siālkot. Another tradition declares it to have been refounded by one Alī Khān, who may be the Alākhāna who was overthrown between A.D. 883 and 902 by Sankara Varman of Kashmīr.

The town stands on an ancient site, formerly occupied by two successive cities, the second of which Sir Alexander Cunningham supposed to have been destroyed in 1303 by the Mongols, in one of their incursions during the reign of Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī. More than 200 years later, Sher Shāh turned his attention to the surrounding country, but it was probably Akbar who founded the existing town. Though standing in the midst of a Jat neighbourhood, the fort was first garrisoned by Gūjars, and took the name of Gujrāt Akbarābād. Remains of the Mughal period still exist. During the reign of Shāh Jahān, Gujrāt became the residence of a famous saint, Pīr Shāh Daula, and the wealth derived from the offerings of disciples was freely spent on the adornment of the town. The viaduct he built over a torrent bed close to the town is still in a good state of preservation. The Gakhar chief, Mukarrab Khān of Rāwalpindi, held Gujrāt for twenty-five years, until

his expulsion in 1765 by the Sikhs under Sardār Gūjar Singh Bhangī. Gujrāt was the scene of the final struggle between the Sikhs and the British, when Lord Gough's victory over Sher Singh on February 22, 1849, finally broke the Sikh power. In the middle of the town is the old fort, built, together with the bath-house, by Akbar. The shrine of Shāh Daula, to the north of the town, is famous throughout and beyond the Province. It is the home of a number of human monstrosities with narrow heads and weak intellects, known as Shāh Daula's rats. They are brought from great distances, and it has been supposed that parents sometimes compress the heads of their infants in order to fit them for this asylum.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 31,900, and the expenditure Rs. 31,600. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 36,100, derived chiefly from octroi and school fees; and the expenditure was Rs. 36,500. The town is the trading centre of the District, and collects all the surplus agricultural produce, in return for which European goods, raw iron, &c., are sold to the villagers. There is also a considerable traffic in dried fruits from Kashmīr. European furniture is made on a large scale, and the art of damascening iron with gold is practised. A good deal of cotton cloth is woven, including imitations of English checks and tweeds, but the old industry of shawl-weaving is practically extinct. Boots and shoes are made and supplied to many native regiments, and the Gujrāt brass vessels have some reputation. The town has a civil hospital and two Anglo-vernacular high schools, one maintained by the municipality but managed by the Educational department since 1904, the other by the Scottish Mission, which has a station here. The town also possesses the Dow Memorial Hospital for women, maintained by the mission.

Jalālpur.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Gujrāt, Punjab, situated in 32° 38′ N. and 74° 12′ E., 8 miles north-east of Gujrāt town. Population (1901), 10,640. Lying at the junction of the roads connecting Siālkot, Jhelum, Jammu, and Gujrāt, it is a mart of some importance; but its only local industry is the manufacture of shawls, carried on by a colony of Kashmīris who settled here after the famine of 1833. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 9,300, and the expenditure Rs. 8,900. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 8,900, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 10,700. The town possesses two Anglo-vernacular middle schools, and

two dispensaries, one maintained by Government and the other by the Scottish Mission.

Kunjāh.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Gujrāt, Punjab, situated in 32° 32′ N. and 73° 59′ E., 7 miles west of Gujrāt town. Population (1901), 6,431. It was for some time the residence of Dīwān Kirpa Rām, governor of Kashmīr in the time of Ranjīt Singh. The municipality was created in 1874. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 2,400, and the expenditure Rs. 2,300. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 3,000, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,500. The town has a vernacular middle school maintained by the District board, and a dispensary. It is of no commercial importance.

Lāla Mūsa.—Junction of the Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway with the main line, situated in 32° 38′ N. and 74° 1′ E., in the Khāriān *tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab. Population (1901), 547.

Mong (*Mūng*).—Village in the Phālia *tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, situated in 32° 39′ N. and 73° 33′ E., 35 miles from Gujrāt town. It stands on an old ruined mound, the modern houses being built of large ancient bricks. Greek and Indo-Scythian coins are found in numbers among the ruins, many of them bearing the monogram NIK; but General Cunningham's identification of Mong as the site of Nikaia, the city built by Alexander to commemorate his victory over Porus, is no longer accepted. Tradition assigns the origin of the mound to Rājā Moga, whom Cunningham identifies with the Maues of the coins. The head-works of the Jhelum Canal are situated in the neighbourhood.

Sadullāpur (*Sadullahpur*).—Village in the Phālia *tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, situated in 32° 25′ N. and 73° 53′ E. It was the scene of the action between the British and the Sikhs fought on November 22, 1848. (See GUJRĀT DISTRICT.)

Shādiwāl.—Village in the District and *tahsīl* of Gujrāt, Punjab, situated in 32° 31′ N. and 74° 6′ E. Population (1901), 7,445. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Shāhpur District[1].—District in the Rāwalpindi Division of the Punjab, lying between 31° 32′ and 32° 42′ N. and 71° 37′ and 73° 23′ E., with an area of 4,840 square miles. It adjoins the Districts of Attock and Jhelum on the north,

[1] Throughout this article the information given relates to the District as it was before the formation of the Sargodha *tahsīl* in 1906. Brief notices of the new *tahsīl* and its head-quarters will be found in the articles on SARGODHA TAHSĪL and SARGODHA TOWN.

Gujrāt on the east, Gujrānwāla on the south-east, Jhang on the south, and Miānwāli on the west.

The Jhelum river divides Shāhpur into two parts, nearly equal in area. Entering the District at its north-east corner, the river flows almost due west for 60 miles, and then near Khushāb turns southward, its width increasing from 2 to 15 miles during its course through the District. The tendency of the river to move westward has caused it to cut in under its right bank, receding from the eastern bank, under which deposits of silt have formed a fertile stretch of low-lying land densely populated by prosperous cultivators. The Jhelum valley, though it comprises at most a fourth of the area of the whole District, contains more than a half of its population and all its towns.

East of the Jhelum, the District includes that part of the Chaj Doāb, or country between the Chenāb and Jhelum, which is called the Bār, consisting of a level uncultivated upland covered with brushwood. Its climate is dry and healthy. The character of this tract is, however, being rapidly changed by the Jhelum Canal. As the network of irrigation spreads, trees and bushes are cut down, and the country cleared for cultivation. Metalled roads are being built, and colonists imported from the congested Districts of the Province, while the Jech Doāb branch of the North-Western Railway has been extended to Sargodha, the head-quarters of the new Jhelum Colony.

West of the Jhelum stretches an undulating waste of sandhills known as the Thal, extending to the border of Miānwāli. Broken only by an occasional well, and stretching on three sides to the horizon, the Thal from Nūrpur offers a dreary spectacle of rolling sandhills and stunted bushes, relieved only by the Salt Range which rises to the north. Good rain will produce a plentiful crop of grass, but a failure of the rains, which is more usual, means starvation for men and cattle. North of the Thal runs the Salt Range. Rising abruptly from the plains, these hills run east and west, turning sharply to the north into Jhelum District at one end and Miānwāli at the other. The general height of the range is 2,500 feet, rising frequently to over 3,000 feet and culminating in the little hill station of Sakesar (5,010 feet). The mirage is very common where the Salt Range drops into the Thal.

The greater part of the District lies on the alluvium, but the central portion of the Salt Range, lying to the north of the Jhelum river, is of interest. The chief feature of this portion Geology.

of the range is the great development attained by the Productus limestone, with its wealth of Permian fossils. It is overlain by the Triassic ceratite beds, which are also highly fossiliferous. Here, too, upper mesozoic beds first begin to appear; they consist of a series of variegated sandstones with Jurassic fossils, and are unconformably overlain by Nummulitic limestone and other Tertiary beds. The lower part of the palaeozoic group is less extensively developed than in the eastern part of the range, but the salt marl, with its accompanying rock-salt, is still a constant feature in most sections. Salt of great purity is said to have been obtained at Wārcha[1].

Botany. East of the Jhelum the flora is that of the western Punjab, with an admixture of Oriental and desert species; but recent canal extensions tend to destroy some of the characteristic forms, notably the saltworts (species of *Haloxylon*, *Salicornia*, and *Salsola*), which in the south-east of the District often constitute almost the sole vegetation. The Thal steppe, west of the Jhelum, is a prolongation northwards of the Indian desert, and its flora is very similar to that of Western Rājputāna. In the Salt Range a good many Himālayan species are found, but the general aspect of the flora is Oriental. The box (*Buxus*), a wild olive, species of *Zizyphus*, *Sageretia*, and *Dodonaea* are associated with a number of herbaceous plants belonging to genera well-known in the Levant as well as in the arid North-Western Himālaya, e.g. *Dianthus*, *Scorzonera*, and *Merendera*. At higher levels Himālayan forms also appear. Trees are unknown in the Thal, and, except *Acacia modesta* and *Tecoma undulata*, are usually planted; but the *kīkar* (*Acacia arabica*) is naturalized on a large scale on the east bank of the Jhelum.

Fauna. 'Ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are found in the Salt Range, the Thal, and the Bār. There are antelope in very small numbers in the Shāhpur *tahsīl*, while hog are found in the south-east of the District and occasionally in the Salt Range. In the Salt Range leopards are rare and wolves common. *Uriāl* (a kind of moufflon) also live on the hills, and jackals are numerous everywhere.

Climate and temperature. The town of Khushāb and the waterless tracts of the Bār and Thal are, in May and June, among the hottest parts of India. The thermometer rises day after day to 115° or more, and the average daily maximum for June is 108°. When the monsoon has once begun, the temperature rarely rises above

[1] See Wynne, 'Geology of the Salt Range,' *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, vol. xxiv; C. S. Middlemiss, 'Geology of the Salt Range,' *Records, Geological Survey of India*, vol. xiv, pt. i.

105°. The Salt Range valleys are generally about 10° cooler than the plains, while at Sakesar the temperature seldom ranges above 90° or below 70° in the hot months. January is the coldest month. The average minimum at Khushāb is 39°. The district is comparatively healthy, though it suffers considerably from fever in the autumn months. The Bār has a better climate than the river valleys, but has deteriorated since the opening of the Jhelum Canal.

Rainfall. The rainfall decreases rapidly as one goes south-west, away from the Himālayas. In the Jhelum valley and Salt Range it averages 15 inches. In the Thal the average is 7 inches. The great flood of 1893 will be long remembered. On July 20–1 in that year the Chenāb discharged 700,000 cubic feet per second, compared with an average discharge of 127,000.

History. At the time of Alexander's invasion, the Salt Range between the Indus and the Jhelum was ruled by Sophytes, who submitted without resistance to Hephaestion and Craterus in the autumn of 326 B.C. The capital of his kingdom is possibly to be found at Old BHERA. After Alexander left India, the country comprised in the present District passed successively, with intervals of comparative independence, under the sway of Mauryan, Bactrian, Parthian, and Kushan kings, and was included within the limits of the Hindu kingdom of Ohind or Kābul. In the seventh and eighth centuries, the Salt Range chieftain was a tributary of Kashmīr. Bhera was sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni, and again two centuries later by the generals of Chingiz Khān. In 1519 Bābar held it to ransom; and in 1540 Sher Shāh founded a new town, which under Akbar became the head-quarters of one of the subdivisions of the *Sūbah* of Lahore. In the reign of Muhammad Shāh, Rājā Salāmat Rai, a Rājput of the Anand tribe, administered Bhera and the surrounding country; while Khushāb was managed by Nawāb Ahmadyār Khān, and the south-eastern tract along the Chenāb formed part of the territories under the charge of Mahārājā Kaura Mal, governor of Multān. At the same time, the Thal was included among the dominions of the Baloch families of Dera Ghāzi Khān and Dera Ismail Khān.

During the anarchic period which succeeded the disruption of the Mughal empire, this remote region became the scene of Sikh and Afghān incursions. In 1757 a force under Nūr-ud-dīn Bamizai, dispatched by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni to assist his son Tīmūr Shāh in repelling the Marāthās, crossed the Jhelum at Khushāb, marched up the left bank of the river, and laid waste the three largest towns of the District. Bhera and

Miāni rose again from their ruins, but only the foundations of Chak Sānu now mark its former site. About the same time, by the death of Nawāb Ahmadyār Khān, Khushāb also passed into the hands of Rājā Salāmat Rai. Shortly afterwards Abbās Khān, a Khattak, who held Pind Dādan Khān and the Salt Range for Ahmad Shāh, treacherously put the Rājā to death, and seized Bhera. But Abbās Khān was himself thrown into prison as a revenue defaulter; and Fateh Singh, nephew of Salāmat Rai, then recovered his uncle's dominions.

After the final success of the Sikhs against Ahmad Shāh in 1763, Chattar Singh, of the Sukarchakia *misl* or confederacy, overran the whole Salt Range, while the Bhangī chieftains parcelled out among themselves the country between those hills and the Chenāb. Meanwhile, the Muhammadan rulers of Sahiwāl, Mitha Tiwāna, and Khushāb had assumed independence, and managed, though hard pressed, to resist the encroachments of the Sikhs. The succeeding period was one of constant anarchy, checked only by the gradual rise of Mahān Singh, and his son, the great Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh. The former made himself master of Miāni in 1783, and the latter succeeded in annexing Bhera in 1803. Six years later, Ranjīt Singh turned his arms against the Baloch chieftains of Sahiwāl and Khushāb, whom he overcame by combined force and treachery. At the same time he swallowed up certain smaller domains in the same neighbourhood; and in 1810 he effected the conquest of all the country subject to the Siāl chiefs of Jhang. In 1816 the conqueror turned his attention to the Maliks of Mitha Tiwāna. The Muhammadan chief retired to Nūrpur, in the heart of the Thal, hoping that scarcity of water and supplies might check the Sikh advance. But Ranjīt Singh's general sank wells as he marched, so that the Tiwānas fled in despair, and wandered about for a time as outcasts. The Mahārājā, however, after annexing their territory, dreaded their influence and invited them to Lahore, where he made a liberal provision for their support. On the death of the famous Hari Singh, to whom the Tiwāna estates had been assigned, Fateh Khān, the representative of the Tiwāna family, obtained a grant of the ancestral domains. Thenceforward, Malik Fateh Khān took a prominent part in the turbulent politics of the Sikh realm, after the rapidly succeeding deaths of Ranjīt Singh, his son, and grandson. Thrown into prison by the opposite faction, he was released by Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, who sent

him to Bannu on the outbreak of the Multān rebellion to relieve Lieutenant Reynell Taylor. Shortly afterwards the Sikh troops mutinied, and Fateh Khān was shot down while boldly challenging the bravest champion of the Sikhs to meet him in single combat. His son and a cousin proved themselves actively loyal during the revolt, and were rewarded for their good service both at this period and after the Mutiny of 1857.

Shāhpur District passed under direct British rule, with the rest of the Punjab, at the close of the second Sikh War. At that time the greater part of the country was peopled only by wild pastoral tribes, without fixed abodes. Under the influence of settled government, they began to establish themselves in permanent habitations, to cultivate the soil in all suitable places, and to acquire a feeling of attachment to their regular homes. The Mutiny of 1857 had little influence upon Shāhpur. The District remained tranquil; and though the villages of the Bār gave cause for alarm, no outbreak of sepoys took place, and the wild tribes of the upland did not revolt even when their brethren in the neighbouring Multān Division took up arms. A body of Tiwāna horse, levied in this District, did excellent service during the Mutiny, and was afterwards incorporated in the regiment now known as the 18th (Tiwāna) Lancers.

Archaeology.

No less than 270 mounds have been counted in the Bār. None of them has been excavated, but they serve to recall the ancient prosperity of the tract, which is testified to alike by the Greek historians and by local tradition. The most interesting architectural remains are the temples at Amb in the Salt Range, built of block *kankar*. The style is Kashmīrī, and they date probably from the tenth century, the era of the Hindu kings of Ohind. Sher Shāh in 1540 built the fine mosque at BHERA; and the great stone dam, now in ruins, across the Kathā torrent at the foot of the Salt Range is also attributed to him.

The people.

The population of the District at the last four enumerations was: (1868) 368,288, (1881) 421,508, (1891) 493,588, and (1901) 524,259, dwelling in 5 towns and 789 villages. It increased by 6·2 per cent. during the last decade. The District is divided into three *tahsīls*, SHĀHPUR, BHERA, and KHUSHĀB, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of SHĀHPUR, the administrative head-quarters of the District, MIĀNI, SĀHIWĀL, KHUSHĀB, and BHERA

The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Shāhpur . .	1,025	2	289	167,905	163.8	+ 14.7	8,612
Bhera . .	1,177	2	294	194,469	165.2	− 0.6	7,907
Khushāb . .	2,536	1	206	161,885	63.8	+ 6.8	5,928
District total	4,840	5	789	524,259	108.3	+ 6.2	22,447

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsils* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Muhammadans number 442,921, or 84 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 68,489; and Sikhs, 12,756. The density of the population is low, as might be expected in a District which comprises so large an area of desert. The language spoken is Western Punjābi, or Lahnda, with three distinct forms in the Jhelum valley, the Thal, and the Salt Range respectively. The last has been held to be the oldest form of Punjābi now spoken in the Province.

Castes and occupations.

The most numerous caste is that of the agricultural Rājputs, who number 73,000, or 14 per cent. of the total population. Next come the Jats (64,000), Awāns (55,000), Khokhars (24,000), and Balochs (14,000). Arains are few, numbering only 7,000, while the Maliārs, very closely akin to them, number 4,000. The commercial and money-lending castes of numerical importance are the Aroras (43,000) and Khattrīs (16,000). The Muhammadan priestly class, the Saiyids, who have agriculture as an additional means of livelihood, number 10,000. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 25,000), Mochīs (leather-workers, 19,000), Kumhārs (potters, 15,000), and Tarkhāns (carpenters, 14,000) are the most important; and of the menial classes, the Chūhrās (sweepers, 34,000), Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 14,000), and Nais (barbers, 9,000). Mīrāsīs (village minstrels) number 10,000. About 48 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions.

The American United Presbyterian Mission has a station at Bhera, where work was started in 1884. In 1901 the District contained 21 native Christians.

General agricultural conditions.

In the valleys of the Jhelum and Chenāb, and in the plain between them, the soil is chiefly a more or less sandy loam, with patches of clay and sand. The Thal consists chiefly of

sandhills, interspersed with patches of hard level soil and tracts of ground impregnated with salts, while in the hills a fertile detritus of sandstone and limestone is found. The conditions of agriculture, however, depend on the facilities for irrigation and not on soils, and the unirrigated cultivation is precarious in the extreme.

The District is held chiefly on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *pattīdāri* tenures, though *zamīndāri* lands cover about 145 square miles and lands leased from Government about 5,000 acres. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 4,735 square miles, as shown below:— Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.	Forests.
Shāhpur	1,021	545	499	342	63
Bhera	1,178	550	354	462	88
Khushāb	2,536	435	30	1,120	597
Total	4,735	1,530	883	1,924	748

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, occupying 579 square miles in 1903-4. Gram and barley covered 92 and 19 square miles respectively. In the autumn harvest spiked millet is the principal staple, covering 209 square miles; cotton covered 66 square miles, pulses 50, and great millet 56.

During the ten years ending 1900-1, the area under cultivation increased by 19 per cent., and it is still extending with the aid of the new Jhelum Canal. There is little prospect of irrigation in the Thal, as, although it lies within the scope of the proposed Sind-Sāgar Canal, the soil is too sterile to make irrigation profitable. Nothing has been done to improve the quality of the crops grown. Loans for the sinking of wells are appreciated in the tract beneath the hills and in the Jhelum valley; more than Rs. 5,800 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending with 1903-4. Improvements in agricultural practice.

There are no very distinct breeds of cattle, though the services of Hissār bulls are generally appreciated. The cattle of the Bār are, however, larger and stronger than those of the plains, and there is an excellent breed of peculiarly mottled cattle in the Salt Range. A great deal of cattle-breeding is done in the Bār, and a large profit is made by the export of *ghī*. Many buffaloes are kept. The District is one of the first in the Punjab for horse-breeding, and the Shāhpur stock is considered to be one of the best stamp of remounts to be found in the Province. A considerable number of mules are Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

bred. A large horse fair is held annually, and 44 horse and 13 donkey stallions are maintained by the Army Remount department and 3 horse stallions by the District board. Large areas have been set apart in the Jhelum Colony for horse runs, and many grants of land have been made on condition that a branded mare is kept for every 2½ acres. Camels are bred in the Bār and Thal. A large number of sheep are kept, both of the black-faced and of the fat-tailed breed, and goats are also kept in large numbers. The donkeys, except in the Jhelum and Chenāb valleys, are of an inferior breed, but are largely used as beasts of burden.

Irrigation. Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4, 883 square miles, or 58 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 343 square miles were irrigated from wells, and 540 from canals. In addition, 107 square miles, or 7 per cent. of the cultivated area, were subject to inundation from the Chenāb and Jhelum, and much of the land in the hills classed as unirrigated receives benefit from the hill torrents. The Lower Jhelum Canal, which was opened in October, 1901, irrigates the uplands of the Bār. The remainder of the canal irrigation is from the inundation canals (see SHĀHPUR CANALS), which, with the exception of three private canals on the Chenāb, all take off from the Jhelum. It is intended to supersede them gradually by extensions of the Lower Jhelum Canal. In 1903–4 the District had 7,545 masonry wells worked by cattle with Persian wheels, besides 241 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Fields in the Salt Range are embanked so as to utilize to the utmost the surface drainage of the hills, and embankments are thrown across the hill torrents for the same purpose.

Forests. In 1903–4 the District contained 775 square miles of 'reserved' and 25 of unclassed forest under the Deputy-Conservator of the Shāhpur Forest division, besides 21 square miles of military reserved forest, and 3 square miles of 'reserved' forest and 692 of waste lands under the Deputy-Commissioner. These forests are for the most part tracts of desert thinly covered with scrub, consisting of the *vān* (*Salvadora*), *jand* (*Prosopis*), leafless caper and other bushes, which form the characteristic vegetation. The *Acacia arabica*, *shīsham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), and other common trees of the plains are to be found by the rivers, and planted along roads and canals and by wells; but as a whole the District is very poorly wooded. The forest revenue from the areas under the Forest department in 1903–4 was Rs. 77,000, and from those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 59,000.

Salt is found in large quantities all over the Salt Range, and is excavated at the village of Wārcha, the average output exceeding 100,000 maunds a year. Small quantities of lignite have been found in the hills south of Sakesar; gypsum and mica are common in places, and traces of iron and lead have been found in the Salt Range. Petroleum also has been noticed on the surface of a spring. Limestone is quarried from the hills in large quantities, and a great deal of lime is burnt. Crude saltpetre is manufactured to a large extent from the earth of deserted village sites, and refined at five licensed distilleries, whence it is exported. The manufacture of impure carbonate of soda from the ashes of *Salsola Griffithii* is of some importance. Minerals.

Cotton cloth is woven in all parts, and is exported in large quantities, while silk and mixtures of silk and cotton are woven at Khushāb, and cotton prints are produced. Felt rugs are made at that town and at Bhera. Bhera also turns out a good deal of cutlery, and various kinds of serpentine and other stones are used there for the handles of knives, caskets, paper weights, &c. The woodwork of Bhera is above the average, and good lacquered turnery is made at Sāhiwāl. Gunpowder and fireworks are prepared on a large scale at several places. Soap is also manufactured. Arts and manufactures.

Cotton is exported both raw and manufactured, and there is a large export of wheat and other grains, which will increase with the development of the Jhelum Colony. Other exports are wool, *ghī*, hides and bones, salt, lime, and saltpetre. The chief imports are piece-goods, metals, sugar, and rice. Commerce and trade.

The Sind-Sagār branch of the North-Western Railway crosses the north-eastern corner of the Bhera *tahsīl*, and, after passing into Jhelum District, again enters the District, crossing the Khushāb *tahsīl*. The Jech Doāb branch strikes off through the heart of the District, running as far as Sargodha, the head-quarters of the Jhelum Colony. There is also a short branch to Bhera. A light railway from Dhak to the foot of the hills near Kathā, a distance of about 10 miles, has been sanctioned. Means of communication.

The District is traversed in all directions by good unmetalled roads, the most important leading from Lahore to the frontier through Shāhpur town and Khushāb, and from Shāhpur to Jhang and Gujrāt. The total length of metalled roads is 20 miles, and of unmetalled roads 838 miles. Of these, 13 miles of metalled and 26 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department and the rest under the District board.

The Jhelum is crossed between Shāhpur and Khushāb by a bridge of boats, dismantled during the rains, and a footway is attached to the railway bridge in the Bhera *tahsīl*. There are sixteen ferries on the Jhelum, those on the Chenāb being under the management of the authorities of Gujrānwāla District. A certain amount of traffic is carried by the former river, but very little by the latter.

Famine.

Prior to annexation, the greater part of Shāhpur was a sparsely populated tract, in which cultivation was mostly dependent on wells and on the floods of the Jhelum river; and although the District has been affected by all the famines which have visited the Punjab, it is not one in which distress can ever rise to a very high pitch. No serious famine has occurred since annexation, and with the construction of the Lower Jhelum Canal the Chaj Doāb may be said to be thoroughly protected.

District subdivisions and staff.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by two Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. It is divided for administrative purposes into the three *tahsīls* of Shāhpur, Bhera, and Khushāb.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge; and both officers are subordinate to the Divisional Judge of the Shāhpur Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are two Munsifs, one at head-quarters and the other at Bhera. The principal crime of the District is cattle-lifting, though dacoities and murders are not uncommon. In the Salt Range blood-feuds are carried on for generations.

Land revenue.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the tract which now forms the District was held by various independent petty chiefs, all of whom were subdued by Ranjīt Singh between 1803 and 1816. Till 1849 it was governed by Sikh *kārdārs*, who took leases of the land revenue of various blocks of country, exacting all they could and paying only what they were obliged. The usual modes of collection were by taking a share of the grain produce or by appraisement of the standing crops, and the demand was not limited to any fixed share of the harvest. On annexation in 1849 the District was assessed village by village in cash, the Sikh demand being reduced by 20 per cent., but even this proved too high. In 1851 the distress found voice, and the revenue was reduced in the Kālowāl (Chenāb) *tahsīl* from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 75,000. In 1852 a summary settlement was carried out, giving a reduc-

tion of 22 per cent. In 1854 began the regular settlement, which lasted twenty years and resulted in a further decrease of a quarter of a lakh. A revised settlement was concluded in 1894. The average rates of assessment were Rs. 2 (maximum, Rs. 3-10; minimum, 6 annas) on 'wet' land, and R. 0-15-6 (maximum, Rs. 1-9; minimum, 6 annas) on 'dry' land. These rates resulted in an immediate increase of 38 per cent. in the demand, the incidence per acre of cultivation being R. 0-15-9. The average size of a proprietary holding is 5 acres.

The collections of land revenue and of total revenue alone are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	4,33	4,97	5,53	9,08
Total revenue . .	5,50	6,53	8,19	11,95

Local and municipal. The District contains five municipalities, Shāhpur, Bhera, Miāni, Sāhiwāl, and Khushāb. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income, derived mainly from a local rate, was a lakh in 1903-4, while the expenditure was Rs. 85,000, education being the largest item.

Police and jails. The regular police force consists of 502 of all ranks, including 100 municipal police, and the Superintendent usually has one Assistant Superintendent and four inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 538. There are 17 police stations and 5 outposts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 280 prisoners.

Education. The District stands tenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 4·2 per cent. (7·5 males and 0·7 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 2,119 in 1880-1, 8,560 in 1890-1, 7,961 in 1900-1, and 8,495 in 1903-4. In the last year there were 7 secondary and 74 primary (public) schools, and 11 advanced and 231 elementary (private) schools, with 696 girls in the public and 293 in the private schools. The District possesses two high schools, both at Bhera. It also has twelve girls' schools, among which Pandit Dīwān Chand's school at Shāhpur is one of the best of its kind in the Province. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 48,000, of which the municipalities contributed Rs. 5,800, fees Rs. 21,000, endowments Rs. 1,400, Government Rs. 4,000, and District funds Rs. 15,600.

Hospitals Besides the civil hospital at Shāhpur, the District has eight

and dispensaries. outlying dispensaries. At these institutions 1, 09,428 patients and 1,463 in-patients were treated in 1904, and 4, operations were performed. The income was Rs. 17,000, greater part of it coming from municipal funds.

Vaccination. The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 12,0 representing 28·8 per 1,000 of the population.

[J. Wilson, *District Gazetteer* (1897); *Settlement Rep* (1894); *Grammar and Dictionary of Western Panjābi, spoken in the Shāhpur District* (1899); and *General C of Tribal Custom in the Shāhpur District* (1896).]

Shāhpur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Shāhpur District, Punja lying between 31° 42′ and 32° 27′ N. and 72° 12′ and 7 51′ E., with an area of 1,021 square miles. It is bounded the west and north-west by the Jhelum river. The tract alor the river is very fertile, and is separated from the hard cl uplands by a well-marked bank. The *tahsīl* is well woode The population in 1901 was 167,905, compared with 146,37 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of SHĀHPU (population, 9,386), and the *tahsīl* also contains the town SĀHIWĀL (9,163) and 289 villages. The land revenue an cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 5·3 lakhs.

Bhera Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Shāhpur District, Punjab, lyin between 31° 55′ and 32° 37′ N. and 72° 43′ and 73° 23′ E. with an area of 1,178 square miles. It is bounded on th north by the Jhelum river, which divides it from Jhelun District, and on the south-east by the Chenāb river. Th country between the riverain lowlands on either side lies a higher level, but the rich soil of the Jhelum valley is marked contrast to the light sandy loam of the Chenāb. Th soil of the intervening Bār tract is a good strong loam. Th population in 1901 was 194,469, compared with 195,585 in 189 The *tahsīl* contains the towns of BHERA (population, 18,680 the head-quarters, and MIĀNI (7,220); and 294 villages. Th land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4·7 lakhs.

Khushāb Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Shāhpur District, Punjab lying between 31° 32′ and 32° 42′ N. and 71° 37′ and 7 38′ E., with an area of 2,536 square miles. It is bounde on the east by the Jhelum river. The population in 1901 wa 161,885, compared with 151,627 in 1891. The head-quarter are at the town of KHUSHĀB (population, 11,403). The numbe of villages is 206. The land revenue and cesses amounted i 1903-4 to 2·4 lakhs. The SALT RANGE runs through the nort of the *tahsīl*, culminating in the peak of SAKESAR. The fertil southern slopes sink into a salt-impregnated plain, which i

turn gives place to the sandhills of the Thal. Along the Jhelum lies a narrow strip of fertile lowland.

Sargodha Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Shāhpur District, Punjab, lying between 31° 40′ and 32° 20′ N. and 72° 28′ and 73° 2′ E., with an area, approximately, of 751 square miles and an estimated population of 3,000 in 1901, but the population has largely increased since the Census. The formation of the *tahsīl* in 1906 out of portions of the Shāhpur and Bhera *tahsīls* of Shāhpur District and the Chinot *tahsīl* of Jhang was necessitated by the colonization of the Bār (see JHELUM COLONY). The *tahsīl* contains 267 villages, including SARGODHA, the head-quarters. The only cultivation is carried on by means of irrigation from the Lower Jhelum Canal. In the south the soil is a deep and fertile loam; in the north there is a preponderance of sand and clay; in the centre are the Kirāna hills, low outcrops of rock resembling those at Sāngla and Chiniot.

Kālra.—Estate in the District and *tahsīl* of Shāhpur, Punjab, with an area of 13 square miles. For services in the Mutiny a member of the Tiwāna family of Mitha Tiwāna, named Malik Sāhib Khān, Khān Bahādur, C.S.I., obtained a grant of 8,700 acres of waste land in the Shāhpur *tahsīl*. To irrigate this he constructed a canal, and the estate is now a most valuable one. His son, Malik Umar Hayāt, succeeded in 1879. The Malik also owns estates in Shāhpur, Jhelum, and Lyallpur Districts, aggregating nearly 13,000 acres, and the whole property yields an income of about 2 lakhs. Recently the Malik obtained a horse-breeding grant of 2,270 acres in the Jhelum Colony.

Jhelum Colony.—Colony on the Jhelum Canal, in the District and *tahsīl* of Shāhpur, Punjab. The total area to be irrigated from the Jhelum Canal amounts to 2,392 square miles, lying partly in Jhang and partly in Shāhpur District. Of this, 750 square miles of waste land in the Bār or upland of the southern part of Shāhpur District belong to Government; and upon it colonists are being settled in villages, on the same terms as the colonists in the CHENĀB COLONY, but the majority of grants have been made on the condition that a suitable mare is maintained for breeding purposes. Up to the end of 1904 about 231 square miles had been allotted to grantees. A large area has also been allotted for Imperial horse and mule runs and for regimental stud farms. The head-quarters of the colony are at SARGODHA, the head-quarters of the new Sargodha *tahsīl*, which is fast rising into an important town. It is con-

nected by the new Jech Doāb branch of the North-Western Railway with Malakwāl on the Sind-Sāgar line, and with Shāhpur by a new metalled road. The railway is also being extended to Shorkot in Jhang District. Wells, roads, and markets are being built, and a complete system of feeder-roads is under construction.

Bhera Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Shāhpur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 28′ N. and 72° 56′ E., on the left bank of the Jhelum river, at the terminus of the Bhera branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 18,680. The original city, which lay on the right bank, was identified by Sir Alexander Cunningham with the capital of Sophytes, contemporary of Alexander the Great; but recent authorities have shared the doubts he afterwards entertained as to the correctness of this theory. Bhera was sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni, and two centuries later by the armies of Chingiz Khān. The history of the old town closes in 1519, when it was held to ransom by Bābar. Its importance is shown by the fact that the ransom was fixed at 2 lakhs, and tradition avers that shortly afterwards it was destroyed by the hill tribes. The new town was founded in or about 1540 round the fine mosque and tomb of a Muhammadan saint. The mosque has lately been restored. Bhera was the centre of a *mahāl* under Akbar, and was plundered and laid waste by Ahmad Shāh's general, Nūr-ud-dīn, in 1757. It was repopulated by the Sikh chieftains of the Bhangī confederacy, and has greatly improved under British rule. It is the largest and most prosperous commercial town in this part of the Province, having a direct export trade to Kābul, the Derajāt, and Sukkur, and importing European goods from Karāchi and Amritsar. Ornamental knives and daggers are made in the town, and its jade-work and wood-carving are widely known. It has also a long-established felt industry. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 22,400, and the expenditure Rs. 20,900. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 28,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 26,100. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular high school, managed by the Educational department, and an unaided Anglo-Sanskrit high school, besides a Government dispensary. A vernacular newspaper, the *Dost-i-Hind*, is published in the town.

Khushāb Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Shāhpur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 18′ N. and 72° 22′ E., on the right bank of the Jhelum river, and on the

Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 11,403. It has an extensive trade, exporting cotton, wool, and *ghī* to Multān and Sukkur; country cloth to Afghānistān and the Derajāt; and wheat grown in the Salt Range, which is considered particularly suitable for export, principally to Karāchi. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 12,100, and the expenditure Rs. 11,000. In 1903–4 the income amounted to Rs. 11,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 11,000. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Miāni.—Town in the Bhera *tahsīl* of Shāhpur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 34′ N. and 73° 5′ E., on the left bank of the Jhelum, opposite Pind Dādan Khan. Population (1901), 7,220. It was formerly the dépôt to which all the salt from the Khewra mines was brought for dispatch down country, but its trade has been ruined by the extension of the North-Western Railway across the Jhelum to Khewra. The original town, called Shamsābād, having been swept away by a flood, Asaf Khān, father-in-law of Shāh Jahān, founded the present one. It was plundered by Nūr-ud-dīn, general of Ahmad Shāh, in 1754, taken in 1783 and restored in 1787 by Mahān Singh, father of Ranjīt Singh, who reopened the salt mart. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 8,000, and the expenditure Rs. 7,600. In 1903–4 the income amounted to Rs. 10,000, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 8,400. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular high school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Sāhiwāl.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Shāhpur, Punjab, situated in 31° 59′ N. and 72° 20′ E., on the left bank of the Jhelum, 22 miles south of Shāhpur town on the road from Bhera to Jhang. Population (1901), 9,163. The town has a brisk trade in cotton, grain, and *ghī* with Multān and Sukkur; and the extension of the Lower Jhelum Canal is giving renewed prosperity to the impoverished Balochs who own the country round. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 9,200, and the expenditure Rs. 8,800. In 1903–4 the income amounted to Rs. 10,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 10,100. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government

Sakesar (*Sukesar*).—Hill in the Khushāb *tahsīl* of Shāhpur District, Punjāb, situated in 31° 33′ N. and 71° 58′ E., 25 miles east of Miānwāli town, and the highest peak in the Salt Range. It is a fine grassy hill, forming the terminal point in which two divergent spurs of the range reunite. Upon its summit stands the sanitarium for Shāhpur, Attock, and Miānwāli, at an elevation of 5,010 feet above sea-level, with plenty of excellent building space available. Wild olive-trees are abundant, and the oak thrives well. According to daily meteorological observations between the middle of June and the middle of October, 1866, the average temperature was 75°, or one degree less than summer heat in England. The climate of Sakesar, and indeed of the whole of the higher parts of the Salt Range, is believed to be well adapted for Europeans, and very favourable in cases of dysentery and phthisis, which, as a rule, do not derive any benefit from the Himālayan sanitaria. The great drawback to Sakesar is the scarcity of good drinking-water. There are, however, many places in the neighbourhood where excellent water is procurable; and by having recourse to tanks, a sufficiency of water could be stored for a considerable number of people.

Sargodha Town.—Head-quarters of the new *tahsīl* of the same name in Shāhpur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 4′ N. and 72° 43′ E. The construction of the town only commenced in 1903, and the estimated population is 4,000. Sargodha is the capital of the Jhelum Colony, and is connected by the new Jech Doāb branch of the North-Western Railway with Malakwāl on the Sind-Sāgar line, and also with Shorkot Road on the Wazīrābād-Khānewāl branch of that railway. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a civil hospital maintained by the District board.

Shāhpur Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Shāhpur, Punjab, situated in 32° 18′ N. and 72° 27′ E., on the left bank of the Jhelum river. Population (1901), 9,386. The town, founded by a colony of Saiyids, and called after their leader, Shāh Shams, lies 3 miles from the civil lines, in which are the District offices, jail, and church, and 5 miles from Khushāb, the nearest railway station on the North-Western Railway. The place is of no commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 1,900. In 1903–4 the income amounted to Rs. 1,900, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,800. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the District

board, besides Pandit Dīwān Chand's girls' school, one of the best in the Province, and a civil hospital.

Wārcha.—Salt mine in the Khushāb *tahsīl* of Shāhpur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 25′ N. and 71° 58′ E., near the mouth of the Wārcha gorge, about 1½ miles west of the village of Wārcha. The mine now worked adjoins an old Sikh mine which became unsafe and had to be abandoned. The seam of salt is the same in both and is 20 feet thick. The new mine is being worked on the same system as the MAYO MINE. The quality of the salt is very good; but being 9 miles from the nearest railway station (Gunjiāl on the Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway), Wārcha cannot compete with the Mayo Mine. The salt is consumed in the neighbouring Districts, and finds a good sale in Multān, where it is sent by train, and at Khushāb on the Jhelum, whence it is distributed chiefly by river. The miners deliver it at the mouth of the mine at the rate of Rs. 3–12 per 100 maunds. In 1903–4 the quantity sold amounted to 123,000 maunds.

Jhelum District (*Jehlam*).—District in the Rāwalpindi Division of the Punjab, lying between 32° 27′ and 33° 15′ N. and 72° 32′ and 73° 48′ E., with an area of 2,813 square miles. Its length from east to west is 75 miles, its breadth increasing from 2 miles in the east to 55 in the west. It is bounded by the Districts of Shāhpur and Attock on the west, and by Rāwalpindi on the north; while the Jhelum river separates it from Kashmīr territory on the north-east, and from Gujrāt and Shāhpur on the south-east and south.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

The District falls naturally into three divisions. Of these the north-eastern, which includes the Chakwāl *tahsīl* and the narrow Pabbi tract in the north of the Jhelum *tahsīl*, is a wide and fertile plateau ranging from 1,300 to 1,900 feet above the sea, with a decided slope to the north-west, until at the Sohān river it reaches the boundary of the District. This plateau is intersected by numerous ravines, which, with the single exception of the Bunhā torrent on the east, drain into the Sohān. To the south it culminates in the SALT RANGE, which runs in two main ridges from east to west, now parallel, now converging, meeting in a confused mass of peaks east of Katās and opening out again. Between these ranges is a succession of fertile and picturesque valleys, set in oval frames by the hills, never more than 5 miles in width and closed in at either end. The Salt Range runs at a uniform height of 2,500 feet till it culminates in the peak of Chail (3,701 feet). At the eastern end of the Salt Range two spurs diverge north-eastwards,

dividing the Jhelum *tahsīl* into three parallel tracts. The northernmost of these, the Pabbi, has already been described. The central tract lying between the Nīli and the Tilla spurs is called the Khuddar, or 'country of ravines.' The whole surface seems to have been crumpled up and distorted by converging forces from the north and south. Lastly, south of the Tilla range, lies the riverain tract, which extends along the river from Jhelum town in the north-east to the Shāhpur border. Broken only near Jalālpur by a projecting spur of the Salt Range proper, this fertile strip has a breadth of about 8 miles along the southern boundary of the Jhelum and Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīls*.

Geology. The greater part of the District lies on the sandstones and conglomerates of the Siwālik series (Upper Tertiary), but towards the south the southern scarp of the SALT RANGE presents sections of sedimentary beds ranging from Cambrian upwards. The lowest bed contains the salt marl and rock-salt. The former is of unknown age, but appears to be overlain by a purple sandstone, followed by shales containing Lower Cambrian fossils. These are again overlain by the magnesian sandstone and salt pseudomorph zone of the Punjab. The latter zone is followed by a boulder-bed and shales, and sandstones of Upper Carboniferous or Permian age, overlain by Lower Tertiary sandstone and Nummulitic limestone. In the eastern part of the Salt Range, the fossiliferous Productus limestone and ceratite beds are apparently absent, and there is a gap in the geological sequence between Lower Permian and Tertiary. Coal occurs in the Lower Tertiary beds at Dandot and Bāghānwāla [1].

Botany. The flora of the lower elevation is that of the western Punjab; in the north-east the Outer Himālaya is approached; while the Salt Range has a vegetation of its own which combines rather different elements, from the north-west Indian frontier to the hills east of Simla. Trees are rare, except where planted or naturalized, but the *phulāhī* (*Acacia modesta*) is abundant in the hills and ravine country. At Khewra the salt outcrops have a special flora, found in similar places in Shāhpur and across the Indus.

Fauna. In the hills hyenas, jackals, and a few wolves and leopards are found. The Salt Range is a favourite haunt of the *uriāl*; 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are plentiful in the western hills.

[1] See 'Geology of the Salt Range,' *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, vol. xiv; C. S. Middlemiss, 'Geology of the Salt Range,' *Records, Geological Survey of India*, vol. xxiv, pt. i.

Sand-grouse, partridge (black and grey), *chikor*, and *sīsī* are met with, and a great variety of wild-fowl haunt the Jhelum. Flocks of flamingo are found on the Kallar Kahār lake, and quail are not uncommon. Dhangrot on the Jhelum is a well-known place for mahseer fishing.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall. The climate is good. In the hills the heat is never extreme, though the adjoining submontane tract is one of the hottest in the Punjab. The rest of the District has the ordinary climate of the western Punjab plains, excessive heat for half the year, with a long and bracing cold season, and the usual feverish seasons. In the winter a bitter north wind prevails in the Salt Range and the northern plateau, light snow on the hills is not uncommon, and once or twice in a generation a heavier fall extends to other parts of the District. Here and there guinea-worm, due to bad water, severely affects the population. The annual rainfall varies from 16 inches at Pind Dādan Khān to 24 inches at Jhelum. Of the fall at Jhelum, 6 inches are received in winter and 18 inches in the summer months. The local distribution is very variable. The tracts at the foot of the Salt Range often remain dry while heavy rain is falling in the hills, and rain in the east of the Jhelum *tahsīl* sometimes does not extend to the west.

History. The early annals of Jhelum present more points of interest than its records in modern times. Hindu tradition represents the Salt Range as the refuge of the Pāndavas during the period of their exile, and every salient point in its scenery is connected with some legend of the national heroes. The conflict between Alexandra and Porus probably took place in or near the present District, though the exact spot at which the Macedonian king effected the passage of the Jhelum (or Hydaspes) has been hotly disputed. Sir Alexander Cunningham supposed that the crossing was at Jalālpur, which he identified with the city of Bucephala; and that the battle with Porus—a Greek corruption of the name Purusha—took place at Mong, on the Gujrāt side, close to the field of Chiliānwāla. A later writer (Mr. V. A. Smith) holds that the battle-field was ten miles north-east of Jhelum town. When the brief light cast upon the country by Arrian and Curtius has been withdrawn, we have little information with reference to its condition until the Muhammadan conquest. In the interval it must have passed through much the same vicissitudes as the neighbouring District of Shāhpur.

The Janjūas and Jats, who, along with other tribes, now hold the Salt Range and the northern plateau respectively,

appear to have been the earliest inhabitants. The former are doubtless pure Rājputs, while the Jats are perhaps their degenerate descendants. The Gakhars seem to represent an early wave of conquest from the west, and they still inhabit a large tract in the east of the District; while the Awāns, who now cluster in the western plain, are apparently later invaders. The Gakhars were the dominant race at the period of the first Muhammadan incursions; and they long continued to retain their independence, both in Jhelum itself and in the neighbouring District of Rāwalpindi. During the flourishing period of the Mughal dynasty, the Gakhar chieftains were among the most prosperous and loyal vassals of the house of Bābar. But after the collapse of the Delhi empire, Jhelum fell, like its neighbours, under the sway of the Sikhs. In 1765 Gūjar Singh defeated the last independent Gakhar prince, and reduced the wild mountaineers of the Salt Range and the Murree Hills to subjection. His son succeeded to his dominions until 1810, when he fell before the irresistible power of Ranjīt Singh. Under the Lahore government the dominant classes of Jhelum suffered much from fiscal exactions; and the Janjūa, Gakhar, and Awān families gradually lost their landed estates, which passed into the hands of their Jat dependants. The feudal power declined and slowly died out, so that at the present time hardly any of the older chieftains survive, while their modern representatives hold no higher post than that of village headman.

In 1849 Jhelum passed with the rest of the Sikh territories into the power of the British. Ranjīt Singh, however, had so thoroughly subjugated the wild mountain tribes who inhabited the District that little difficulty was experienced in reducing it to working order. In 1857 the 14th Native Infantry stationed at Jhelum town mutinied, and made a vigorous defence against a force sent from Rāwalpindi to disarm them, but decamped on the night following the action, the main body being subsequently arrested by the Kashmīr authorities, into whose territory they had escaped. No further disturbance took place. The subsequent history of Jhelum has been purely fiscal and administrative. On April 1, 1904, the *tahsīl* of Talagang was detached from the District and incorporated with the new District of Attock.

Archaeology. The country is still studded with interesting relics of antiquity, among which the most noticeable are the ruined temples of Katās, built about the eighth or ninth century A.D., and perhaps of Buddhist origin. Other religious ruins exist at

Malot and Shivgangā; at Jhelum itself an old mound has yielded utensils of Greek shape, and the remains of an old Kashmīrī temple; while the ancient forts of Rohtās, Girjhak, and Kusāk, standing on precipitous rocks in the Salt Range, are of deep interest for the military historian. Indeed, the position of Jhelum on the great north-western highway, by which so many conquerors have entered India, from the Greek to the Mughal, has necessarily made it a land of fortresses and guarded defiles, and has turned its people into hereditary warriors.

The people.

The population of the District at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 494,499, (1891) 514,090, and (1901) 501,424, dwelling in 4 towns and 888 villages. It decreased by 2·4 per cent. during the last decade. The District is divided into the three *tahsīls* of JHELUM, PIND DĀDAN KHĀN, and CHAKWĀL, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of JHELUM, the administrative head-quarters of the District, and PIND DĀDAN KHĀN.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Jhelum . .	903	1	433	170,978	189·3	− 3·4	8,695
Chakwāl . .	1,004	2	248	160,316	159·7	− 2·8	6,785
Pind Dādan Khān	875	1	207	170,130	194·4	− 1·7	7,126
District total	2,813	4	888	501,424	178·3	− 2·4	22,606

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Muhammadans number 443,360, or 89 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 43,693; and Sikhs, 13,950. The language of the people is Western Punjābi.

Castes and occupations.

The most numerous tribe is that of the Jats, who number 73,000, or 14 per cent. of the total population. Next to them numerically are the Rājputs (53,000) and Awāns (51,000). Other important agricultural castes are the Maliārs (23,000), Mughals (21,000), Gūjars (20,000), Gakhars (11,000), and Kahūtas (10,000), the latter almost entirely confined to this District. Saiyids number 13,000. Of the commercial and money-lending classes the most numerous are the Khattrīs

(31,000), Aroras returning only 9,000. Brāhmans number 5,000. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 23,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 19,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 14,000), Kumhārs (potters, 10,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 8,000), and Telis (oil-pressers, 7,000) are the most important. Kashmīrīs number 12,000. The chief menial classes are the Musallīs (sweepers, 18,000), Nais (barbers, 9,000), Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 6,000), and Dhobīs (washermen, 5,000). The Lilla Jats (1,000), an agricultural tribe found only in this District, also deserve mention. Of the whole population 61 per cent. are supported by agriculture. The leading tribes, Gakhars, Awāns, Janjūas, and other Rājputs, enlist freely in the Indian army.

Christian missions.

The American United Presbyterian Mission has a branch at Jhelum town, where work was started in 1873, and the Roman Catholic missionaries maintain a school at Dalwāl in the Salt Range. In 1901 the District contained 111 native Christians.

General agricultural conditions.

The area irrigated by artificial means is a tenth of that cultivated in the Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīl*, but only one per cent. in the Chakwāl and Jhelum *tahsīls*. Cultivation thus depends on the local rainfall, eked out by the drainage from higher ground. The country is in parts seamed by torrent beds, and the soil varies from the infertile sand brought down by them to a rich loam and the stony soil of the hill-sides. In the greater part of the unirrigated land a spring crop is followed by an autumn crop; but the best land receiving drainage from higher ground is generally reserved for the spring, and in the tract under the hills in Pind Dādan Khān the lands for the autumn and spring harvests are kept separate.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is chiefly held by communities of small peasant proprietors, large estates covering only about 103 square miles. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903–4 is 2,767 square miles, as shown below:—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.	Forests.
Jhelum . .	888	329	4	46	138
Chakwāl . .	1,004	516	6	49	36
Pind Dādan Khān	875	329	35	84	172
Total	2,767	1,174	45	179	346

The chief crops of the spring harvest are wheat, barley, gram, and oilseeds, the areas under which in 1903–4 were 477, 26, 34, and 80 square miles respectively; and in the

autumn harvest, *jowār*, *bājra*, and pulses, which covered 16, 207, and 28 square miles respectively.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

Between the settlements of 1864 and 1881 the cultivated area increased by 41 per cent., while the area cultivated at the settlement of 1901 showed an increase of 13 per cent. on that of 1881. The new cultivation of the last twenty years is, however, greatly inferior to the old, and there is but little prospect of further extension. Loans for the construction of wells are extremely popular, and Rs. 25,700 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the District as now constituted during the five years ending 1904.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The Dhanni breed of horses found in the Dhan or plateau north of the Salt Range has long been held in high estimation, being mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbarī*, while good horses are found all over the District. The Army Remount department maintains 4 horse and 11 donkey stallions, and the District board 2 horse stallions. The Dhanni breed of small cattle is also well-known. Camels are largely used for carrying burdens, but the breed is poor. Both the fat-tailed and ordinary sheep are kept, and the goats are of a fair quality.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4, 45 square miles, or 3·8 per cent., were classed as irrigated by wells and canals. In addition, 47 square miles, or 4 per cent. of the cultivated area, were subject to inundation from the Jhelum. The wells, which number 4,781, are chiefly found along the river and in the level portion of the Jhelum *tahsīl*; they are all worked by cattle with Persian wheels. Canal irrigation is at present confined to two small cuts in the Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīl*, one Government, the other private, but it is proposed to absorb the former in a larger canal commanding about 50,000 acres. The cultivation from the hill streams is unimportant, though where it exists no land is so profitable. Much of the unirrigated land is embanked and catches the drainage from higher ground.

Forests.

The District contains 260 square miles of 'reserved' and 97 of unclassed forest under the Forest department, besides 43 square miles of unclassed forest and waste land under the Deputy-Commissioner, and one mile of military reserved forests. These consist mainly of the scattered scrub of *phulāhi*, wild olive, *ukhānh*, and leafless caper which clothe the hills. Some of the forest lands are stretches of alluvial grazing-ground, known as *belās*, along the Jhelum. In 1904–5 the revenue from the forests under the Forest department was Rs. 82,000, and from those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 9,000.

Minerals. Salt is found in large quantities in the Salt Range. It is excavated at KHEWRA and NŪRPUR, but outcrops are found in many places; and, in addition to the employés of the Khewra mines, a large preventive staff has to be maintained to prevent salt from being mined. Coal occurs in many places in the Salt Range. It is mined at Dandot by the North-Western Railway, and by a private firm at Bāghānwāla. Gypsum occurs in the marl beds above the salt strata of the Salt Range. Stone for road-making or railway ballast is plentiful, and good sandstone and limestone for building are frequently met with. Clay for pottery is also found. Fragments of copper and earthy iron hematites occur, but are quite unimportant. Sulphuret of lead or galena is found in small nodules in two or three localities. Quartz crystals are found in the gypsum of the Salt Range. Gold is washed in the beds of the torrents which flow into the Sohān, but the out-turn is insignificant.

Arts and manufactures. The District possesses no arts or manufactures of any importance. Boat-building is carried on at Jhelum and at Pind Dādan Khān, and brass vessels and silk *lungīs* are made at the latter town. Water-mills are frequently used for grinding corn.

Commerce and trade. Jhelum town is an important timber dépôt, being the winter head-quarters of a Kashmīr Forest officer who supervises the collection of the timber floated down the river. There is a large export of timber by both rail and river and of salt from Khewra, but otherwise the trade of the District is unimportant. Brass and copper ware is exported from Pind Dādan Khān. Stone is also exported, and in good seasons there is a considerable export of agricultural produce. The chief imports are piece-goods and iron. Jhelum town and Pind Dādan Khān are the centres of trade, and a considerable boat traffic starts from the latter place down the river. The completion of the railway system, however, has already ruined the trade of Pind Dādan Khān, and is fast reducing Jhelum town to the position of a local dépôt.

Means of communication. The main line of the North-Western Railway traverses the east of the District, passing through Jhelum town, while the Sind-Sāgar branch runs through the south of the Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīl* with a branch to Khewra, whence a light railway brings down coal from Dandot. A branch from the main line to Chakwāl has been suggested, but has not been surveyed. Owing to the rugged nature of the country, the roads are not good. The only road used for wheeled traffic is the grand trunk road, which traverses the District by the side of the

main line of rail; elsewhere pack animals are used. The only other route on which there is much traffic is that leading from Pind Dādan Khān by Khewra to Chakwāl. The Jhelum is navigable to about 10 miles above Jhelum town. It is crossed by a railway bridge with a track for wheeled traffic at Jhelum, by another with a footway only in the Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīl*, and by fourteen minor ferries.

Famine.

The District suffered from the great *chālīsa* famine of 1783, and there was famine in 1813 and 1834. Locusts did a great deal of damage in 1848. In 1860–1, though the scarcity in other parts of the Province caused prices to rise, the crops here did not fail to any serious extent. In 1896–7 there was considerable distress, and test works were started, but were not largely attended. The worst famine since annexation was that of 1899–1900. It was, however, more a fodder than a grain famine; and though there was acute distress and test works were opened, it was not considered necessary to turn them into famine works. The greatest daily number relieved in any week was 3,955, and the total expenditure was Rs. 39,000.

District subdivisions and staff.

The District is divided into the three *tahsīls* of JHELUM, PIND DĀDĀN KHĀN, and CHAKWĀL, each under a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*. The Deputy-Commissioner is aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the Pind Dādan Khān subdivision and another of the District treasury.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge, and both officers are subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Jhelum Civil Division. There are three Munsifs, one at head-quarters and one at each *tahsīl*. The predominant form of crime is cattle-theft, while murders are also frequent.

Land revenue.

The Sikh demand for land revenue cannot be shown with any accuracy. They took what they could get, but their average receipts during the last four years of their rule would seem to have been 7 lakhs. After the second Sikh War, when Jhelum passed into British possession, a summary settlement was made, yielding slightly less than the Sikh assessment. In 1852 a second summary settlement was undertaken, to correct the more obvious inequalities of the first. On the whole, both of these worked well, though some proprietors refused to pay the revenue fixed, and surrendered their proprietary rights. The first regular settlement, made in 1855–64, assumed half the net 'assets' as the share of Government, and fixed

the demand at 6¼ lakhs. The next settlement (1874–81) raised the revenue by 18 per cent.; but this was easily paid, until a succession of bad harvests made large suspensions and some remissions necessary. In the present settlement (1895–1901) a further increase of 26 per cent. has been taken, but it is recognized that frequent suspensions will be needed. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1–3 (maximum, Rs. 2; minimum, 6 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 3–2 (maximum, Rs. 5; minimum, Rs. 1–4). The demand on account of land revenue and cesses in 1903–4 for the District as now constituted was 8·8 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 18 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880–1.	1890–1.	1900–1.	1903–4.
Land revenue . .	7,88	6,50	4,19	9,89
Total revenue . .	9,70	8,50	7,47	13,47

NOTE.—These figures are for the District as constituted before the separation of the Talagang *tahsil* in 1904.

Local and municipal. The District contains two municipalities, JHELUM and PIND DĀDAN KHĀN, and one 'notified area,' CHAKWĀL. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, the income of which is mainly derived from a local rate, and amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 93,000. The expenditure was Rs. 88,000, the principal item being education.

Police and jails. The regular police force consists of 450 of all ranks, including 8 cantonment and 81 municipal police, and the Superintendent usually has 4 inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 615. There are 14 police stations and 2 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 295 prisoners.

Education. The District stands sixth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 4·5 per cent. (8·5 males and 0·4 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 3,964 in 1880–1, 12,026 in 1890–1, 12,386 in 1900–1, and 14,869 in 1903–4[1]. In 1904–5 the number of pupils in the District as now constituted was 12,144. In the same year the District contained 9 secondary and 95 primary (public) schools, and 3 advanced and 212 elementary

[1] All these figures apply to the District as constituted before the separation of the Talagang *tahsil* in 1904.

(private) schools, with 454 girls in the public and 392 in the private schools. The District possesses two Anglo-vernacular high schools, at Jhelum and Pind Dādan Khān. The total expenditure on education in 1904–5 was Rs. 54,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Besides the civil hospital at Jhelum town, the District contains four outlying dispensaries. In 1904 a total of 76,560 out-patients and 1,451 in-patients were treated, and 2,859 operations were performed at these institutions. The expenditure was Rs. 15,000, District funds contributing Rs. 6,000 and municipal funds Rs. 9,000. The American Presbyterian Mission also maintains a hospital at Jhelum.

Vaccination.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 14,498, representing 28·9 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act has been extended to the towns of Jhelum and Pind Dādan Khān.

[W. S. Talbot, *District Gazetteer* (in press); *Settlement Report* (1902); and *General Code of Tribal Custom in the Jhelum District* (1901).]

Jhelum Tahsīl (*Jehlam*).—Eastern *tahsīl* of Jhelum District, Punjab, lying between 32° 39′ and 33° 15′ N. and 73° 9′ and 73° 48′ E., with an area of 888 square miles. It is bounded on the east and south-east by the Jhelum river, which divides it from Kashmīr and Gujrāt District. The population in 1901 was 170,978, compared with 177,046 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of JHELUM (population, 14,951). It also contains 433 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·7 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is traversed from south-west to north-east by two spurs of the Salt Range, the more easterly of which culminates in the peak of TILLA. Between this and the Jhelum river is an almost level alluvial plain of great fertility, while between the two spurs the country is seamed with ravines. The fort of ROHTĀS is of historical interest.

Chakwāl Tahsīl.—North-western *tahsīl* of Jhelum District, Punjab, lying between 32° 45′ and 33° 13′ N. and 72° 32′ and 73° 13′ E., with an area of 1,004 square miles. The population in 1901 was 160,316, compared with 164,912 in 1891. It contains the towns of CHAKWĀL (population, 6,520), the head-quarters, and BHAUN (5,340); and 248 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 3·3 lakhs. The southern portion runs up into the Salt Range, and includes the Chail peak, 3,701 feet above the sea, the highest point in the District. Between this and the Sohān river, which follows more or less the northern boundary, the country consists of

what was once a fairly level plain, sloping down from 2,000 feet at the foot of the hills to 1,400 feet in the neighbourhood of the Sohān; but the surface is now much cut up by ravines and is very difficult to travel over.

Pind Dādan Khān Tahsīl.—Southern *tahsīl* and subdivision of Jhelum District, Punjab, lying between 32° 27′ and 32° 50′ N. and 72° 32′ and 73° 29′ E., with an area of 875 square miles. It is bounded on the south-east by the Jhelum river, and is traversed in its northern portion by the Salt Range. The hills consist of two roughly parallel ranges about 6 miles apart, with a strip of richly cultivated and fairly level uplands between. The southern slopes of the hills are steep and barren. The rest of the *tahsīl* consists of a belt of alluvial plain, a portion of which is much affected by saline deposits. The population in 1901 was 170,130, compared with 173,071 in 1891. It contains the town of PIND DĀDAN KHĀN (population, 13,770), the head-quarters; and 207 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·8 lakhs. KATĀS and MALOT are places of considerable archaeological interest, the village of JALĀLPUR possesses historical importance, and the MAYO MINE at Khewra is one of the chief sources of the supply of salt in India.

Bhaun.—Town in the Chakwāl *tahsīl* of Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 52′ N. and 72° 40′ E., on the southern extremity of the Dhanni plain. Population (1901), 5,340. The town possesses a vernacular middle school, maintained by the District board.

Chakwāl Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 56′ N. and 72° 52′ E., in the Lundi Patti plain, 55 miles due west of Jhelum town. Population (1901), 6,520. A light railway from Mandra to Chakwāl has been suggested, but has not yet been surveyed. Shoes and parti-coloured cotton cloth are made. The town is administered as a 'notified area,' and contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the District board, and a Government dispensary.

Jalālpur Village.—Ancient site in the Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīl* of Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 39′ N. and 73° 28′ E., on the right bank of the Jhelum river. Population (1901), 3,161. The village was identified by Sir Alexander Cunningham with the site of the ancient Bucephala, built by Alexander the Great in memory of his famous charger, which was killed in the battle with Porus at the crossing of

the Jhelum; but doubts have been cast on the identification. Remains of ancient walls still crown the summit of the hills, which rise to a height of 1,000 feet above the village. Coins found among the ruins date back to the period of the Graeco-Bactrian kings. Even in the time of Akbar, the town covered a site four times as large as that which it now occupies; but since the foundation of Pind Dādan Khān, and the shifting of the river channel 2 miles eastward, it has undergone a constant decay. Jalālpur is now nothing more than a small agricultural village, of no importance apart from the interest attaching to its antiquarian remains.

Jhelum Town (*Jehlam*).—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Jhelum, Punjab, situated in 32° 56′ N. and 73° 47′ E., on the right bank of the Jhelum river and on the North-Western Railway; distant by rail 1,367 miles from Calcutta, 1,403 from Bombay, and 849 from Karāchi. Population (1901), 14,951. The present town is of modern origin, the old town, which may have been the Bucephala of Alexander, having been on the left or opposite bank of the river. Under Sikh rule the place was quite unimportant, being mainly occupied by a settlement of boatmen, and at the time of annexation contained about 500 houses. It was then chosen as the site of a cantonment, and as the head-quarters of the civil administration. For some years it was the seat of the Commissioner of the Division, but in 1859 his head-quarters were transferred to Rāwalpindi. Under British rule Jhelum has steadily advanced in prosperity, and is the entrepôt for most of the trade of the District, though, since the completion of the Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway, the salt trade no longer passes through it. It is an important timber dépôt, the timber from the Kashmīr forests which is floated down the river being collected here. A good deal of boat-building is carried on. The cantonment, which is 3 miles from the civil station, contains the church and post office. The normal strength of the garrison is one native cavalry and four native infantry regiments. The municipality was founded in 1867. During the ten years ending 1902–3 the receipts averaged Rs. 32,100, and the expenditure Rs. 31,900. Receipts and expenditure from cantonment funds in the same period averaged Rs. 5,900 and Rs. 6,100, respectively. The income of the municipality in 1903–4 was Rs. 34,200, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 41,000. The town possesses two Anglo-vernacular schools, a municipal high school, and a middle

school maintained by the American Presbyterian Mission. Besides the civil hospital, the mission also maintains a hospital.

Katās.—Sacred pool in the centre of the Salt Range, in Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 43′ N. and 72° 59′ E., 15 miles north of Pind Dādan Khān, at an elevation of over 2,000 feet. The pool lies at the head of the Ganīya nullah, a small ravine between low stony hills, and is fed by springs. From it issues a small stream which flows past Choa Saidān Shāh into the Gandhāla valley. It is visited every year by thousands of pilgrims who come to bathe in its waters. The Brāhmanical story is that Siva being inconsolable at the death of his wife Sati, 'the true one,' tears rained from his eyes and formed the two pools of Katās or Katāksha, 'raining eyes,' and Pushkar near Ajmer. The pool is partly artificial, the rock having been cut away to enlarge the natural basin in the bed of the ravine. Just above it once stretched a strong masonry wall which dammed up the stream, so as to enclose a large lake; but the water now escapes through the broken rocks and ruins of the embankment. About 800 feet below the pool the Ganīya nullah passes between two low flat-topped hills, on which the ancient town is said to have stood. At the foot of Kotera, the west hill, are the remains of twelve temples clustered in a corner of an old fort. These are called the Sat-Ghara, or 'seven temples,' and are popularly attributed to the Pāndavas, who are said to have lived at Katās during a portion of their seven years' wanderings. Their style is that of the Kashmīr architecture which prevailed from the eighth to the thirteenth centuries, and they comprise a group of six small temples placed in pairs at regular distances about one large central temple. Facing this to the east is the basement of a great structure, which was in all probability a Buddhist *stūpa*.

South-west of the village of Choa Saidān Shāh, which lies 2 miles due east of Katās, extends the Gandhāla valley, itself 2,000 feet above the sea, and separated by lofty cliffs from Katās on the north. On the bank of the Katās stream, which flows through the valley, lies the hill of Murti, rising on a base of solid sandstone to about 100 feet above the stream, its level top being 225 feet long by 190 broad. On this plateau is a small mound, the remains of a *stūpa*; and close to it once stood a small Jain temple, from the débris of which a considerable quantity of highly ornamented architectural fragments (now in the Lahore Museum) was recovered by Dr. Stein's excavations in 1890. The temple has been identified with a famous Jain shrine where Mahāvīra was supposed to have

obtained his enlightenment. The locality is also identified with Singha-pura, the Sang-ho-pu-lo of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang, and described by him as the capital of a dependency of Kashmīr about A.D. 630.

[*Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. ii, pp. 88 and 90; Cunningham, *Ancient Geography of India*, pp. 124–8; *Vienna Oriental Journal*, vol. iv (1890), pp. 80 and 260.]

Malot.—Fort and temple on a precipitous spur projecting from the southern edge of the Salt Range, Jhelum District, Punjab, lying in 32° 42′ N. and 72° 50′ E., about 9 miles west of Katās. The fort is said to have been built five or six centuries ago by Rājā Mal, a Janjūa chief, whose descendants still hold the village. The temple, with its gateway, stands on the extreme edge of the cliff. They are in the earlier Kashmīr style, built of coarse red sandstone, much injured by the action of the weather. The temple is 18 feet square inside, with remarkable fluted pilasters and capitals, on each of which is a kneeling figure.

[*Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. v, pp. 85–90.]

Mayo Mine.—Salt mine in the Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīl* of Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 39′ N. and 73° 3′ E. The mine lies in the SALT RANGE at the village of Khewra, 5½ miles north-east of the town of Pind Dādan Khān; and the mineral occurs in vast quantities, the deposits extending towards the summit of the hill above the village (1,650 feet above sea-level) and going down to a great depth below the present floor-level of the mine. When the salt was first worked is not known; but excavations existed on the spot as far back as the time of Akbar, and the miners have a tradition that their first settlement dates from the sixth century of the Muhammadan era. The existing mine was named after Lord Mayo in 1870. Under Sikh rule several mines were working in the hill; but the excavations were not made with any regard to economy or safety, and in consequence they have all either fallen in or are in danger of so doing. In 1869–70 a qualified mining engineer was appointed and a scientific system of working was introduced.

It is estimated that 534,512 tons had been excavated up to 1850, and from that year to the end of March, 1904, the out-turn was 2,572,705 tons. It is calculated that a further supply of 8½ million tons is easily accessible in the part of the hill which has been explored, and that large quantities exist in its unexplored parts beyond the limits of the existing mine. The mine has a maximum length of 1,405 feet, and is 2,691 feet broad at its widest part.

A bridge across the Khewra gorge carries a tramway on which the salt is conveyed to the dépôt from which it is issued. This bridge is 929 feet above sea-level, and as the mine is higher than the bridge, the working is greatly facilitated. Ample space for extension exists on the north, south, and east, but on the west the gorge precludes tunnelling without going much deeper than the existing floor. West of the gorge, however, stands a hill with four times the mass of the mine hill, and undoubtedly containing rich deposits as yet untouched.

In 1903–4 the mine gave daily employment to 1,205 persons, chiefly belonging to the mining community, whose occupation is hereditary. They work in family parties, the women and children over twelve years of age assisting in the carriage of the salt from the excavations to the loading stations. A few outsiders are employed as porters and in loading or moving the trucks. The miners receive 10½ pies per cubic foot of space excavated, the payment covering the stacking of salt at the loading stations on the tramway. Government paid 1·4 lakhs in wages during 1903–4 for the mining and issuing of salt at Khewra and the special work connected therewith. For mining purposes the hill is divided into parallel blocks not exceeding 45 feet in width and running in the direction of the prevailing dip of the salt strata, alternating with similar blocks not less than 25 feet wide, in which no excavation is permitted except for tunnels, travelling ways, and loading stations for the tramways. These blocks, or pillars, which support the mine roof, are now generally 30 feet thick, and they are further strengthened by beds of marl which lie between the salt seams, and which are not removed when the salt is being excavated. The marl is impure salt, lying in beds of varying thickness between the seams of salt and thinning out as it dips down in the hill until eventually its place is taken by salt. Three tramways run through the mine, two of them being connected by a self-acting incline on which the loaded trucks draw the empty trucks up. The whole of the salt is carried to the dépôt outside the gorge in trucks which run by gravitation, but are hauled back empty by mules and ponies or are pushed back by men. The mine is intersected with tunnels which serve for ventilation as well as travelling ways. Rain-water is kept out by a network of drains at the surface, and most of the little water that percolates into the mine is caught up inside in masonry drains and flows out. The Mayo Mine supplied 2,264,187 maunds, or 87·6 per cent.

of the salt issued from the cis-Indus and Kālābāgh Mines division in 1903-4. Of this, 98·8 per cent. was removed by the North-Western Railway, which runs to the salt dépôt at Warthganj at the mouth of the Khewra gorge, for distribution over the Punjab (including Kashmīr and other Native States), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bihār and (in small quantities) Lower Bengal, Sind, Baluchistān, and the Central Provinces. The revenue (duty) realized from the sale of Mayo Mine salt in 1903-4 amounted to 46·9 lakhs.

Nandana.—Place of historical interest in the Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīl* of Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 43′ N. and 73° 17′ E., 14 miles west of Choa Saidān Shāh, in a remarkable dip in the outer Salt Range. Near by are extensive remains of a temple, a fort, and a large village. The temple is in the Kashmīrī style, but faces west, instead of east, as temples of that style usually do. Of the fort, two bastions of large well-cut sandstone blocks still remain. Nandana is mentioned as the objective of one of Mahmūd of Ghazni's expeditions in 1014. Early in the thirteenth century it was held by Kamr-ud-dīn Karmāni, who was dispossessed by a general of Jalāl-ud-dīn, Sultān of Khwārizm. The latter was defeated on the Indus in 1221 by Chingiz Khān, one of whose officers, Turti, the Mongol, took Nandana and put its inhabitants to the sword. It appears in the list of places conquered by Altamsh, who entrusted it to one of his nobles. In 1247 his son Mahmūd Shāh dispatched an army to ravage the hills of Jūd and the country round Nandana, to punish a Rāna who had guided a Mongol inroad in the previous year.

Nūrpur.—Salt mine in the Pind Dādan Khān *tahsīl* of Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 39′ N. and 72° 38′ E., in the Nilawāhan gorge, about 3½ miles south-east of the village of Nūrpur. It supplies only the local demand. In 1903-4, 4,000 maunds of salt were sold. The mine is an old one, worked during Sikh rule, but closed after annexation and subsequently reopened.

Pind Dādan Khān Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* and subdivision of the same name in Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 36′ N. and 73° 4′ E., on the right bank of the Jhelum river, and on the Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 13,770. It was formerly the dépôt to which salt was brought from the Mayo Mine, and from which it was carried across the river to the railway; but the bridging of the Jhelum at Haranpur, and the extension of the railway to Khewra, has ruined this trade. Brass vessels

are made in the town, which also has a considerable weaving industry, while its embroidered *lungīs* are often sold at high prices. Boat-building is largely carried on, and river boats of Pind Dādan Khān make are in request throughout the whole course of the Jhelum. Unglazed pottery of a deep red colour, ornamented with black patterns and remarkably strong and good in quality, is a speciality of the town, as are also stout leathern riding-whips made after English patterns. The municipality was created in 1867. During the ten years ending 1902–3 the receipts averaged Rs. 28,700, and the expenditure Rs. 28,100. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 22,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 27,000. The town has a high school, maintained by the municipality. There is also a Government dispensary.

Rohtās.—Fortress in the District and *tahsīl* of Jhelum, Punjab, situated in 32° 55′ N. and 73° 48′ E., 10 miles northwest of Jhelum town, in the gorge where the Kahān torrent breaks through the low eastern spur of the Tilla range. The fortress was built by the emperor Sher Shāh Sūri, after his expulsion of Humāyūn in 1542, to hold in check the Gakhars, who were allies of the exiled emperor. The Gakhars endeavoured to prevent its construction, and labour was obtained with such difficulty that the cost exceeded 40 lakhs in modern currency. The circumference is about 2½ miles, and the walls are 30 feet thick and from 30 to 50 feet high. There are 68 towers and 12 gateways, of which the most imposing is the Sohal Gate, a fine specimen of the Pathān style, over 70 feet in height, with exquisite balconies on the outer walls. The fortress was named after the fort of Rohtās in Bengal, the scene of a victory of Sher Shāh. The northern wall is now a ruin, and within the fortifications lies the small but flourishing village of Rohtās.

Shivgangā.—Valley in the Salt Range, Jhelum District, Punjab, situated in 32° 43′ N. and 72° 53′ E., 3 miles northeast of Malot. In it stands a small temple in the later Kashmīr style; and near Warala, a hamlet on the adjacent spur, a Buddhist sculpture was found by the villagers some years ago and set up by Hindus in a small temple at Shivgangā. Having recently been broken and thus rendered useless for purposes of worship, the Hindus allowed its fragments to be sent to the Lahore Museum, where it was restored. The relief originally contained eighteen or nineteen figures, the central one, a Bodhisattva, carved in a somewhat late stage of Gandhāra art.

Tilla.—An eastward continuation of the Salt Range in Jhelum District, Punjab, 3,242 feet above the sea. From the Bunhā torrent the range rises rapidly to the culminating peak of Jogi Tilla and thence sinks as rapidly, but a series of low parallel ridges runs out across the valley of the Kahān. The hill is sometimes used as a summer resort by officers of Jhelum District. A famous monastery of Jogi *fakīrs* is situated here.

Rāwalpindi District.—Northern District of the Rāwalpindi Division, Punjab, lying between 33° 4′ and 34° 1′ N. and 72° 34′ and 73° 39′ E., with an area of 2,010 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Hazāra District of the North-West Frontier Province; on the east by the river Jhelum, which separates it from Kashmīr territory; on the south by the District of Jhelum; and on the west by that of Attock. The District as now constituted forms a compact square, with the mountain tract called the Murree Hills jutting from its north-east corner, between Kashmīr and Hazāra. This range extends southward along the eastern border of the District, forming the Kahūta Hills, which lie in the *tahsīl* of that name, as far south as Baghām on the Jhelum river, and west to within a few miles of Rāwalpindi cantonment. On the west the slope is gradual, but the eastern escarpments run sharply down to the deep gorges of the Jhelum. The five main spurs are known generally as the Murree range, that on which the sanitarium of Murree stands rising to 7,500 feet, Charihan being very little lower, and Paphundi reaching 7,000 feet at its highest point. These hills form an offshoot of the Himālayan system. The valleys between them are often extremely beautiful; and the higher ranges are covered with a varied growth, the silver fir, ilex, hill oak, blue pine, chestnut, and wild cherry uniting to form dense forests on the Murree and Paphundi spurs, while the lower hills are well wooded with olive, acacia, and bog myrtle. The view looking upwards from the plains is of exquisite beauty.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

South-west of the Murree and Kahūta Hills stretches a rough high-lying plateau, about 1,800 feet above sea-level. The northern part of this includes the *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi and the Kallar circle of the Kahūta *tahsīl*. It is drained by the Sohān, which flows south-west, passing a few miles south of Rāwalpindi cantonment, below which it is joined by several tributaries from the hills. The southern part of the plain, forming the Gūjar Khān *tahsīl*, is drained by the Kānshi, a stream which flows southward from the low hills south of Kahūta till near the town of Gūjar Khān, and then winds east-

wards to the Jhelum. The whole of this plateau is highly cultivated, the fields being massively embanked to retain moisture, while its numerous villages shelter a dense population. The Jhelum river, which forms the eastern boundary of the District, flows here between precipitous cliffs, which render it useless for irrigation; and it is only navigable below Dungā Gali, a point 40 miles east of Rāwalpindi town.

Geology. The District lies entirely on Tertiary rocks. The oldest of these are the Murree beds, which run in a narrow band across its northern part. They are composed of red and purple clays, with grey and purplish sandstones, and are probably of miocene age. These are succeeded to the south by a great spread of lower Siwālik sandstone, which covers the greater part of the District and contains a rich mammalian fauna of pliocene age. It is overlain by the upper Siwālik conglomerates and sandstones, which occur to the south-west of Rāwalpindi, and at other localities. Still farther south the lower Siwālik sandstone is continuous with the similar beds of the Salt Range[1].

Botany. The vegetation of the higher portions of the Murree subdivision is that of the temperate Himālaya, with a few Kashmīr and Oriental species intermingled. At lower levels it is similar to that of the Outer Himālaya, from the Indus valley to Kumaun; but trans-Indus types, e.g. *Delphinium*, *Dianthus*, *Scabiosa*, and *Boucerosia*, are frequent, and extend for some distance into the extra-Himālayan part of the District, whose flora is that of the western Punjab, but on the whole rather scanty. Trees are mostly planted, and Indo-Malayan species, such as the mango, &c., thrive rather poorly.

Fauna. Leopards are found in the Murree and Kahūta Hills, and very rarely the *gural*. The District is a poor one for sport.

Climate and temperature. The climate of Rāwalpindi is considerably cooler than that of the Punjab plains. The hot season lasts only three months, from June to August, and the nearness of the hills lowers the temperature during the succeeding months, even when there is no rain in the plains. The cold in winter is very severe, and a trying east wind prevails in January and February. The District on the whole is extremely healthy for Europeans, while the natives are robust and of fine physique.

Rainfall. The rainfall in the plains is fairly copious, varying from 29 inches at Gūjar Khān to 41 at Kahūta; in the hills the average is 53 inches. Heavy winter rain from January to

[1] Wynne, 'Tertiary Zone and Underlying Rocks in N.-W. Punjab,' *Records, Geological Survey of India*, vol. x, pt. iii.

March is characteristic of this District, 8 inches or more frequently falling in the three months.

In ancient times the whole or the greater part of the country between the Indus and the Jhelum seems to have belonged to a Turanian race called Takkas or Takshakas, who gave their name to the city of Takshāsīla, the Taxila of the Greek historians, the site of which has been identified with the ruins of Shāhdheri in the north-west corner of the District. At the time of Alexander's invasion Taxila is described by Arrian as a great and flourishing city, the greatest indeed between the Indus and the Hydaspes; Strabo adds that the neighbouring country was crowded with inhabitants and very fertile; and Pliny speaks of it as a famous city situated in a district called Amanda. The invasion of Demetrius in 195 B.C. brought the Punjab under the Graeco-Bactrian kings. Later they were superseded by the Sakas, who ruled at Taxila with the title of Satrap. At the time of Hiuen Tsiang the country was a dependency of Kashmīr. History.

Mahmūd of Ghazni passed through the District after his defeat of Anand Pāl and capture of Ohind. With this conqueror claim to have come the Gakhars, a tribe still of importance in the District. The first mention of them in the Muhammadan historians occurs in the memoirs of Bābar, who gives an interesting account of the capture of their capital of Parālah. It was strongly situated in the hills, and was defended with great bravery by its chief Hāti Khān, who escaped from one gate as the Mughal army marched in at the other. Hāti Khān died by poison in 1525; and his cousin and murderer Sultān Sārang submitted to Bābar, who conferred on him the Potwār country. Thenceforth the Gakhar chieftains remained firm allies of the Mughal dynasty, and were able to render efficient aid in its struggle with the house of Sher Shāh. Salīm Shāh attempted in vain to subdue their country; but in 1553 Adam Khān, Sārang's successor, surrendered the rebel prince Kāmrān to Humāyūn. Adam Khān was subsequently deposed by Akbar, and his principality made over to his nephew Kamāl Khān. During the flourishing period of the Mughal empire, the family of Sārang retained its territorial possessions, its last and greatest independent chief, Mukarrab Khān, ruling over a kingdom which extended from the Chenāb to the Indus.

In 1765, during the total paralysis of the Mughal government, Sardār Gūjar Singh Bhangī, a powerful Sikh chieftain, marched from Lahore against Mukarrab Khān, whom he

defeated outside the walls of Gujrāt. Mukarrab Khān retired across the Jhelum, where he was soon treacherously murdered by his own tribesmen; but the traitors forthwith quarrelled over their spoil, and fell one by one before Sardār Gūjar Singh. The Sikhs ruled Rāwalpindi with their usual rapacity, exacting as revenue the last coin that could be wrung from the proprietors, who were often glad to admit their tenants as joint-sharers, in order to lighten the incidence of the revenue. Gūjar Singh held the District throughout his life, and left it on his death to his son, Sāhib Singh, who fell in 1810 before the power of the great Ranjīt Singh. Another Sikh Sardār, Milka Singh, fixed upon Rāwalpindi, then an insignificant village, for his head-quarters. In spite of Afghān inroads and the resistance of the Gakhars, he soon conquered on his own account a tract of country round Rāwalpindi worth 3 lakhs a year. On his death in 1804, his estates were confirmed to his son, Jīwan Singh, by Ranjīt Singh, until 1814, when, upon Jīwan Singh's death, they were annexed to the territory of Lahore. The Murree and other hills long retained their independence under their Gakhar chieftains; but in 1830 they were reduced after a bloody struggle, and handed over to Gulāb Singh of Kashmīr, under whose merciless rule the population was almost decimated, and the country reduced to a desert.

In 1849 Rāwalpindi passed with the rest of the Sikh dominions under British rule; and though tranquillity was disturbed by an insurrection four years later, led by a Gakhar chief with the object of placing a pretended son of Ranjīt Singh on the throne, its administration was generally peaceful until the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. The Dhūnds and other tribes of the Murree Hills, incited by Hindustāni agents, rose in insurrection, and the authorities received information from a faithful native of a projected attack upon the station of Murree in time to concert measures for defence. The ladies, who were present in large numbers, were placed in safety; the Europeans and police were drawn up in a cordon round the station; and when the enemy arrived expecting no resistance, they met with a hot reception, which caused them to withdraw in disorder, and shortly after to disband. In 1904 the *tahsīls* of Attock, Fatahjang, and Pindi Gheb were transferred from Rāwalpindi to the newly constituted Attock District.

Archaeology. The principal remains of antiquity are described in the articles on MĀNIKIĀLA and SHĀHDHERI. The country round the latter place abounds in Buddhist remains, the most interesting of which is the Balar *stūpa*.

The population of the District at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 471,079, (1891) 533,740, and (1901) 558,699, dwelling in 2 towns and 1,180 villages. It increased by 4·7 per cent. during the last decade. The District is divided into four *tahsīls*, RĀWALPINDI, KAHŪTA, MURREE, and GŪJAR KHĀN, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of RĀWALPINDI, the administrative head-quarters of the District, and MURREE, the summer station. The people.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Rāwalpindi	764	1	448	261,101	341·7	+ 7·4	24,924
Murree	258	1	120	52,303	202·7	+ 14·3	1,463
Kahūta	456	...	231	94,729	207·9	+ 2·6	3,119
Gūjar Khān	568	...	381	150,566	265·1	− 1·2	6,513
District total	2,010	2	1,180	558,699	278·0	+ 4·7	36,019

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsils* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Muhammadans number 466,918, or more than 83 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 57,325; and Sikhs, 26,363.

The most numerous tribe is that of the land-owning Rājputs, who number 101,000, or 18 per cent. of the total population. Next come the Awāns with 39,000; after them the Jats, Gūjars, and Dhūnds, with 35,000, 26,000, and 23,000 respectively. Other important agricultural castes are the Sattis (17,000), Maliārs (17,000), Gakhars (13,000), Mughals (13,000), Janjūas (8,000), and Pathāns (7,000). Saiyids and Kureshis number 13,000 and 9,000 respectively. The Khattrīs (30,000) and Arorās (6,000) are the only commercial castes. Brāhmans number 15,000, including 1,000 Muhiāls; Shaikhs, partly agriculturists and partly traders, 12,000. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 23,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 17,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 13,000), Kumhārs (potters, 10,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 8,000), and Telis (oil-pressers, 8,000) are the most important; and of the menials, the Chūhrās and Musallis (sweepers and scavengers, 14,000) and Nais (barbers, 7,000). Kashmīrīs number 18,000. Of the total population, 64 per cent. are dependent on agriculture. Many of the leading tribes, Gakhars, Janjūas, and Rājputs, Castes and occupations.

enlist in the Indian army. Sattis, Dhaniāls, Brāhmans, and Khattrīs are also enlisted, and many of them have been distinguished for their courage and loyalty.

Christian missions.

The American United Presbyterian Mission was established at Rāwalpindi in 1856. It has a church in the town, and maintains an Arts college, a large high school with two branches, and three girls' schools. There are Roman Catholic Missions at Rāwalpindi and Murree, and at Yūsufpur, close to Rāwalpindi cantonment. Native Christians numbered 511 in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

More than 98 per cent. of the cultivation depends entirely on the rainfall. In the hills the rain is abundant, and the cultivation, which is carried on in terraced fields along the hill-sides, is classed as secure from famine. Three-quarters of the crops are grown in the autumn harvest. The rest of the District is an undulating plateau, much cut up by ravines. The soil is usually a light-brown fertile loam, the fields are carefully embanked, and the tillage is generally good. The rainfall is sufficient; and the regularity and abundance of the winter rains protect the District from a grain famine in the worst years, while the proximity of the hills mitigates a fodder famine. The spring crop is the principal harvest.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is chiefly held by small peasant proprietors. The following table shows the main statistics of cultivation in 1903–4, areas being in square miles :—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.	Forest.
Rāwalpindi	764	380	7	37	67
Murree	258	62	3	16	157
Kahūta	457	151	1	21	179
Gūjar Khān	567	346	1	39	9
Total	2,046*	939	12	113	412

* These figures, which do not agree with the area as shown on p. 163, are taken from later returns.

The chief crops of the spring harvest are wheat and barley, the areas under which in 1903–4 were 325 and 18 square miles, while in the autumn harvest *jowār*, *bājra*, and pulses covered 33, 180, and 50 square miles respectively.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The area cultivated has increased by 9 per cent. since the settlement of 1880–7. The people exercise considerable care in the selection of seed for wheat and maize. Loans from Government for sinking wells are rarely taken, as the country is not adapted for wells.

The cattle are small and not good milkers, and attempts to improve the breed by the introduction of Hissār bulls were not successful. The cattle of the hills are small, but hardy. A fine breed of camels is kept; they are not adapted for riding, but make excellent pack animals. Horse-breeding is popular, and many good animals are reared; a good deal of mule-breeding is also carried on. The Army Remount department maintains 26 horse and 91 donkey stallions, and the District board 8 pony and 5 donkey stallions. A large horse fair is held yearly at Rāwalpindi. Large flocks of sheep and goats of inferior breeds are kept in the Murree and Kahūta Hills. Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

There is very little irrigation. Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4 only 12 square miles, or about 1 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 2,946 acres were irrigated from wells and 4,870 acres from tanks and streams. In addition, 3,512 acres were subject to inundation from various streams, and the canal irrigation is entirely from private channels taking off from them. Only 1,103 masonry wells were in use, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, but there were over 543 lever wells, unbricked wells, and water-lifts. Irrigation.

The forests are of some importance, comprising 152 square miles of 'reserved,' 76 of protected, and 249 of unclassed forests under the Forest department, besides 21 square miles of military reserve, and about one square mile under the Deputy-Commissioner. The most important are the hill forests of Murree and Kahūta. The others are forests only in name, consisting merely of scrub or grass. In 1904–5 the revenue from the forests under the Forest department was Rs. 45,000, and from those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 900. Forests.

The District produces no minerals of commercial importance. Lignite is occasionally met with in the Murree Hills, and petroleum is found in small quantities near Rāwalpindi. Gypsum occurs in considerable quantities. A little gold is washed from the beds of various streams. Minerals.

The District possesses no important indigenous manufactures, but cotton is woven everywhere, and the silk embroidered *phūlkāris* of Rāwalpindi are of some merit. Lacquered legs for bedsteads and other pieces of native furniture are made locally, and there is some output of saddles and shoes. The principal factories are the North-Western Railway locomotive and carriage works, where the number of employés in 1904 was 1,455; and the arsenal, which in the same year gave employment to 569 persons. Besides these, there are the Rāwalpindi Arts and manufactures.

gas-works with 170 employés, 2 breweries with 391, a tent factory with 252, an iron foundry with 123, and four smaller factories with an aggregate of 150. With the exception of the Murree Brewery, all of these are situated at Rāwalpindi town.

Commerce and trade. Trade consists chiefly in the supply of necessaries to the stations of Rāwalpindi and Murree, and the through traffic with Kashmīr. The District exports food-grains and oilseeds, and imports piece-goods, rice, hardware, tea, and salt. A good deal of timber comes from Kashmīr. Rāwalpindi and Gūjar Khān are the chief centres of trade.

Means of communication. The District is traversed by the main line of the North-Western Railway, with a branch from Golra junction to Khushālgarh. The metalled roads are the grand trunk road, which runs by the side of the main line of rail, and the Kashmīr road and the Khushālgarh road from Rāwalpindi town. These are maintained from Provincial funds. A service of tongas runs between Rāwalpindi and Murree, but a railway connecting the two places is projected. The unmetalled roads, which are all under the District board, are not fit for wheeled traffic, the place of which is taken by pack animals.

Famine. Although the District has from time to time suffered from scarcity, it has not, at any rate since annexation, been visited by serious famine, and the hill *tahsīls* may be considered as quite secure.

District subdivisions and staff. The District is divided into four *tahsīls*, RĀWALPINDI, GŪJAR KHĀN, MURREE, and KAHŪTA, each under a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*. The Deputy-Commissioner is aided by five Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is in charge of the District treasury. During the hot season an Assistant Commissioner holds charge of the Murree subdivision, which consists of the Murree *tahsīl*.

Civil and criminal justice. Civil judicial work is disposed of by a District Judge subordinate to the Divisional Judge of the Rāwalpindi Civil Division, one Subordinate Judge, and two Munsifs, of whom one sits at head-quarters and the other at Gūjar Khān. There are two Cantonment Magistrates in the Rāwalpindi cantonment and several honorary magistrates in the District. Civil litigation presents no special features. The predominant forms of crime are burglary and theft, though murders are also frequent; but serious crime is rare in the hill *tahsīls*, and the Muhammadan peasants of the Rāwalpindi and Gūjar Khān *tahsīls* are industrious and peaceable.

Land revenue. For a long period prior to 1770 the greater part of the District was subject to the Gakhars. They realized their

revenue by appraisement of the standing crop at each harvest, current prices being taken into account, and the demand (which was generally moderate) being levied in grain or cash by mutual agreement. No revenue was realized from the hill tracts. From 1770 to 1830 the Sikhs pursued their usual policy of exacting all they could, until Ranjīt Singh ordered a moderate assessment to be made. Ten years of good government under Bhai Dūl Singh were followed by six of oppression[1].

After annexation the hill tracts were summarily assessed, and the demand of Mahārājā Gulāb Singh of Kashmīr (who had been revenue assignee under the Sikhs) was reduced by one-third. In the plains, however, John Nicholson imposed an enhanced demand, based on the estimates of the oppressive Sikh officials, with disastrous results. When the first summary settlement of the whole District was made in 1851, the people were heavily in debt and clamouring for relief. Large reductions were allowed in the demand, and the assessment worked well until the first regular settlement was effected in 1860. This resulted in a further reduction of 5½ per cent., and a more equal distribution of the demand over the villages. The settlement proved satisfactory, and was allowed to run on for twenty years instead of the ten for which it had been sanctioned. A revised settlement, completed in 1885, was based on an all-round increase of 50 per cent. in cultivation. The new demand was 9¾ lakhs, an increase on the regular assessment of 34 per cent., and it has been realized with ease. During the sixteen years ending 1901 only 8 per cent. of one year's demand was remitted. In the same period cultivation increased 8 per cent., while prices of staple crops rose 64 per cent. The District again came under settlement in 1902, and the anticipated increase in the demand is 1·1 lakhs, or 13 per cent. The average assessment on 'dry' land is 10 annas (maximum, R. 1; minimum, 4 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 3-0-1 (maximum, Rs. 5; minimum, Rs. 1-0-2). The demand on account of land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 for the District as now constituted was 6·6 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 9 acres[1].

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue for the old District are shown on the next page, in thousands of rupees[1].

Local and municipal.

The District contains two municipalities, Rāwalpindi and Murree. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the

[1] The figures in the paragraphs on land revenue include the *tahsīls* of Pindi Gheb, Attock, and Fatahjang throughout.

District board, whose income, mainly derived from a local rate, amounted in 1903–4 to 1·2 lakhs[1]. The expenditure in the same year was 1·1 lakhs[1], the principal item being education.

	1880–1.	1890–1.	1900–1.	1903–4.
Land revenue . .	6,97	8,58	8,27	9,82
Total revenue . .	10,28	12,65	16,76	20,07

Police and jails.

The regular police force consists of 820 of all ranks, including 154 cantonment and 160 municipal police, and 10 mounted constables. The Superintendent usually has one Assistant and 7 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 664. There are 13 police stations, with 10 road-posts in Rāwalpindi town. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 902 prisoners.

Education.

The District stands second among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 6·9 per cent. (11 males and 1·2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 5,359 in 1880–1, 7,603 in 1890–1, and 17,957[1] in 1903–4. In 1904–5 the number of pupils in the District as now constituted was 12,227. Education in Rāwalpindi is making great strides. Five new high schools have been opened since 1881, and two Anglo-vernacular middle schools, besides an Arts college maintained by the mission. The great advance made in female education is largely due to the exertions of the late Bābā Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., who opened a number of schools for girls and undertook their management. In 1904–5 the total expenditure on education in the District as now constituted amounted to 1·1 lakhs, of which District funds contributed Rs. 18,000 and municipal funds Rs. 14,000. Fees realized Rs. 31,000, and the Provincial Government made grants amounting to Rs. 18,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Besides the Rāwalpindi civil hospital and two city branch dispensaries, the District possesses three outlying dispensaries. At these institutions during 1904 a total of 120,456 out-patients and 1,606 in-patients were treated, and 5,405 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 21,000, of which municipal funds provided Rs. 16,000. The Lady Roberts Home for invalid officers is situated at Murree.

Vaccination.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 12,546,

[1] These include the figures for the three *tahsīls* of Attock, Fatahjang, and Pindi Gheb, since transferred to Attock District.

representing 24·2 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act is in force in Rāwalpindi and Murree towns.

[F. A. Robertson, *District Gazetteer* (1895); *Settlement Report* (1893); and *Customary Law of the Rāwalpindi District* (1887).]

Rāwalpindi Tahsīl.—North-western *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, lying between 33° 19′ and 33° 50′ N. and 72° 34′ and 73° 23′ E., with an area of 764 square miles. The population in 1901 was 261,101, compared with 243,141 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town and cantonment of RĀWALPINDI (population, 87,688), the head-quarters; and 448 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·6 lakhs. MĀNIKIĀLA and SHĀHDHERI are places of great archaeological interest. The Sohān river, which crosses the *tahsīl* from east to west, divides it into two distinct portions. To the north lie the rich plains round Rāwalpindi town, sloping up to the outlying spurs of the Himālayas, which form the northern boundary of the *tahsīl*. To the south the country is cut up by torrent beds and ravines into little plateaux, which vary in soil and character, but resemble each other in difficulty of access.

Murree Tahsīl.—Northern *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, lying between 33° 42′ and 34° 1′ N. and 73° 12′ and 73° 36′ E., with an area of 258 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Jhelum river, which cuts it off from Kashmīr territory. The *tahsīl* is composed of three main spurs, running north and south, with intervening valleys and connecting ridges. The most westerly is the Murree spur, which rises to 7,517 feet above the sea, the highest point in the District. The higher hills are thickly wooded with pine and fir, while the lower slopes bear a plentiful growth of oak, acacia, &c. The population in 1901 was 52,303, compared with 45,772 in 1891. The hill station of Murree is the *tahsīl* head-quarters, and it also contains 120 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 16,000.

Kahūta.—Eastern *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, lying in the Lower Himālayas, between 33° 18′ and 33° 48′ N. and 73° 15′ and 73° 39′ E., with an area of 457 square miles. Its eastern border rests upon the Jhelum river. The whole of the *tahsīl* except the south-west corner lies in the hills, which in the north reach an elevation of over 6,000 feet. The population in 1901 was 94,729, compared with 92,372 in 1891. It contains 231 villages, of which Kahūta is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·2 lakhs.

Gūjar Khān.—Southern *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi District,

Punjab, lying between 33° 4′ and 33° 26′ N. and 72° 56′ and 73° 37′ E., with an area of 567 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Jhelum river, which cuts it off from Kashmīr territory. Except for a low ridge of sandstone hills along the Jhelum, the *tahsīl* consists of a plain intersected by numerous ravines. The population in 1901 was 150,566, compared with 152,455 in 1891. It contains 381 villages, of which Gūjar Khān is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·7 lakhs.

Mānikiāla.—Village and group of ruins in the District and *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi, Punjab, situated in 33° 27′ N. and 73° 17′ E., midway between Hassan Abdāl and Jhelum. Population (1901), 734. The remains consist of a great tope or *stūpa* south of the modern village, together with fourteen smaller buildings of the same class, fifteen monasteries, and many isolated massive stone walls. Local tradition connects these ruins with the name of an eponymous Rājā, Mān or Mānik, who built the great *stūpa*. According to the current legend, an ancient city named Mānikpur stood upon the site, inhabited by seven Rākshasas or demons. Rasālū, son of Salivāhana, Rājā of Siālkot, was the enemy of these demons, who daily devoured by lot one of the people of Mānikpur. Accordingly, Rasālū once took the place of the victim, went out to meet the demons, and slew them all save one, who still lives in the cavern of Gandgarh. In this legend Sir Alexander Cunningham saw a Hinduized version of the Buddhist story, in which Gautama Buddha offers up his body to appease the hunger of seven tiger cubs. Hiuen Tsiang places the scene of this legend south-east of Shāhdheri, which agrees with the bearing of Mānikiāla from the latter ruins. At this spot stood the famous *stūpa* of the 'body-offering,' one of the four great *stūpas* of North-Western India. The *stūpa* was explored by General Court in 1834, and Cunningham states that the inscription on it twice makes mention of the sacrifice of Buddha's body. All the existing remains present the appearance of religious buildings, without any trace of a city or fortress. The people point to the high ground immediately west of the great *stūpa* as the site of Rājā Mān's palace, because pieces of plaster occur there only among the ruins; but the Satraps of Taxila may very probably have taken up their residence upon this spot when they came to worship at the famous shrine. A town of 1,500 or 2,000 houses may also have extended northward, and occupied the whole rising ground now covered by the village of Mānikiāla. But the place must be regarded as mainly an ancient religious

centre, full of costly monasteries and shrines, with massive walls of cut stone. The people unanimously affirm that the city was destroyed by fire, and the quantity of charcoal and ashes found among the ruins strongly confirms their belief. Mānikiāla is one of the sites for which is claimed the honour of being the burial-place of Alexander's horse Bucephalus.

Murree Town.—Hill sanitarium and head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, situated in 33° 55′ N. and 73° 23′ E., 39 miles from Rāwalpindi town, on a spur of the Himālayas, at the height of 7,517 feet above sea-level. The population in March, 1901, was 1,844, but in the summer it probably amounts to over 10,000. In the hot season it is the head-quarters of the Lieutenant-General of the Northern Command. The Commissioner of the Rāwalpindi Division and the Deputy-Commissioner of Rāwalpindi also reside in it during part of the hot season, for which period an Assistant Commissioner is placed in charge of the subdivision consisting of the Murree *tahsīl*. The site was selected in 1850 almost immediately after the annexation of the Province, and building operations commenced at once. In 1851 temporary accommodation was provided for a detachment of troops; and in 1853 permanent barracks were erected. The garrison generally consists of three mountain batteries. In 1873, 1874, and 1875 Murree was the summer head-quarters of the Punjab Government. It is connected with Rāwalpindi town by a service of tongas. The houses crown the summit and sides of an irregular ridge, commanding magnificent views over forest-clad hill-sides into deep valleys studded with villages and cultivated fields. The neighbouring hills are covered during the summer with encampments of British troops, while the station itself is filled with European visitors from the plains and travellers to Kashmīr. A fine view of the snowy peaks of Kashmīr is to be had on a clear day, and the crest of Nanga Parbat (26,182 feet) can sometimes be seen. The municipality was created in 1850. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 49,500, and the expenditure Rs. 48,200. In 1903–4 the income and expenditure were Rs. 51,400, chiefly from octroi, and Rs. 54,400 respectively. The income and expenditure of cantonment funds averaged Rs. 10,000 between 1893 and 1903. The chief educational institutions are the Lawrence Military Asylum for soldiers' children, and the St. Denys' and Convent English schools for girls. The station contains the Lady Roberts Home for invalid officers and

a branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla. The Murree Brewery is the only industrial concern of any importance.

Rāwalpindi Town.—Head-quarters of the Division, District, and *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi, Punjab, situated in 33° 36′ N. and 73° 7′ E., on the North-Western Railway and the grand trunk road, on the north bank of the river Leh, a muddy sluggish stream, flowing between precipitous banks, and separating the town from the cantonment; distant by rail 1,443 miles from Calcutta, 1,479 from Bombay, and 908 from Karāchi. The population, including cantonments, at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 52,975, (1891) 73,795, and (1901) 87,688, including 40,807 Muhammadans, 33,227 Hindus, 6,302 Sikhs, 6,278 Christians, and 1,008 Jains. The present town is of quite modern origin; but Sir Alexander Cunningham identified certain ruins on the site of the cantonment with the ancient city of Gājipur or Gajnipur, the capital of the Bhatti tribe in the ages preceding the Christian era. Graeco-Bactrian coins, together with ancient bricks, occur over an area of 2 square miles. Known within historical times as Fatehpur Baori, Rāwalpindi fell into decay during one of the Mongol invasions in the fourteenth century. Jhanda Khān, a Gakhar chief, restored the town and gave it its present name. Sardār Milka Singh, a Sikh adventurer, occupied it in 1765, and invited traders from the neighbouring commercial centres of Jhelum and Shāhpur to settle in his territory. Early in the nineteenth century Rāwalpindi became for a time the refuge of Shāh Shujā, the exiled king of Kābul, and of his brother Shāh Zamān. The present native infantry lines mark the site of a battle fought by the Gakhars under their famous chief Sultān Mukarrab Khān in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was at Rāwalpindi that, on March 14, 1849, the Sikh army under Chattar Singh and Sher Singh finally laid down their arms after the battle of Gujrāt. On the introduction of British rule, Rāwalpindi became the site of a cantonment, and shortly afterwards the head-quarters of a Division; while its connexion with the main railway system by the extension of the North-Western Railway to Peshāwar immensely developed both its size and commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged 2.1 lakhs. In 1903–4 the income and expenditure were 1.8 lakhs and 2.1 lakhs respectively. The chief item of income was octroi (1.6 lakhs); and the expenditure included administration (Rs. 35,000), conservancy (Rs. 27,000), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 25,000), public

works (Rs. 9,000), and public safety (Rs. 17,000). The cantonment, with a population in 1901 of 40,611, is the most important in India. It contains one battery of horse and one of field artillery, one mountain battery, one company of garrison artillery, and one ammunition column of field artillery; one regiment of British and one of native cavalry; two of British and two of native infantry; and two companies sappers and miners, with a balloon section. It is the winter head-quarters of the Northern Command, and of the Rāwalpindi military division. An arsenal was established here in 1883. The income and expenditure from cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 96,000 and Rs. 93,000 respectively. The chief educational institutions are the Government normal school, the Gordon Arts college maintained by the American United Presbyterian Mission, and five aided Anglo-vernacular high schools. The cantonment also contains an English and several Anglo-vernacular middle schools, and an English convent school for girls. The town has a civil hospital, with two branch dispensaries. Rāwalpindi has a large carrying trade with Kashmīr. The principal factories are the North-Western Railway locomotive and carriage works, where the number of employés in 1904 was 1,455; and the arsenal, which in the same year gave employment to 569 persons. Besides these, the Rāwalpindi gas-works had 170 employés; a branch of the Murree Brewery, 200; a tent factory, 252; an iron foundry, 123; and four smaller factories an aggregate of 150. The horse fair held by the District board in April is one of the largest in the Punjab. There are branches of the Alliance Bank of Simla and of the Commercial Bank of India in the cantonment.

Shāhdheri (*Dheri Shāhān*, 'the kings' mound'). Village in the District and *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi, Punjāb, situated in 33° 17′ N. and 72° 49′ E., 8 miles south-east of Hassan Abdāl. To the north-east lie extensive and well-preserved ruins, identified by Sir Alexander Cunningham as those of Takshasilā, the Taxila of the Greek historians. These ruins lie in six distinct sites, Bīr, Hatiāl, Sir-Kap-kā-kot, Kacha Kot, Bābarkhāna, and Sir-Sukh-kā-kot. Of these, the mound at Bīr rises above the banks of the Tapra Nāla, the Tiber-nabon of the Pseudo-Kallisthenes. Hatiāl, a fortified spur of the Mār-gala ('beheaded') range, was probably the ancient citadel. Sir-Kap, or the fort of 'the beheaded,' was a fortified city, united to the citadel by a wall of circumvallation. The remaining three sites appear to be more modern; but near Bābarkhāna lie the

ruins called Sirī-ki-pind, which would appear to be the great Sirsha-dānam or 'head-offering' *stūpa* of Buddha built by Asoka and mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang. Takshasilā, the Sanskrit form of the name, means 'the hewn rock,' or more probably 'the rock of Takshaka,' the great Nāga king. At the Macedonian invasion, and for many centuries later, Taxila was a rich and flourishing city. Alexander found it ruled by Omphis (Sanskrit, Ambhi), generally known by his dynastic title of Taxiles, who resigned his kingdom to the invader. About eighty years later it was taken by Asoka, and from it he governed the Punjab before his accession to the throne of Magadha. About 200 B.C. it became a Graeco-Bactrian dependency, and rather more than half a century later passed to the Indo-Parthians, from whom it was wrested by the Kushans at the end of the first century A.D. About A.D. 50 Apollonius of Tyana visited it, and says it was the capital of Phraates, whose dominions corresponded with the ancient kingdom of Porus, and describes its beautiful temple of porphyry. It was also visited by Fa Hian in A.D. 400, and by Hiuen Tsiang in 630 and 643. Both these pilgrims describe it as a place of great sanctity and the scene of Buddha's sacrifice of his head. After this Taxila disappears from history.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Attock District (*Atak*).—District of the Rāwalpindi Division of the Punjab, lying between 32° 34′ and 34° 0′ N. and 71° 42′ and 73° 1′ E., with an area of 4,022 square miles. It is bounded on the west and north-west by the Indus, which separates it from the Districts of Kohāt and Peshāwar in the North-West Frontier Province; and on the north-east by the Hazāra District of the same Province; while it adjoins the Punjab Districts of Rāwalpindi on the east, Jhelum on the south-east, Shāhpur on the south, and Miānwāli on the south-west. In shape an irregular oval, its northern extremity falls into two zones, the northern comprising the fertile Chach plain, the southern a dry, sandy, and stony tract which rises to the Kāla-Chitta Pahār or 'black and white range,' which separates it from the central portion. The Chach plain and the western half of the dry, sandy zone form the *tahsīl* of Attock. The central portion consists of a wide plain, stretching across the District from east to west and also containing two distinct zones: the northern of poor and stony soil; the southern fertilized by the waters of the eastern and the western Sīl, two streams which run into the Sohān river. The fertility of this zone decreases from east to west, its south-west corner

comprising the wild and barren ravines round Narrara and Makhad. The Fatahjang *tahsīl* comprises the eastern half of this central portion with the eastern half of the dry zone north of the Kāla-Chitta Pahār, the western half forming the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*. South of the Sohān lies the high plateau of the Talagang *tahsīl*, which rising to the Salt Range, here parallel to the Sohān, is scoured by the deep mountain torrents that descend from the range into that river.

Geology. The District lies entirely on Tertiary rocks, with the exception of a band of Nummulitic limestone forming the Khairi Mūrat ridge; the oldest of these are the Murree beds, which run as a narrow band across the northern part of the District. They are composed of red and purple clays, with grey and purplish sandstones, and are probably of miocene age. These are succeeded to the south by a great spread of lower Siwālik sandstone, which covers the greater part of the District and contains a rich mammalian fauna of pliocene age. It is overlain by the upper Siwālik conglomerates and sandstones, which occur at Makhad on the Indus and other localities. Still farther south the lower Siwālik sandstone is continuous with the similar beds of the Salt Range[1].

Botany. The flora is scanty, except where there are springs or watercourses, as at Hassan Abdāl; but the proportion of West Asian types is considerable, and a few species, hardly found farther eastwards, except at high altitudes, occur here at low elevation. In the actual valley of the Indus the clove pink has been observed, and on low hills *Scilla* and *Iris* are not uncommon, with the curious *Boucerosia*, a fleshy Asclepiad, like the South African *Stapelias*, the leaves of which are cooked or pickled as a relish. Timber and fruit trees are practically unknown except in gardens, or in that portion of the Salt Range which has been allotted to the newly formed District.

Fauna. A few *uriāl* are found in the Narrara hills, and throughout the south-west of the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*. Sometimes stray ones from the Salt Range are seen in Talagang. 'Ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are occasionally found in the Attock *tahsīl*. Mahseer, *bachwa*, and other fish are caught in the Haro, Sohān, and Indus.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall. The temperature differs little from that of the Punjab plains, though the Talagang plateau, lying 1,200 feet above sea-level, is cooler than the rest of the District. Among the rocks of Attock, the sandy slopes of Jandāl, and the low hills of

[1] Wynne, 'Tertiary Zone and Underlying Rocks in N.-W. Punjab,' *Records, Geological Survey of India*, vol. x, pt. iii.

Narrara and Makhad the heat in summer is intense, hot winds prevail, and the glare of the sun, reflected by white sand and hot rocks, is terrific. The people suffer from tape-worm and guinea-worm owing to the badness of the water, but are otherwise robust and healthy. The annual rainfall varies from 17 inches at Pindi Gheb to 24 at Fatahjang, but is very uncertain.

History and archaeology.

The history of the District is practically the same as that of Rāwalpindi District. Hassan Abdāl, the chief relic of the Buddhist period, was one of the towns subordinate to the capital of Taxila, and under the Gakhars, Mughals, and Sikhs the District followed the fortunes of Rāwalpindi. The chief historical events recorded are the defeat of Anand Pāl near Ohind by Mahmūd of Ghazni, the foundation of Attock by Akbar, and its vicissitudes in the Sikh Wars. The District was constituted in 1904, the *tahsīls* of Attock, Pindi Gheb, and Fatahjang being transferred from Rāwalpindi District, and that of Talagang from Jhelum.

The antiquities of the District are described in the articles on Attock Town and Hassan Abdāl.

The people.

The population of the District at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 444,307, (1891) 448,420, and (1901) 464,430, dwelling in 4 towns and 614 villages. It increased by 3·6 per cent. during the last decade, every *tahsīl* showing an increase except Talagang, while the increase in Fatahjang was only nominal. The Census of 1901 was taken during a season of drought, which had driven many of the men to migrate to the canal-irrigated tracts in the Punjab plains or to seek work on the Māri-Attock line, then under construction. The District is divided into the four *tahsīls* of Attock, Fatahjang, Pindi Gheb, and Talagang, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named, but the head-quarters of the Attock *tahsīl* will shortly be transferred to Campbellpore. The towns are the municipalities of Pindi Gheb and Hazro, the cantonment of Campbellpore, the head-quarters of the District, and the fort of Attock. The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

Muhammadans number 419,730, or over 90 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 37,052; and Sikhs, 6,991. The density of the population is very low. Various dialects of Western Punjābi are spoken in the District, but the Pathāns of the Chach plain in the Attock *tahsīl* and those round Makhad in the south-west corner of Pindi Gheb still speak Pashtū.

Castes and

The most numerous tribe is that of the agricultural Awāns,

who are stronger here than in any other District, numbering 151,000, or 32 per cent. of the total population. Next to them come the Pathāns (38,000); the Maliārs, a tribe resembling the Arains of the Punjab proper (37,000); and the Rājputs (26,000). Other important agricultural classes are the Gūjars (12,000), Jats (12,000), Mughals (7,000), and Khattars (6,000), the latter being practically confined to this District. Saiyids are strong, numbering 12,000. The most important commercial classes are the Khattrīs and Aroras, who number 24,000 and 12,000 respectively. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 18,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 13,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 11,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 8,000), Kumhārs (potters, 8,000), and Telis (oil-pressers, 7,000) are the most important. Less important are the Musallis (sweepers and scavengers, 9,000), Nais (barbers, 8,000), and Dhobis (washermen, 6,000). Kashmīrīs number 7,000. Of the total population 65 per cent. are dependent on agriculture, there being no large towns or manufactures. occupations.

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Attock . .	65	3	191	150,550	231·3	+6·7	5,969
Fatahjang . .	856	...	203	114,849	134·2	−1·6	3,666
Pindi Gheb .	1,498	1	134	106,437	71·2	+7·1	3,796
Talagang . .	1,199	...	86	92,594	77·2	−1·5	3,087
District total	4,022	4	614	464,430	115·5	+3·8	16,518

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsils* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Christian missions. There are Roman Catholic missions at Campbellpore and Attock. The District contained only 3 native Christians in 1901.

General agricultural conditions. In the north of the District the low-lying Chach plain with its numerous wells is exceedingly fertile, the soil being chiefly an alluvial loam. There is also a good deal of fertile land in the villages of the Sohān and other streams. Elsewhere the District is very poor in natural resources. Wild tracts of arid mountain and rock predominate, and the soil is light and shallow, with stone near the surface, and much broken up by ravines. The District is so sparsely populated that, although it suffers periodically from drought, real famine is unknown.

Chief agri- The land is mostly held by communities of small peasant

cultural statistics and principal crops.

proprietors, but there are large *zamīndāri* estates in the Fatahjang, Pindi Gheb, and Attock *tahsīls*. The following table gives the main agricultural statistics in 1903-4, areas being in square miles:—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Attock . . .	651	308	33	41
Fatahjang . .	866	391	11	65
Pindi Gheb . .	1,499	442	7	201
Talagang . . .	1,198	474	5	119
Total	4,214	1,615	56	426

NOTE.—The total area does not agree with that given in the *Census Report*, but is taken from a later survey.

Wheat, the most important product and the staple crop of the spring harvest, occupied 568 square miles in 1903-4; gram and oilseeds covered 132 and 125 square miles respectively; and barley only 43 square miles. The chief crop of the autumn harvest is spiked millet, covering 179 square miles, while great millet occupied 35, pulses 41, and maize 32 square miles. Very little cotton or sugar-cane is grown.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The cattle are small and not of particularly good quality. The District is, however, noted for horse-breeding, especially the *tahsīls* of Fatahjang and Pindi Gheb, where there are large estates, whose holders have means to devote to breeding. The Jodhra Maliks of Pindi Gheb and Khunda and the Awān Maliks of Lāwa are leading breeders. The scarcity of water and consequent absence of fodder is a difficulty, and much of the stock is sold when very young. There is a good breed of donkeys, and numbers of mules are raised. Eleven horse stallions are maintained by the Army Remount department, and four pony stallions by the District board. Large flocks of sheep and goats are kept, but the breed is generally inferior, though the fat-tailed sheep is common in the hills. Good pack-camels are bred in many parts.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 56 square miles, or 3·5 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 40 square miles were irrigated from wells, and 15 from canals. In addition, 17 square miles of the cultivated area were subject to inundation from the Indus and other streams. The District had 6,451 masonry wells in 1903-4, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 808 lever wells, unbricked wells, and water-lifts.

Forests.

About 217 square miles of 'reserved' and 109 of unclassed

forests are under the Forest department, and 32 square miles of forest under the Deputy-Commissioner. The most important are the forests of the KĀLĀ-CHITTA and KHAIRI-MŪRAT ranges, which support a scattered growth of olive, *khair* (*Acacia Catechu*), and lesser shrubs. Other trees found are the *shīsham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) and *dhrek*, but on the whole the District is poorly wooded. In 1904-5 the revenue from forests under the Forest department was Rs. 26,700, and from those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 2,000.

Minerals. Veined marble is worked into pestles and ornamental objects at Garkawa in the Attock *tahsīl*. Lignite is occasionally met with in the Khairi-Mūrat hills, and small quantities of anthracite in the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*. Coal is found in the Kālā-Chitta range. There are five bore-holes near Fatahjang, from which petroleum is obtained for use in the Rāwalpindi gas-works. Gold is washed in small quantities from the sands of the Indus, Sohān, and other rivers. Limestone and gypsum occur largely.

Arts and manufactures. There are no arts or manufactures of importance. Country cloth is woven throughout the District, and silk embroidery is produced in the Attock *tahsīl*. *Lungīs* are made in Kamra and Shamsābād. Lacquered legs for bedsteads are made in a number of villages in the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*; and iron vessels, locks, stirrups, saddles, shoes, and articles of reed-matting are turned out in various villages. Soap is made in several places and snuff at Hazro. Boat-building is carried on at Makhad on the Indus.

Commerce and trade. The District possesses very little trade; and the ordinary manufactures described above are exported only to a small extent. A good deal of tobacco and snuff, however, goes from Hazro, the chief centre of trade in the District. Food-grains and oil-seeds are, in good seasons, the chief exports. Piece-goods, rice, salt, and hardware are the chief imports.

Means of communication. The main line of the North-Western Railway traverses the north of the District, crossing the Indus at Attock; and the Khushālgarh branch, which leaves the main line at Golra in Rāwalpindi District, runs through the middle of the District to Khushālgarh on the Indus. The Māri-Attock branch, leaving the main line at Campbellpore, traverses the west of the District, giving direct communication with Multān. The grand trunk road, which follows for the most part the main line of rail, the Hassan Abdāl-Abbottābād road, and the Rāwalpindi-Khushālgarh road are the only important metalled routes. The unmetalled tracks are fit only for pack animals, and travelling is difficult. The total length of metalled roads is

45 miles, and of unmetalled roads 763 miles. All the metalled and 145 miles of the unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest under the District board. There is a good deal of traffic on the Indus below Makhad. The Indus is crossed by the Attock bridge, with a subway for wheeled traffic, by a bridge of boats (now being replaced by a permanent bridge) at Khushālgarh, and by six ferries.

District subdivisions and staff.

The District is divided into the four *tahsīls* of Attock, Pindi Gheb, Fatahjang, and Talagang, each of which is under a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*. The Deputy-Commissioner holds executive charge of the District, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is in charge of the Pindi Gheb subdivision, and another in charge of the District treasury.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge, and both officers are subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Rāwalpindi Civil Division. There is one Munsif, and a Cantonment Magistrate at Campbellpore. Crimes of violence against the person are rife, and in the Attock *tahsīl* a few serious crimes against property are committed annually. In the other *tahsīls* organized crime is uncommon; but the bitter factions into which the whole District is divided lead to violent crime, while the same cause renders detection always difficult. No man will give evidence, if he can possibly avoid doing so, against another member of the clan, except in cases in which the clan is divided against itself.

Land revenue.

The history of the land revenue of the District up to its constitution in 1904 will be found in the articles on RĀWALPINDI and JHELUM DISTRICTS. The Talagang and Attock *tahsīls* were last assessed in 1901–2 and 1901–4 respectively, the demand being 1·6 lakhs and 2 lakhs. The *tahsīls* of Fatahjang and Pindi Gheb were last assessed with the Rāwalpindi District in 1885, at 2·7 lakhs; but the assessment is now under revision, and the anticipated increase in the land revenue demand is Rs. 33,000. The demand for 1904–5, including cesses, was 6·4 lakhs. The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue in 1904–5 were Rs. 8,16,000 and Rs. 5,89,000 respectively.

Local and municipal.

The District contains two municipalities, PINDI GHEB and HAZRO, and one 'notified area,' ATTOCK. Outside these, local affairs are managed by a District board, whose income, mainly derived from a local rate, amounted in 1904–5 to Rs. 65,000.

The expenditure was Rs. 41,000, of which education and medical relief formed the largest items.

The regular police force consists of 442 of all ranks, including 5 cantonment and 23 municipal police. The Superintendent usually has 3 inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 583. There are 11 police stations, 3 outposts, and 3 road-posts. A District jail is being built at Campbellpore. Police and jails.

The District stands twentieth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3·6 per cent. (6·4 males and 0·4 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 4,752 in 1880–1, and 7,268 in 1904–5. In the latter year the District contained 4 secondary and 46 primary (public) schools, and 11 advanced and 250 elementary (private) schools, with 219 girls in the public and 453 in the private schools. The expenditure on education was Rs. 12,000, the greater part of which was met by District funds. Education.

The District possesses 7 dispensaries, at which 89,105 out-patients and 1,231 in-patients were treated in 1904, and 4,275 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 9,000. Hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1904-5 was 14,345, representing 31·1 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act is not in force in this District. Vaccination.

[M. S. D. Butler, *Settlement Report of the Attock Tahsīl* (1905).]

Attock Tahsīl (*Atak*).—*Tahsīl* of Attock District, Punjab, lying between 33° 38′ and 34° 0′ N. and 72° 7′ and 72° 50′ E., with an area of 651 square miles. The Indus bounds it on the north-west and divides it from the North-West Frontier Province, while the Haro flows through it from east to west. The north-west corner is occupied by the fertile Chach plain. South of this lies a dry sandy plain, beyond which rises the Kālā-Chitta range. The eastern half consists of the tract known as the Nālā, which includes, along with a number of low hills and much broken country, a considerable area of fairly good level land, portions of which are irrigated by wells and by cuts from the Haro and other smaller streams. The population in 1901 was 150,550, compared with 141,063 in 1891. It contains the towns of ATTOCK (population, 2,822), its present head-quarters, HAZRO (9,799), the cantonment of CAMPBELLPORE (3,036), the head-quarters of the District; and 191 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·9 lakhs. HASSAN ABDĀL is a place of historical interest.

Fatahjang (*Fatehjang*).—Easternmost *tahsīl* of Attock District, Punjab, lying between 33° 10′ and 33° 45′ N. and 72° 23′ and 73° 1′ E., with an area of 866 square miles. The population in 1901 was 114,849, compared with 113,041 in 1891. It contains 203 villages, of which Fatahjang (population, 4,825) is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·9 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is divided into three distinct parts. North of the Kālā-Chitta range is a small plain much cut up by ravines. South of the Khairi-Mūrat is the fertile Sohān valley, while between the two ranges of hills lies a rough plain, narrow in the east and broadening towards the west.

Pindi Gheb Subdivision.—Subdivision of Attock District, Punjab, consisting of the PINDI GHEB and TALAGANG TAHSĪLS.

Pindi Gheb Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Attock District, Punjab, lying between 33° 0′ and 33° 47′ N. and 71° 42′ and 72° 40′ E., with an area of 1,499 square miles. The Indus bounds it on the north-west. Its highest point lies in the KĀLĀ-CHITTA range. The *tahsīl* is mainly a bleak, dry, undulating and often stony tract, broken by ravines, and sloping from east to west: a country of rough scenery, sparse population, and scanty rainfall. West along the Indus are the ravines and pebble ridges which surround Makhad. Only near Pindi Gheb itself does the broad bed of the Sil river show a bright oasis of cultivation among the dreary uplands which compose the rest of the *tahsīl*. The population in 1901 was 106,437, compared with 99,350 in 1891. It contains the town of PINDI GHEB (population, 8,452), the head-quarters, and 134 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·9 lakhs.

Talagang Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Attock District, Punjab, lying between 32° 34′ and 33° 12′ N. and 71° 48′ and 72° 32′ E., with an area of 1,198 square miles. The population in 1901 was 92,594, compared with 94,027 in 1891. It contains 86 villages, of which TALAGANG (population, 6,705) is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·4 lakhs. The Sohān forms the northern boundary, and the land along its banks is very fertile, and is irrigated by wells. Generally speaking, the *tahsīl* is a table-land intersected with deep ravines. Towards the south it becomes more broken and hilly, and in the south-west culminates in the peak of Sakesar (5,010 feet above the sea), the highest point in the Salt Range.

Kot.—Estate in the Fatahjang *tahsīl* of Attock District, Punjab, with an area of 88 square miles. The Ghebās, a tribe which claims alliance with the Siāls and Tiwānas, had long maintained a semi-independence in the wild hill-country between the Indus and Sohān rivers, and only acknowledged the nominal supremacy of the Sikhs. Rai Muhammad, the Ghebā chief, rendered good service in 1830 to Ranjīt Singh against Saiyid Ahmad, the fanatical Muhammadan leader in Hazāra; and in 1848–9 and 1857 his son, Fateh Khān, stood by the British and received substantial rewards. Rai Fateh Khān wielded great influence in the country round Kot. On his death at an advanced age in 1894 he was succeeded by Sardār Muhammad Alī Khān, who died in 1903. The present chief, who holds a *jāgīr* worth about Rs. 4,400 a year and owns 27 villages, is a minor, and his estate is under the Court of Wards. The chiefs of Kot are great horse-breeders, and their stud is now systematically managed by the Court of Wards.

Attock Town (*Atak*).—Fort and temporary head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Attock District, Punjab, situated in 32° 53′ N. and 72° 15′ E., on the North-Western Railway and the grand trunk road; distant by rail 1,505 miles from Calcutta, 1,541 from Bombay, and 882 from Karāchi. Population (1901), 2,822. The fort rises in three tiers to a commanding height from the Indus, just below the point where it receives the Kābul river. Opposite it a whirlpool eddies between two jutting precipices of black slate, known as Kamālia and Jalālia, from the names of two Roshānia heretics, who were flung from their summits during the reign of Akbar. The buildings of the town formerly stood within the fort, but have been removed to a site on one side of it. The fort, which commands the passage of the Indus, is garrisoned by two companies of garrison artillery and a detachment of infantry.

Alexander is supposed to have crossed the Indus by a bridge of boats at Ohind, 16 miles above Attock. The fort was built by Akbar in 1581 to protect his empire against the inroads of his brother, Hakīm Mirza, governor of Kābul; and he named it Atak-Banāras in contrast to Katak-Banāras, the fort which lay in the south-east corner of his empire. Another story goes that Akbar, finding the Indus impassable, named the fortress Atak, 'the obstacle,' and that when he effected a crossing he founded Khairābād, the 'abode of safety,' on the western bank of the river. In 1812 Ranjīt Singh surprised the fort, which was in the possession of the Wazīr of Kābul. In the first Sikh War it was taken by the British, but

lost in the second despite a long and gallant defence by Lieutenant Herbert. It returned to British occupation at the end of the second Sikh War. The road and railway bridge over the Indus were completed in 1883. Attock is administered as a 'notified area.' The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 249 and Rs. 216 respectively.

Campbellpore (*Kāmilpur*).—Cantonment in the Attock *tahsīl*, and head-quarters of Attock District, Punjab, situated in 33° 46′ N. and 72° 22′ E., on the North-Western Railway, and connected by a rough, unmetalled road, 11 miles long, with the grand trunk road. Population (1901), 3,036. It takes its name from Kāmilpur, a small adjacent village. The garrison consists of a battery of field artillery, a company of garrison artillery, and an ammunition column. Campbellpore is also the head-quarters of a *silladār* camel corps. The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,300 and Rs. 5,200 respectively.

Chach (*Chhachch*).—Alluvial plain in the north of the *tahsīl* and District of Attock, Punjab, lying between 33° 53′ and 33° 59′ N. and 72° 22′ and 72° 44′ E. It is bounded on the north and west by the Indus, and is about 19 miles long from east to west, and 9 miles broad. Percolation from the Indus makes it extremely fertile. Dr. Stein has identified Chach with the Chukhsa or Chuskha country of the Taxila copperplate inscription. In the Muhammadan period it was known as Chach-Hazāra, or Taht Hazāra, 'below Hazāra,' probably because it was subject to the Karlughs who held Hazāra. In this plain lies HAZRO.

[*Indian Antiquary*, vol. xxv, pp. 174-5.]

Hassan Abdāl (*Hasan Abdāl*).—Village and ruins in the District and *tahsīl* of Attock, Punjab, situated in 33° 48′ N. and 72° 44′ E., and forming a part of the remarkable group of remains which lie around the site of the ancient Taxila. Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim of the seventh century A.D., visited the tank of the Serpent King, Elapatra, which has been identified with the famous spring of Bāba Wali or Panja Sāhib in this village. Successive legends of Buddhist, Brāhman, Muhammadan, and Sikh origin cluster around the sacred fountain. The Muhammadan shrine of Bāba Wali Kandhāri crowns a precipitous hill, about one mile east of the town; and at its foot stands the holy tank called the Panja Sāhib, a Sikh shrine. The story is that Gurū

Nānak once came to Hassan Abdāl and asked the incumbent of Bāba Wali's shrine, which then possessed a spring, for water, which was refused. As a punishment the Gurū caused the water to spring up at the foot of the hill, instead of the top. The Muhammadan saint thereupon hurled a huge rock at the Gurū, who turned it aside with his hand. The rock was placed in the shrine, where it stands to this day. It bears the marks of the Gurū's hand, whence its name of Panja, 'the five fingers.' Two miles from Hassan Abdāl lies Wāh, a village which was once a halting-place of the Mughal emperors on the road to Kashmīr. Its ruined gardens and a bath, recently excavated, mark the site of the imperial camp.

Hazro.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Attock, Punjab, situated in 33° 55′ N. and 72° 30′ E., in the middle of the Chach plain, 4½ miles by metalled road from Hathiān on the grand trunk road, and 7½ miles from Lawrencepur on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 9,799. Hazro is a picturesque town, surrounded by rich cultivation, and has a flourishing trade, chiefly in tobacco and sugar, controlled by a few enterprising Hindus. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 18,300, and the expenditure Rs. 17,200. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 19,200, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 35,000, including a large investment in securities. An Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary are maintained by the municipality.

Kālā-Chitta.—Mountain range in the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl* of Attock District, Punjab, having the general form of a wedge or triangle, whose base rests upon the left bank of the Indus, near the township of Nāra, while its apex stretches to the Margala pass, about 50 miles to the eastward. The broadest portion has a depth of about 12 miles. The range is formed of two portions differing much in appearance. The south-western part, stretching for 35 miles from the Indus through the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*, known as the Kālā Pahār or 'black mountain,' is generally formed of very dark sandstone, often quite purple in hue, and sometimes blackened by exposure to the weather. Mixed with this are grey sandstone and red clay. The Chitta or 'white' hill runs the whole length of the northern side of the range. It is formed of white Nummulitic limestone, but dark limestone also crops up in its midst; it is by far the more valuable part of the range, the limestone being used for burning, and the forest produce being far better than in the Kālā. Bushes of acacia and wild olive

are scattered over its rugged sides, but on the main portion a coarse grass forms the only vegetation.

Khairi-Mūrat.—Mountain range in the Fatahjang *tahsīl* of Attock District, Punjab, midway between the Sohān river and the Kālā-Chitta range. It rises about 30 miles from the Indus, and runs eastward for about 24 miles, a barren ridge of limestone and sandstone rock, extending from 72° 37′ to 72° 56′ E. and from 33° 25′ to 33° 30′ N. North of the range lies a plateau intersected by ravines; while southward a waste of gorges and hillocks extends in a belt for a distance of 5 miles, till it dips into the fertile valley of the Sohān, one of the richest tracts in Rāwalpindi District. The Khairi-Mūrat was formerly covered with jungle, but is now completely destitute of vegetation, except where the hill has been formed into a 'reserved' forest and closed to grazing. In these parts the trees are rapidly springing up again. The hills run nearly parallel to the Kālā-Chitta, about 10 miles to the south. The formation is chiefly limestone, edged with sandstone and earthy rocks whose vertical and contorted strata indicate intense disturbance. The southern portion of the range is extremely dreary, being formed of rocky ravines and stony hillocks, gradually sinking into the fertile valley of the Sohān.

Pindi Gheb Town.—Head-quarters of the subdivision and *tahsīl* of the same name in Attock District, Punjab, situated in 33° 14′ N. and 72° 16′ E., 21 miles from the Jand station on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 8,452. Formerly known as Pindi Malika-i-Shahryār or Malika-i-Auliya, or 'queen of the saints,' it derives its modern name from the Ghebā tribe of Jats, and is now the ancestral home of the Jodhra Maliks, who founded it in the thirteenth century. The municipality was created in 1873. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 4,400. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 5,200, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,800. A vernacular middle school is maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary by Government.

Talagang Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Attock District, Punjab, situated in 32° 55′ N. and 72° 28′ E. Population (1901), 6,705. It was founded by an Awān chieftain, about 1625. The place is healthily situated on a dry plateau, well drained by ravines, and has an extensive trade in grain, the staple product of the neighbourhood. Shoes worked with tinsel, which are worn by the Punjab

women, are largely exported to distant places. Striped cotton cloth (*sūsī*) is also made in considerable quantities, both for home use and for exportation. Talagang formerly had a small cantonment, which was abandoned in 1882. It possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary. The municipality was abolished in 1886.

MULTĀN DIVISION

Multān Division.—The south-western Division of the Punjab, forming a wedge between the North-West Frontier Province and the State of Bahāwalpur. It lies between 28° 25′ and 33° 13′ N. and 69° 19′ and 73° 39′ E. The Sutlej divides it from Bahāwalpur on the south-east, while the Indus flows partly through the Division and partly along its border to the west. The head-quarters of the Commissioner are at Multān or, in the hot season, at Fort Munro. The Division was abolished in 1884 and reconstituted in 1901. In 1881 the population of the area now included was 2,036,956, in 1891 it had risen to 2,277,605, and in 1901 to 3,014,675. The total area is 29,520 square miles, and the density of the population was the lowest in the Province, 102 persons per square mile, compared with the Provincial average of 209. The Multān Division is considerably larger in area, but its population is considerably less than that of any other Division in the Punjab. In 1901 Muhammadans numbered 2,391,281, or 79 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 536,052; Sikhs, 79,269; Jains, 334; and Christians, 7,686.

The Division includes five Districts, as shown below:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901).	Land revenue with cesses (1903-4), in thousands of rupees.
Miānwāli	7,816	424,588	5,67
Jhāng*	6,652	1,002,656	27,13
Multān	6,107	710,626	17,51
Muzaffargarh	3,635	405,656	8,46
Dera Ghāzi Khān	5,306	471,149	6,41
Total of Division	29,516	3,014,675	65,18

* In 1904 part of Jhang District was separated, to form the new District of LYALLPUR.

The Division contains 5,085 villages and 23 towns, the largest being MULTĀN (87,394), JHANG-MAGHIĀNA (24,382), and DERA GHĀZI KHĀN (23,731). The whole area is flat, excepting a spur of the Salt Range which runs into Miānwāli, and the Sulaimān range which divides Dera Ghāzi Khān from the trans-frontier Baloch tribes. A great part of the Division

is desert, but the Chenāb Canal is rapidly changing the face of Jhang. Multān is the only place of first-rate commercial importance, though Dera Ghāzi Khān is a collecting mart for trans-Indus products, and Lyallpur is rapidly becoming a centre of trade. The historical importance of MULTĀN and MANKERĀ is considerable. Fort Munro in the Sulaimān range (6,300 feet) and Sakesar in the Salt Range (5,010 feet) are minor sanitaria.

Miānwāli District.—North-westernmost District of the Multān Division, Punjab, lying between 30° 36′ and 33° 14′ N. and 70° 46′ and 72° 0′ E., with an area of 7,816 square miles. Of this vast area about three-fourths are east of the river Indus, comprising the *tahsīls* of Miānwāli, Bhakkar, and Leiah, which lie in that order from north to south along the river. On the east, the District is bounded by the Districts of Attock, Shāhpur, and Jhang, while on the south it adjoins Muzaffargarh. The cis-Indus portion of the District is bounded on the west, for the greater part of its length, by the Indus, which divides it from Dera Ghāzi Khān and the North-West Frontier District of Dera Ismail Khān. To the west of that river lies its remaining portion, the *tahsīl* of Isa Khel, bounded to the west and north by the Bannu and Kohāt Districts of the North-West Frontier Province. This consists mainly of a semicircle of level plain enclosed between the Chichāli and Maidāni hills and the Indus. North of Kālābāgh, and between the termination of the Khattak hills and the Indus, lies the outlying tract of Bhangi Khel, a rugged area broken up by rough lines of hills, irregular but with a main direction from north to south. Vishorgun (4,001 feet above sea-level) is the highest point. The Isa Khel *tahsīl* is the only tract with a Pathān population which the Punjab has retained west of the Indus.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

The cis-Indus territory has a maximum length from north to south of 180 miles, and attains a width of 70 miles in Bhakkar, its central *tahsīl*, which stretches eastwards almost to the Jhelum river. Thus the three cis-Indus *tahsīls* of Miānwāli comprise the greater part of the Sind-Sāgar Doāb, the country which lies between the Indus and the Jhelum. It includes two distinct tracts. Along the Indus lies a strip of riverain land, locally called the Kachhi, which is flooded by that river, and is of great fertility, though the action of the floods is often capricious, fields and hamlets being sometimes swept away in a few hours. About half the area is cultivated, the rest being covered with tall *Saccharum* grass and tamarisk scrub. The other tract is the vast barren upland known as the THAL, a desolate waste of shifting sandhills on a level surface

of hard clay. On this upland brushwood grows sparsely, and the only cultivation is that round the scattered wells sunk amid the sandhills. A great part of this tract will be commanded by the projected Indus Canal. The monotony is unbroken by hills or rivers; but its north-eastern corner runs up into the western flank of the Salt Range and the south-western slopes of the Sakesar hill, on which lie the summer head-quarters of the officials.

The Indus issues from the hills at Kālābāgh in a narrow channel, but rapidly spreads till above Isa Khel its width from bank to bank is nearly 13 miles. The whole of the Kachhi is intersected with straggling branches of the Indus, chief of which is the Pūzal.

Geology. The District is of considerable geological interest, for it includes both cis-Indus and trans-Indus portions of the SALT RANGE. The chief points of interest in the series as exposed here are the disappearance of the older Palaeozoic beds, and the development of Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks. The salt marl and rock-salt still form the lowest member of the series; but as a rule all overlying formations, found in the eastern part of the range between the salt marl and the boulder-bed, are absent. The Jurassic beds are well seen in the Chichāli pass, where they contain ammonites and belemnites, and are overlain by rocks with Lower Cretaceous fossils. Coal of fair quality occurs in the Lower Tertiary beds in the Isa Khel *tahsīl*, and salt is quarried at Kālābāgh[1].

Botany. The flora is in part that of the western Punjab, but there is a strong admixture of West Asian and even Mediterranean forms. Trees are scarce, except where planted; but the *tāli* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) is frequent on the Indus, and the Mesopotamian aspen (*Populus euphratica*) is reported from the south of the District. The Salt Range at Kālābāgh has a flora of its own, corresponding to that of like situations on the ranges east of the Indus. The Thal sandhills are an extension of the Great Indian Desert, and their flora is largely that of north-western Rājputāna.

Fauna. An occasional leopard on the Salt Range and a few wolves are the only representatives of the fiercer beasts. *Uriāl* are to be found on the Salt Range and in the Bhangi Khel hills,

[1] See *Manual of Geology of India*, *passim*; Wynne, 'Geology of the Salt Range,' *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, vol. xiv, and 'Trans-Indus Extensions of the Salt Range,' ibid., vol. xvii, Part ii; C. S. Middlemiss, 'Geology of the Salt Range,' *Records, Geological Survey of India*, vol. xxi, v, Part I.

where *mārkhor* are also sometimes seen. 'Ravine-deer' (Indian gazelle) are found in numbers in the Thal and along the foot of the hills. Wild hog are met with in a few islands in the south.

Climate and rainfall.

The greater part of the District is situated in the Thal, and has a fiercely torrid and long hot season, with extreme cold in the winter months. At Sakesar in the Salt Range the elevation is sufficient to make punkahs a luxury only, but the heat is considerable until the rains break. The District is on the whole healthy, but the neighbourhood of the Indus is malarious. Goitre is not uncommon near Kālābāgh, and guinea-worm is prevalent in the Miānwāli and Isa Khel *tahsīls*. The annual rainfall is slight, varying from 11½ inches at Miānwāli to 7 at Leiah.

History and archaeology.

Nothing is known of the early history. The remains at KĀFIRKOT in Dera Ismail Khān and MĀRI in this District appear to testify to the existence in the north of a Hindu civilization possessed of considerable resources and architectural skill. The only other archaeological remains of any antiquity are some statues of Grecian type excavated at Rokhri, two erections near Nammal in shape like sentry-boxes and supposed to be dolmens, and several massive tombs of dressed stone in the Salt Range. There are no remains in the Thal earlier than the fourteenth century, and there is every reason to suppose that this area was previously an uninhabited desert. The country appears to have been colonized in the beginning of the fifteenth century by an immigration of Jats from the south, followed by the Balochs, who came in large bands under recognized leaders and took possession of the country as a military caste and overlords of the Jat cultivators, founding the towns of KAROR, BHAKKAR, and LEIAH. At the beginning of the seventeenth century we find the Jaskani Balochs ruling from the Indus to the Chenāb, and from Bhakkar to Leiah, with their capital at MANKERĀ. In the north the earliest inhabitants were the Awāns, who were driven back to the Salt Range by the Niāzai immigration in the sixteenth century. The Gakhars seem to have exercised an overlordship in the Miānwāli *tahsīl* as feudatories to the Mughal empire until 1748, when they were expelled by a Durrāni army. The rest of the District was incorporated in the Durrāni kingdom in 1756, and towards the end of the century became the province ruled over by Nawāb Muhammad Khān Sadozai, whose successor annexed Isa Khel in 1818. The cis-Indus portion was seized by the Sikhs in 1822, after the fall of MANKERĀ, and Isa Khel in 1836. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War a force

of local levies was raised by Sir H. Edwardes at Leiah, which took part in the siege of Multān. The territories now comprised in Miānwāli were annexed in 1849. The cis-Indus portion of the present District, together with the Sanāwan (or Kot Adu) *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh, formed the Leiah District, and Isa Khel formed part of Dera Ismail Khān. Sanāwan was transferred to Muzaffargarh in 1859; and in 1861 Leiah District was abolished, the Bhakkar and Leiah *tahsīls* going to Dera Ismail Khān, and Miānwāli and Isa Khel forming part of the new District of Bannu. In 1901 the present District of Miānwāli was constituted, being the original Leiah District without Sanāwan and with Isa Khel. During the Mutiny the District was generally quiet; a detachment of irregular cavalry mutinied at Miānwāli, but the rising was quickly suppressed.

The people.

The population of the area now included in the District at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 365,621, (1891) 400,477, and (1901) 424,588, dwelling in 5 towns and 426 villages. It has increased by 6·1 per cent. in the last decade, the increase being greatest in the Leiah *tahsīl*, and least in Isa Khel. The District is divided into the four *tahsīls* of MIĀNWĀLI, ISA KHEL, BHAKKAR, and LEIAH, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of ISA KHEL, KĀLĀBĀGH, BHAKKAR, LEIAH, KAROR, and MIĀNWĀLI.

The following table shows the principal statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Miānwāli . .	1,478	...	69	111,883	75·7	+ 7·7	3,564
Isa Khel . .	678	2	43	64,224	94·7	+ 0·5	2,227
Bhakkar . .	3,212	1	196	125,803	39·2	+ 5·5	5,589
Leiah . .	2,433	2	118	122,678	50·4	+ 8·1	4,345
District total	7,816	5	426	424,588	54·3	+ 6·1	15,725

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report.*

Muhammadans number 371,674, or over 87 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 50,202; and Sikhs, 2,633. Pashtū is spoken by some of the Pathān inhabitants of the Isa Khel *tahsīl*. Elsewhere various dialects of western Punjābi are used.

The most numerous tribe is that of the agricultural Jats, who number 138,000, or 32 per cent. of the total population. Next to the Jats come the Pathāns (47,000), Balochs (27,000), Awāns (23,000), and Rājputs (6,000). But one commercial money-lending caste, the Aroras (42,000), is of numerical importance, the number of Khattrīs being only 2,000. Saiyids number 10,000. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 13,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 10,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 10,000), and Kumhārs (potters, 7,000) are the most important; and of the menials, the Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 8,000), Chhīmbās and Dhobis (washermen, 8,000), Chūhrās and Kutānas (sweepers, 7,000), and Nais (barbers, 7,000). Kaneras, a caste which is found only in two other Districts, but is strongest here, number 2,000. Their original occupation was plaiting mats from grass and leaves, making string, and generally working in grass and reeds; but they have now taken to weaving generally, and even cultivate land. Of the total population, 57 per cent. are supported by agriculture. The District contained only 16 native Christians in 1901. Castes and occupations.

The semicircle of plain on the west bank of the Indus enclosed between the river and the hills is level and open, has a good soil, and where irrigated by hill streams produces excellent crops. In the stony hills of the Bhangi Khel tract, on the other hand, a crop of the coarsest grain can be raised only in favourable seasons. Cultivation in the Kachhi depends entirely on inundation from the Indus, and the westerly trend of the river necessitates increased artificial irrigation by means of water-cuts and dams. The soil of the Thal is light and sandy, and cultivation is impossible without the aid of well-irrigation. General agricultural conditions.

The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 7,707 square miles, as shown below:— Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Miānwāli . .	1,478	432	5	614
Isa Khel . .	678	170	30	182
Bhakkar . .	3,134	301	47	2,705
Leiah . . .	2,417	259	132	2,000
Total	7,707	1,162	214	5,501

The chief crop of the spring harvest is wheat, which occupied 341 square miles in 1903-4. Barley and gram occupied 45 and 119 square miles respectively. Spiked millet is the

principal staple of the autumn harvest (203 square miles). Pulses occupied 87 square miles, and great millet and oilseeds 45 square miles each. Little cotton, no rice, and practically no sugar-cane are grown.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The area cultivated has increased by 47 per cent. since the settlement of 1878, and tends to rise, owing to the extension of irrigation from wells and cuts from the hill streams or the Indus. Nothing has been done to improve the quality of the crops grown. Advances for the construction of wells and dams are readily taken from Government, about Rs. 29,000 having been advanced during the three years ending 1903-4.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The population of the Thal is largely pastoral; and cattle, sheep, and goats are bred in large and increasing numbers. The local breed of cattle is, however, not of large size, and for the severe work of well-irrigation bullocks are generally imported from the south. Sheep-breeding is the principal means of livelihood of the inhabitants of the southern Thal; the sheep are of the ordinary thin-tailed breed. Camels are also bred in the Thal in large numbers. Buffaloes are found in all villages of the Kachhi. The people possess a good many horses, and the District board maintains one pony and three donkey stallions. A small cattle market is held weekly at Isa Khel.

Irrigation.

Of the total cultivated area in 1903-4, 214 square miles, or 18 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 185 square miles were irrigated from wells, and 29 from canals, and in addition 444 square miles, or 40 per cent., are subject to inundation from the Indus. The District possesses 7,310 masonry wells, besides 993 unbricked wells, water-lifts, and lever wells. Nearly the whole of the Kachhi is intersected by branches of the Indus; and in the higher portions dams are thrown across these streams and a few small canals excavated, but for the most part the people trust to inundation and percolation. The Kot Sultān Canal, belonging to the MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS, takes off from the Indus in the extreme south of the District; but with this exception the channels irrigating from the Indus are all private. Canal-irrigation in the Isa Khel *tahsīl* consists of cuts from the hill streams, one channel being under the management of the Deputy-Commissioner. Well-irrigation is the great feature of the cultivation in the Thal. In the north-east the water-level is so deep that wells are used only for watering cattle, but in the west and south they supply a good deal of cultivation. In certain parts level strips are found free from sandhills, and these are full of

wells. In the two southern *tahsīls* the Kachhi is dependent on the overflow from the Indus, and considerable improvements in the management of its irrigation have been made in recent years, the westerly trend of the river necessitating more and more attention to this subject. It has been proposed to irrigate the greater part of the Thal by a perennial canal taking off from the Indus at Kālābāgh.

The forest lands comprise 1,235 square miles of unclassed forest and Government waste under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner. In the Miānwāli and Isa Khel *tahsīls* these consist chiefly of groves of *shīsham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), while in the Thal they are patches of waste land leased for grazing. The forest income in 1903–4 was Rs. 28,000. Forests.

Rock-salt occurs at many places in the Salt Range and in the Maidāni range across the Indus. It is, however, worked only along the right bank of the river near KĀLĀBĀGH, where the salt stands out in the form of solid cliffs and is quarried on the surface. Alum, which is abundant throughout the whole Salt Range, was formerly manufactured at Kālābāgh and Kotki (at the mouth of the Chichāli pass), the process being almost identical with that in Europe; but the industry has almost died out, owing to competition with other sources of cheaper supply. The shale from which alum was extracted was dug from shafts in the hill-side, sometimes of considerable depth. Coal or lignite of the oolitic period occurs at Jaba (cis-Indus), at Kālābāgh, Chopri, Chasmiān, and Sultān Khel (trans-Indus), and crops out in many other parts of the Salt Range. The largest outcrop is in the hills between Kālābāgh and the Chichāli pass in Isa Khel. It is found in lumps of various sizes among dark bituminous shales, not in beds, but in detached masses, which appear to be compressed and fossilized trunks of trees. The occurrence of these masses is altogether uncertain and irregular, so that nothing like a systematic working or shaft-cutting would be remunerative. The coal is hard and light, very black, but marked with brown streaks, and often encloses nests of half-decomposed wood resembling peat. It is not so easily inflammable as good coal; it burns quickly, without coking, to a light-coloured ash, and emits a large amount of smoky yellow flame with but little heat. A seam of coal of some value was discovered in 1903 near Malla Khel. Mines and minerals.

Rock oil or petroleum is found at Jaba in Masan (cis-Indus), near Kundal in the Khisor range, and in lesser quantities elsewhere in the hills of Isa Khel and Miānwāli. The Jaba reservoir was tapped scientifically about twenty years ago, and

the oil drawn up sent to Rāwalpindi for lighting purposes; but the experiment was not remunerative. It is used for treating itch on camels and sheep, and also to light the Kālābāgh mines when men are at work in the tunnels excavating shale for the alum manufactory. The hill at the foot of which the springs lie is said to contain sulphur. Gold is found in minute quantities, mixed with the sand of the Indus, and is extracted by a laborious process of washing; but the yield is very small. Saltpetre is made from the earth of old village sites, and limestone and building stone are found.

Arts and manufactures.

Iron vessels and instruments are manufactured at Kālābāgh, and striped cotton cloth (*sūsī*) is made there in considerable quantities. A particularly excellent form of cotton check (*khes*) is made at Leiah. The weaving of baskets and other articles from the dwarf-palm employs a fair number of workers. Water-mills for grinding corn are worked in large numbers on the hill streams of Isa Khel.

Commerce and trade.

The chief exports are salt, alum, iron vessels, *sūsī*, coal, articles made from the dwarf-palm, wheat and other grains, oilseeds, wool, and hides. The principal imports are iron, cotton piece-goods and thread, silk, sugar, rice, potatoes, and timber. Exports go chiefly by rail and river to Multān and Karāchi. The chief centres of trade are Miānwāli, Kālābāgh, Isa Khel, Bhakkar, Leiah, and Karor.

Means of communication.

The line of the North-Western Railway running from Multān to Rāwalpindi passes through the District, with a short branch to Māri opposite Kālābāgh, and is joined at Kundiān by the Sind-Sāgar branch from Lāla-Mūsa. There are 2 miles of metalled road under the Public Works department, and 200 miles of unmetalled roads maintained by the District board. The principal road runs parallel to the railway through Miānwāli, Bhakkar, and Leiah. There is no wheeled traffic, camels, mules, and donkeys being the means of conveyance. A great deal of traffic is carried on the Indus to Multān and Sukkur. The Indus is crossed opposite Dera Ismail Khān by a bridge of boats in the cold season, replaced by a steam ferry in the hot season, and by thirteen ordinary ferries. Inflated skins are largely used by the natives for crossing the river.

Famine.

The District has never suffered seriously from famine. The Kachhi and a large proportion of Isa Khel are rendered secure by irrigation or floods, while the scattered cultivation in the Thal is entirely dependent on well-irrigation. In the famine year of 1899–1900 the area of crops matured exceeded 70 per cent. of the normal area.

The District is divided for purposes of administration into the four *tahsīls* of MIĀNWĀLI, ISA KHEL, BHAKKAR, and LEIAH, each under a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*. The two last form the Bhakkar subdivision, under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner. The Deputy-Commissioner is aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is in charge of the District treasury. For the prevention of the illicit extraction of salt, a preventive establishment supervised by a European officer is located at selected points among the hills, from which all exposed salt can be seen. District subdivisions and staff.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. The District Judge is in charge of civil judicial work, and both officers are under the supervision of the Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Shāhpur Civil Division. There are three Munsifs: one sits at head-quarters, one at Bhakkar, and one at Karor. The Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force throughout the District. The Isa Khel *tahsīl* is subject to inroads from trans-border outlaws and their confederates in Kohāt and Bannu. Cattle-stealing is the principal crime. Besides the facilities which the great Thal desert affords for transporting cattle into other Districts, the high jungle along the bank of the Indus makes a most effective hiding-place, especially in the flood season. Crime in the Thal also is very hard to detect, owing to the great distances between police stations. Professional trackers are largely employed, and occasionally accomplish marvellous feats of long-distance tracking. Civil and criminal justice.

The fiscal conditions which obtain in the north are very different from those of the southern *tahsīls*, and even the two northern *tahsīls* have widely different histories. Miānwāli appears to have paid the large sum of 1¼ lakhs under Sikh rule. Lump assessments were made on annexation and in 1850, until in 1853 the Deputy-Commissioner of Leiah made a summary settlement of all the country west and south of the Salt Range, including the modern *tahsīls* of Miānwāli, Leiah, and Bhakkar. Leiah and Bhakkar had been summarily settled once before, and a careful measurement of all the cultivation was made. The demand for the three *tahsīls* was more than 3½ lakhs. Various other summary settlements were made in these *tahsīls*, but the Leiah District was broken up in 1861. Land revenue.

Isa Khel became subject to the Durrānis on the downfall of the Mughal empire, and paid revenue to them, sometimes without, but more often after, coercion. In 1836 the Sikhs established themselves here. The annual amount they realized is

not known, but after annexation a quarter of the estimated value of the crops was collected for four years. In 1853 John Nicholson made a summary settlement, based on these collections, imposing a severe assessment which lasted for five years. In 1857 another and more lenient summary assessment was made, which remained in force for eighteen years.

The regular settlement of Bannu District, made in 1871–9, treated the *tahsīls* of Miānwāli and Isa Khel very lightly. A fluctuating assessment was generally levied in the riverain tracts, Rs. 1–4 per acre being charged on all land sown in any year, except land newly broken up, which paid 12 annas. These *tahsīls* came under revision of settlement in 1903, and an increase of Rs. 72,000, or 39 per cent., on the old revenue of 1·9 lakhs is expected.

The regular settlement of Dera Ismail Khān District was carried out from 1872 to 1879. The Thal tract of the Bhakkar and Leiah *tahsīls* was assessed at a fixed revenue, but the assessment broke down, and since 1887 a semi-fluctuating system has been in force. The Indus valley portion of these two *tahsīls* was originally assessed at a fluctuating acreage rate. At the latest settlement, 1898–1904, the same system of semi-fluctuating assessment, somewhat modified in its details, has been continued in the Thal of both *tahsīls*. The principle is that, when a share equal to from one-fourth to three-fourths of the area irrigated by a well falls out of cultivation, a corresponding fraction of the assessment will be remitted. The revenue on the 'dry' cultivation and the grazing revenue are fixed. In the Indus valley a system of fluctuating crop-rates has been introduced, and the whole revenue varies. The demand, including cesses, for the whole District in 1903–4 amounted to nearly 5·7 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 57 acres, but some very large holdings raise the average.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1900–1.	1903–4.
Land revenue . .	4,27	4,06
Total revenue . .	6,08	6,07

Local and municipal. The District contains six municipalities: Miānwāli, Isa Khel, Kālābāgh, Bhakkar, Leiah, and Karor. Outside these, local affairs are managed by a District board, whose income in 1903–4 was Rs. 40,000, mainly derived from a local rate. The

expenditure in the same year was Rs. 45,000, the largest item being Rs. 17,000 spent on education.

Police and jails.

The police force numbers 492 of all ranks, including 81 municipal and 8 ferry police, under a Superintendent, who usually has 3 inspectors under him. There are 15 police stations and 5 police posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 317 prisoners of all classes.

Education.

The District stands sixteenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3·7 per cent. (6·7 males, 0·3 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 7,589 in 1900–1, and 8,290 in 1903–4. In the latter year there were 4 secondary, 72 primary, and 3 special (public) schools, 13 advanced and 208 elementary (private) schools, with 412 girls in the public and 967 in the private schools. The principal school is the high school at Miānwāli town. Industrial schools for girls are maintained at Isa Khel and Mankerā. The total expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 27,000, of which Local funds contributed Rs. 15,000, municipal funds Rs. 2,600, and fees Rs. 4,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Besides the Miānwāli civil hospital, the District has five outlying dispensaries. These institutions in 1904 treated a total of 98,407 out-patients and 2,349 in-patients, and 4,962 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 15,000, District and municipal funds contributing Rs. 5,000 each, and Government Rs. 5,000.

Vaccination.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 10,464, representing 24·7 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act has been extended to the towns of Miānwāli, Isa Khel, and Leiah.

[D. C. J. Ibbetson, *District Gazetteers of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khān* (1883–4); S. S. Thorburn, *Settlement Report of Bannu* (1879); H. St. G. Tucker, *Settlement Report of Dera Ismail Khān* (1879).]

Miānwāli Tahsīl.—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of Miānwāli District, Punjab, lying between 32° 11′ and 33° 2′ N. and 71° 16′ and 71° 58′ E., with an area of 1,478 square miles. The population in 1901 was 111,883, compared with 103,909 in 1891. It contains the town of MIĀNWĀLI[1] (population, 3,591), the head-quarters, and 69 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 72,000. The northern part of the *tahsīl* is enclosed between the western slopes of the Salt Range on the east and the Indus on the west,

[1] See note on p. 205.

forming a picturesque corner, which contrasts with the monotonous level of the remainder of the cis-Indus territory of the District, in which its southern part lies.

Isa Khel Tahsīl.—Trans-Indus *tahsīl* of Miānwāli District, Punjab, lying between 32° 30′ and 33° 14′ N. and 71° 7′ and 71° 44′ E., with an area of 678 square miles. It contains the municipalities of ISA KHEL (population, 7,630), the head-quarters, and KĀLĀBĀGH (5,824); and 43 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·6 lakhs. Lying on the west bank of the Indus, this *tahsīl* is cut off from the rest of the District, and would seem to belong more properly to the North-West Frontier Province, but is separated even more completely from Bannu by the semicircular fringe of the Chichāli and Maidāni hills, which leave it open only on the river side. These hills drain into Isa Khel and make it fertile. Its extreme northern portion, known as the Bhangi Khel country, is a wild and rugged region, a continuation of the Khattak hills. The Bhangi Khel are a soldierly, but numerically small, section of the great Khattak tribe, and occupied their present country about 400 years ago. The *tahsīl* derives its name from the Isa Khel tribe, a section of the Niāzai Afghāns, who, settling here during the sixteenth century, long maintained their independence of the Mughal empire, and at last succumbed to the Nawāb of Dera Ismail Khān.

Bhakkar Subdivision.—Subdivision of Miānwāli District, Punjab, consisting of the BHAKKAR and LEIAH TAHSĪLS.

Bhakkar Tahsīl.—Central cis-Indus *tahsīl* of Miānwāli District, Punjab, lying between 31° 10′ and 32° 22′ N. and 70° 47′ and 72° E., with an area of 3,134 square miles. Most of it lies in the desolate plain of the THAL, but the Kachhi or strip of riverain land along the Indus is of great fertility. The population in 1901 was 125,803, compared with 119,219 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of BHAKKAR (population, 5,312), the head-quarters, and 196 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·7 lakhs. Places of interest in the *tahsīl* are MANKERĀ and Muhammad Rājan, at the latter of which is the shrine of Pīr Muhammad Rājan, who died there on a pilgrimage.

Leiah Tahsīl.—Southernmost cis-Indus *tahsīl* of Miānwāli District, Punjab, lying between 30° 36′ and 31° 24′ N. and 70° 46′ and 71° 50′ E., with an area of 2,417 square miles. The population in 1901 was 122,678, compared with 113,451 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the towns of LEIAH (population,

7,546), the head-quarters, and KAROR LĀL ISA (3,243); and 118 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1·6 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is divided into the Thal and the Kacchi, the former a high sandy tract to the east and the latter a low-lying strip of country along the Indus.

Kālābāgh Estate.—Estate in the District and *tahsīl* of Miānwāli, Punjab, with an area of 107 square miles. It is held by Muhammad Khān Malik Yār, the Awān Malik of Kālābāgh. Over 300 years ago the Awān Maliks settled at Dhankot, a natural fastness on the Indus above Kālābāgh. They forced the Bhangi Khel Khattaks of the hills on the north to pay tribute, and at the close of the eighteenth century were recognized as chiefs of the Kālābāgh territory by Tīmūr Shāh Durrāni. The Sikhs annexed the estate in 1822, but Malik Allah Yār Khān retained it as their feudatory. He assisted Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes to construct the Dalīpnagar fort at Bannu, and his son Muzaffar Khān was taken prisoner there by the Sikhs in the second Sikh War. During the Mutiny he raised 100 men and was entrusted with the charge of one of the gates of Peshāwar city, receiving the title of Khān Bahādur as a reward. The present Malik, Yār Muhammad Khān, succeeded in 1885. He holds a *jāgīr* worth Rs. 6,000, and his income is about Rs. 22,000 a year, of which Rs. 1,000 is derived from the manufacture of alum.

Bhakkar Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Miānwāli District, Punjab, situated in 31° 37′ N. and 71° 4′ E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 5,312. It stands on the left bank of the Indus, on the edge of the Thal or sandy plain overlooking the low-lying alluvial lands along the river, a channel of which is navigable as far as Bhakkar during the floods. To the west of the town the land is low, well cultivated, and subject to inundation, while to the east the country is high and dry, treeless, and sandy. A rich extent of land irrigated from wells lies below the town, protected by embankments from inundations of the Indus, and produces two or three crops in the year. The neighbouring riverain is full of date groves and fruit gardens, and in it stands a famous mango tree, the fruit of which used to be sent to Kābul in the old days of Afghān rule. Bhakkar was founded probably towards the close of the fifteenth century by a body of colonists from Dera Ismail Khān, led by a Baloch adventurer, whose descendants held the surrounding country till ousted by the grantees of Ahmad

Shāh Durrāni. The municipality was created in 1874. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 7,700. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 7,500, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 8,600. The town contains a dispensary and a municipal vernacular middle school.

Isa Khel Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Miānwāli District, Punjab, situated in 32° 42′ N. and 71° 17′ E., on the right bank of the Indus, about 8 miles west of the present main channel. Population (1901), 7,630. The town was founded about 1830 by Ahmad Khān, ancestor of the present Khāns of Isa Khel, who are the acknowledged heads of the trans-Indus Niāzai; and it takes its name from Shāh Isa Khel, a religious teacher, whose descendants still live in the town. The municipality was created in 1875. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 4,400. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 5,100, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 4,600. A small cattle market is held weekly. The town contains a dispensary and a municipal vernacular middle school.

Kālābāgh Town.—Town in the Isa Khel *tahsīl* of Miānwāli District, Punjab, situated in 32° 58′ N. and 71° 33′ E. Population (1901), 5,824. The town is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Salt Range, on the right bank of the Indus, at the point where the river debouches from the hills, 105 miles below Attock. The houses nestle against the side of a precipitous hill of solid rock-salt, piled one upon another in successive tiers, the roof of each tier forming the street which passes in front of the row immediately above. Long before the British annexation of the Punjab, Kālābāgh was famous for its salt; and some of the wonders told of it by travellers as long ago as 1808 may still be seen in its houses built of and on rock-salt, its roads cut out of the solid salt rock, and its immense exposures of salt, sometimes closely resembling alabaster. The Kālābāgh hills are a continuation of the cis-Indus portion of the Salt Range, but are remarkable for the quantity of salt exposed, and the purity, closeness of grain, and hardness of a great proportion of it. Unlike the operations elsewhere in the Salt Range, which are purely mining, the salt is here quarried at the surface. There are twelve quarries, some situated on the right bank of the Indus, and some on the right bank of the Lūn Nullah, which runs into the Indus on the right bank, at the base of a hill known as the Saudāgar hill. Enormous quantities of salt lie exposed

here, underlying Tertiary strata in workable seams of from 4 to 20 feet thick, alternating with seams of impure salt and marl. The deposits rise to a height of about 200 feet above the bed of the Gor gorge, the seams striking south to north and dipping to the west at an angle of about 70°. The salt is slightly better in quality than that of the Mayo and Warcha Mines, and is in high favour with traders; but it is handicapped in competition with those salts, because the Indus lies between it and the Māri station of the Kundiān-Campbellpore Railway. The quarries lie from half a mile to a mile from the sale dépôt at Kukrānwāla Vandah on the right bank of the Indus, where the miners deliver the salt at the rate of Rs. 4·2 per 100 maunds. The whole of the operations connected with the salt up to the time that it is deposited in store in the dépôt are in the hands of the miners. At the dépôt the salt is weighed out to purchasers, and cleared under the supervision of the inspector in charge. The total quantity issued in 1903–4 amounted to 191,750 maunds, of which 150,062 maunds were removed by rail and 32,161 by river. Alum also occurs in the neighbouring hills, and forms a considerable but decreasing item of local trade, the out-turn in 1904 being about 3,500 maunds, which sold for Rs. 3 per maund ($82\frac{2}{7}$ lb.). The town possesses a manufacture of striped cloth (*sūsī*), and of iron instruments and vessels from metal imported from the Kānigoram hill.

The municipality was created in 1875. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 7,100 and Rs. 6,600. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 5,600, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,700. The town contains a dispensary and a municipal primary school. An Awān family, which resides in Kālābāgh, has a certain supremacy over the whole of the tribesmen, the representative of the family bearing the title of Malik.

Karor Lāl Isa (*Kahror*).—Town in the Leiah *tahsīl* of Miānwāli District, Punjab, situated in 31° 13′ N. and 70° 57′ E., on the high bank of the Indus east of that river. Population (1901), 3,243. Founded by Makhdūm Lāl Isa, Kureshi, a descendant of Bahāwal Hakk, the saint of Multān, in the fifteenth century, the town still preserves the massive tomb of its founder, and a large fair is held yearly in his honour. It is first mentioned in history as included in the government of Multān under Sultān Husain in 1469. The municipality was created in 1887. The income during the ten

to the confluence of the Chenāb with the Rāvi, but does not actually reach the latter river. Along the rivers are strips of fertile lowland, rising with a more or less defined bank into the uplands of the Doābs. The Bār or upland plain of the Rechna Doāb, until recently a desert inhabited only by nomad tribes, has been changed into one of the most fertile tracts in India by the CHENĀB CANAL. The nomads of the Bār and immigrants from other parts of the Province have been settled on the newly irrigated land; and, for the proper administration of the tract, it has been found necessary to divide Jhang District into two, the eastern and south-eastern portions being formed into a separate District with its head-quarters at LYALLPUR. The present article, for the most part, describes Jhang as it existed before the change.

North-west of the Chenāb, the upland, which runs like a wedge between the lowlands of the Chenāb and Jhelum, and was once a desert like the Bār of the Rechna Doāb, is being fertilized by the JHELUM CANAL. West of the Jhelum river the alluvial plain after a few miles rises abruptly into the desert of the Sind-Sāgar Thal. With the exception of some isolated low hills on either side of the Chenāb at Kirāna and Chiniot, the District is almost flat.

Geology. Jhang consists entirely of alluvium, with the exception of two small patches of quartzite which form the Kirāna and Chiniot hills. These are geologically interesting as probably belonging to the Alwar quartzite of the Delhi system, and thus constituting the most northerly known outcrops of rocks of Peninsular type.

Botany. Before the foundation of the Chenāb Canal and Colony, the District was the Bār tract *par excellence*; but the flora of that tract is fast giving way to close cultivation, and saltworts are being driven out by irrigation. The annual weeds, however, are still mainly those of the west Punjab flora. Along the rivers are found the usual coverts (*belas*) of reed-grasses (*Saccharum*, &c.) and the lesser tamarisks (*jhau* and *pilchi*). The date-palm is grown near the Jhelum, but the produce is usually inferior.

Fauna. The wolf, hyena, and wild cat are found in decreasing numbers as cultivation advances. Wild hog and 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are confined to the wilder parts of the lowlands.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall. The climate of Jhang is that of the south-west Punjab, the rainless tract comprising Multān, Montgomery, and Dera Ismail Khān, which is said to have the highest mean temperature in India between June and August. The dry air makes the

District unusually healthy, except in the canal tracts, where it is malarious and trying to Europeans. The annual rainfall is light, ranging from 8 inches at Shorkot to 11 at Chiniot.

History. The Districts of Jhang and Montgomery were the scene of Alexander's operations against the Malli in 325 B.C., and SHORKOT has been identified by some authorities with one of the towns captured by him during the campaign. After his withdrawal, the country seems to have come successively under the sway of the Mauryas (*c.* 321–231 B.C.), the Graeco-Bactrians (*c.* 190 B.C.), the Indo-Parthians (*c.* 138 B.C.), and the Kushans or Indo-Scythians (*c.* A.D. 100–250). About A.D. 500 it was conquered by the White Huns, whose capital of Sākala should, according to recent authorities, be identified with CHINIOT or Shāhkot, a village in Gujrānwāla District, or with Siālkot. Their power was short-lived, and at the time of Hiuen Tsiang's visit (A.D. 630) the District was included in the kingdom of Tsehkia, the capital of which was close to Sākala. In the tenth century it was subject to the Brāhman kings of Ohind and the Punjab, and under the Mughals it was included in the *Sūbah* of Lahore.

In modern times, the history of Jhang centres in the tribe of the Siāls, who ruled over a large tract between Shāhpur and Multān, with little dependence on the imperial court at Delhi, until they finally fell before the power of Ranjīt Singh. The Siāls are Muhammadans of Rājput descent, whose ancestor, Rai Shankar of Dārānagar, migrated early in the thirteenth century from the Gangetic Doāb to Jaunpur. His son, Siāl, in 1243 left his adopted city for the Punjab, then overrun by Mongol hordes. Such emigrations appear to have occurred frequently at the time, owing to the unsettled state of Northern India. During his wanderings in search of a home, Siāl fell in with the famous Muhammadan saint Bāba Farīd-ud-dīn Shakarganj, of Pākpattan, whose eloquence converted him to the faith of Islām. He afterwards sojourned for a while at Siālkot, where he built a fort; but finally settled down and married at Sāhiwāl, in Shāhpur District. It must be confessed, however, that his history and that of his descendants bear somewhat the character of eponymous myths. Mānik, sixth in descent from Siāl, founded the town of Mankerā in 1380; and his great-grandson, Mal Khān, built Jhang Siāl on the Chenāb in 1462. Four years later, Mal Khān presented himself at Lahore, in obedience to a summons, and obtained the territory of Jhang as a hereditary possession, subject to a payment of tribute to the imperial treasury. His family continued

to rule at Jhang, with the dynastic quarrels and massacres usual in Indian annals, till the beginning of the last century.

Meanwhile the Sikh power had arisen in the north, and Karam Singh Dulu, a chief of the Bhangī confederacy, had conquered Chiniot. In 1803 Ranjīt Singh took the fort there and marched on Jhang, but was bought off by Ahmad Khān, the last of the Siāl chieftains, on promise of a yearly tribute, amounting to Rs. 70,000 and a mare. Three years later, however, the Mahārājā again invaded Jhang with a large army, and took the fort, after a desperate resistance. Ahmad Khān then fled to Multān, and the Mahārājā farmed the territories of Jhang to Sardār Fateh Singh. Shortly afterwards, Ahmad Khān returned with a force given him by Muzaffar Khān, Nawāb of Multān, and recovered a large part of his previous dominions, which Ranjīt Singh suffered him to retain on payment of the former tribute, as he found himself too busy elsewhere to attack Jhang. After his unsuccessful attempt on Multān in 1810, the Mahārājā took Ahmad Khān a prisoner to Lahore, as he suspected him of favouring his enemy, Muzaffar Khān. He afterwards bestowed on him a *jāgīr*, which descended to his son, Ināyat Khān. On the death of the latter, his brother, Ismail Khān, endeavoured to obtain succession to the *jāgīr*, but failed through the opposition of Gulāb Singh. In 1847, after the establishment of the British Agency at Lahore, the District came under its charge, and in 1848 Ismail Khān rendered important services against the rebel chiefs, for which he received a small pension. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Siāl leader again proved his loyalty by raising a force of cavalry and serving in person on the British side.

Archaeology.

The presence of numerous mounds, especially in the south of the District, testifies to the former existence of a large and settled population. The remains which have received most attention are those at SHORKOT, consisting of a huge mound of ruins surrounded by a wall of large-sized bricks. Most of the pre-Muhammadan coins that have been found here are of the Indo-Scythian period. The finest building in the District is the Shāhi Masjid at Chiniot, built in the reign of Shāh Jahān.

The people.

The population of the District at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 390,703, (1891) 432,549, and (1901) 1,002,656. It increased by no less than 132 per cent. during the last decade, almost entirely owing to the opening of the Chenāb Canal and the colonization of the canal tract. The District is divided into six *tahsīls*: JHANG, CHINIOT, SHORKOT, LYALLPUR,

SAMUNDRI, and TOBA TEK SINGH. The head-quarters of each are at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of JHANG-MAGHIĀNA, the head-quarters of the District, CHINIOT, and LYALLPUR. The following table gives the principal statistics of population in 1901 :—

*Tahsīl.**	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Jhang	1,438	1	414	194,454	135·1	†	11,362
Chiniot	1,328	1	406	200,676	151·1	†	5,693
Shorkot	927	...	177	95,136	102·6	− 2·9	5,023
Lyallpur	1,084	1	255	229,421	211·6	†	6,593
Samundri	1,053	...	310	157,285	149·3	†	3,526
Toba Tek Singh	1,007	...	334	125,684	124·8	†	3,937
District total	6,652	3	1,896	1,002,656	150·7	+ 131·8	36,134

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

* The *tahsīls* of Lyallpur, Toba Tek Singh, and Samundri, with their boundaries somewhat modified, form the new district of LYALLPUR, which was constituted on December 1, 1904. Earlier in the same year, the Kirāna Bār was transferred from Jhang to Shāhpur, and subsequently villages were transferred from Toba Tek Singh to Jhang and from Chiniot to Lyallpur.

† Not available owing to changes in *tahsīl* boundaries since 1891.

Muhammadans form 68 per cent. of the total population, Hindus 24 per cent., and Sikhs 7 per cent. The density is only 150·7 persons per square mile, which is considerably lower than the average (209) for the British Punjab. The language of the nomad tribes who originally inhabited the Bār is called Janglī, a form of Western Punjābi. Every variety of Punjābi is represented among the colonists.

The most numerous tribe is that of the Jats, who number 231,000, or 23 per cent. of the total population. Next to them in numerical strength come the Rājputs, numbering 90,000, and then the Arains with 62,000. Other important agricultural tribes are the Balochs (29,000), Khokhars (24,000), and Kambohs (11,000). The Saiyids number 10,000. The Aroras (68,000) are the strongest of the commercial classes, the Khattrīs returning 21,000. The Brāhmans number 9,000. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 40,000), Kumhārs (potters, 32,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 29,000), Chamārs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 23,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 23,000), and Lohārs (blacksmiths, 10,000) are the most important; and of the menials, the Chūhrās and Musallis (sweepers and scavengers, 105,000), Māchhis (fisher- Castes and occupations.

men, bakers, and water-carriers, 21,000), Nais (barbers, 13,000), and Dhobis (washermen, 10,000). Other castes worth mentioning in view of their numerical strength are the Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 16,000) and Fakīrs (mendicants, 13,000). About 49 per cent. of the people are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions.

The Church Missionary Society began work in the District in 1899, and has two stations, at Gojra and at Toba Tek Singh. A considerable number of native Christians are scattered through the villages of the colony. At the last Census (1901) the number of Christians in the colony was 8,672. The Church Missionary Society owns two villages: Montgomerywālā, the larger, where there is a native church, with a population of 1,021; and Batemanābād, with a population of 337. The Roman Catholics hold the villages of Khushpur, founded in 1899 (population, 1,084), and Francispur, founded in 1904. The American Reformed Presbyterians have a mission at Lyallpur established in 1894, and they were followed by the American United Presbyterians in 1896. A few Salvationists are settled at Lyallpur and the neighbouring villages.

General agricultural conditions.

The soil is an alluvial loam, more or less mixed with sand; but agricultural conditions depend not on distinctions of soil, but on the facilities afforded for irrigation, and less than one per cent. of the cultivation is unirrigated. At the same time the District, while not dependent on the rainfall, benefits largely by seasonable rain, which enables cultivation to be extended by supplementing the supply available from irrigation, and also secures an abundant supply of fodder.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The main agricultural statistics for 1903-4 are shown below, areas being in square miles:—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Jhang . . .	1,414	401	340	891
Chiniot . .	1,311	474	400	745
Shorkot . .	917	214	157	638
Lyallpur . .	1,024	700	697	257
Samundri . .	962	649	649	265
Toba Tek Singh .	934	556	556	324
Total	6,562	2,994	2,799	3,120

More than half the area of the District, or 3,531 square miles, is the property of Government. Of this area, nearly two-thirds is leased to crown tenants in the Chenāb Colony, and a large portion of the remainder will soon be commanded by the Jhelum Canal and leased to tenants. The Thal alone will

thus remain uncultivated. Nearly all the proprietary villages are held by communities of small peasant owners. The area in square miles under each of the principal food-grains in 1903–4 was: wheat, 1,333; great millet, 170; and maize, 143. The principal non-food crop is cotton (354). Oilseeds covered 188 square miles.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The construction of the Chenāb Canal has entirely revolutionized the agricultural conditions of the uplands between the Chenāb and Rāvi, and the Jhelum Canal is doing the same for the Bār north of the Jhelum. Thus the District, once one of the most sterile and thinly populated, is now one of the first in the Punjab, in both cultivation and population. The experimental farm at Lyallpur, established in 1901, is chiefly utilized for the study of Punjab crops, and their improvement by cross-fertilization and selection; but it has hardly been in existence long enough to produce any result as regards the quality of the crops generally grown in the District. In spite of the important part played by wells in the cultivation of the lowlands, loans for their construction are not popular. Twelve lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending 1901; but these advances were taken almost entirely by incoming colonists, to pay expenses due from them to Government under a system which has now been given up.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Before the introduction of canal irrigation, the population of the Bār was largely pastoral. The breed of cattle, however, was never greatly esteemed, and the large numbers now required for agricultural purposes are purchased from outside the District. Cattle fairs are held at Jhang and Lyallpur. The District is famous for its horses, and a good deal of horse-breeding is carried on. The Remount department keeps nine and the District board seven horse stallions, and the District contains more than 1,000 branded mares. Ten donkey stallions are kept by the Remount department and four by the District board. Important horse fairs are held at Lyallpur and Jhang. A large number of camels are bred, and many of the colonists are bound by the conditions of their grants to furnish camels for transport work when required. Sheep and goats are kept in large numbers.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4, 2,799 square miles were irrigated, 453 square miles being supplied from wells, 23 from wells and canals, 2,319 from canals, and 4 from streams and tanks. In addition, 154 square miles, or 5 per cent. of the cultivated area, are subject to inundation from the rivers. The great mainstay of the District is the CHENĀB CANAL. The

greater part of the country irrigated by this canal was originally Government waste, and now forms part of the Chenāb Colony, which occupies nearly half the total area of the District. In the colony canal irrigation is but little supplemented by wells, and the old wells in the canal tract have mostly fallen into disuse. The District contains 15,980 masonry wells, chiefly found in the riverain lands, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 332 lever wells, water-lifts, and unbricked wells.

Forests. The District is devoid of true forests; but the Government waste, not included in the colony, which is under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner, is still extensive. The largest area is the Thal desert, in the Sind-Sāgar Doāb, which covers about 400 square miles. A great deal of tree-planting has been done in the colony.

Minerals. The only mineral product of any importance is the stone quarried from the Chiniot hills.

Arts and manufactures. The town of Chiniot is famous for its carpentry and wood-carving, and ornamental articles of furniture are made of brass inlay and marquetry. Good saddlery and locks are made at Jhang and Maghiāna, and a great deal of cotton cloth is woven throughout the District. Preparing raw cotton for export is a flourishing business; and the District contains 10 cotton-ginning factories, 6 cotton-presses, 5 combined ginning and pressing factories, a combined ginning factory and flour-mill, a combined press and flour-mill, an iron foundry, and a flour-mill. The iron foundry and the flour-mill, which are situated at Lyallpur, were closed in 1904, but the rest of the mills and factories mentioned employed 1,220 hands in that year. They are all situated within the Chenāb Colony and also within the new Lyallpur District. Three of the ginning factories and one of the presses are at Chiniot Road, a small town that has sprung up at the railway station nearest Chiniot; and two of the combined ginning and pressing factories and the combined press and flour-mill are at Toba Tek Singh, while the rest are divided between LYALLPUR and GOJRA.

Commerce and trade. The town of Lyallpur is one of the chief centres of the wheat trade in India, and the District exports large quantities of wheat, cotton, oilseeds, and other agricultural produce. Iron, timber, and piece-goods are the chief articles of import.

Means of communication. The Wazīrābād-Khānewāl branch of the North-Western Railway runs through the middle of the District, and carries the heavy export of agricultural produce from the Chenāb Colony. The Southern Jech Doāb Railway, which crosses the Chenāb 10 miles above Jhang, joins the former line in the south

of the District. It carries the produce of the villages irrigated by the Jhelum Canal, and places the town of Jhang in communication with the main line. The total length of metalled roads is 15 miles and of unmetalled roads 1,795 miles. Of these, 5 miles of metalled and 58 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. The Jhelum is crossed by nine ferries, and the Chenāb by nineteen above and below its confluence with the Jhelum. There is but little traffic on these rivers.

Famine. There is no record of famine in Jhang District. Although the various droughts which have visited the Punjab must have caused great mortality in cattle, famine on a large scale was impossible owing to the absence of unirrigated cultivation and the sparseness of the population. The construction of the Chenāb Canal has now not only made the District able to support a large population in perfect security, but has turned it into the principal granary of the Province.

District subdivisions and staff. The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. The District, as now constituted, is divided into three *tahsīls*, each in charge of a *tahsīldār*.

Civil and criminal justice. The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Judicial work is under a District Judge, and both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Shāhpur Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are three Munsifs, two at head-quarters and one at Chiniot, and one honorary magistrate. Cattle-theft is the commonest form of serious crime.

Land revenue. The Siāl chiefs of Jhang appear to have taken a fourth of the produce in kind as their share. In 1831 Sāwan Mal's rule over the Multān Province began. His system of combined cash and kind rents enhanced by numerous cesses is described in the article on MULTĀN DISTRICT. The Kalowāl tract, which lay west of the Chenāb, was administered by Rājā Gulāb Singh; and as he exacted as much as he could in the shortest possible time, the development of this part of the District was greatly retarded.

In 1847–8 the first summary settlement was made before annexation. The basis was a reduction of 20 per cent. on the realizations of the Sikhs. At first the revenue was easily paid, but the sharp fall in prices which followed annexation caused great distress, and even desertion of the land. The second summary settlement, made in 1853, resulted in a reduction of

18 per cent. In Kalowāl the first assessment had broken down utterly, and was revised in three days by the Commissioner, Mr. Thornton, who reduced the demand from 1 lakh to Rs. 75,000 in 1851. In 1853 he remitted Rs. 12,000 more, and the remaining Rs. 63,000 was easily paid.

In 1855 the regular settlement was begun. Government land was demarcated, a process simplified by the readiness of the people to part with their land and its burdens on any terms. The demand was fixed at 2 lakhs, while Kalowāl (now in the Chiniot *tahsīl*, but then a part of Shāhpur District) was assessed at Rs. 33,000. Generally speaking, the demand was easily and punctually paid. A revised settlement was carried out between 1874 and 1880, fixed assessments being sanctioned for the flooded lands of the Chenāb and Jhelum, and a fluctuating assessment for the Rāvi villages, since transferred to Multān District. In certain parts of the District each well was assessed at a fixed sum. The total demand was 3·5 lakhs, an increase of 26 per cent. The rates of last settlement ranged from R. 0-8-0 to Rs. 1-6-4 on 'wet' land, the 'dry' rate being R. 0-8-0.

During the currency of this settlement the enormous Government waste between the Chenāb and Rāvi rivers, known as the Sandal Bār, almost the whole of which is at present included in Jhang District, has come under cultivation by the aid of the Chenāb Canal. The present revenue rate in this tract is 8 annas per acre matured. The extension explains the recent enormous rise in the land revenue demand, which was 22·3 lakhs in 1903-4, almost the whole of the fluctuating demand being realized from the new cultivation in the Sandal Bār. The administration of the Government land was under a separate Colonization officer until 1907, but the old proprietary villages of the District came again under settlement in 1901. It was estimated that an increase of Rs. 1,12,000 would be taken; but this will probably be largely exceeded, owing to extensions of the Chenāb Canal and to the introduction of canal irrigation on the right bank of the Chenāb from the Jhelum Canal.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	4,30	4,84	16,47	18,78
Total revenue . .	5,26	6,16	22,24	26,35

Local and municipal.

The District contains the three municipalities of Jhang-

Maghiāna, Chiniot, and Lyallpur, and the three 'notified areas' of Ahmadpur, Shorkot, and Gojra. Outside these, local affairs are entrusted to the District board. The income of the board, derived mainly from a local rate, was 3 lakhs in 1903–4, and the expenditure 2·5 lakhs. The largest item of expenditure was public works.

Police and jails. The regular police force consists of 834 of all ranks, including 149 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has 3 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 815. There are 11 police stations, 3 outposts, and 10 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 302 prisoners.

Education. The percentage of literate persons in 1901 was 3·6 (males 6·3 and females 0·3), the District standing seventeenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in this respect. The proportion is highest in the Jhang *tahsīl*. The number of pupils under instruction was 2,243 in 1880–1, 4,686 in 1890–1, 6,108 in 1900–1, and 8,275 in 1903–4. In the last year the District possessed 5 secondary, 98 primary (public) schools, and one 'special' school, with 19 advanced and 210 elementary (private) schools. The proportion of girls is unusually large, there being 611 female scholars in the public, and 535 in the private schools. The only high school in the District is at Jhang town. The total expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 46,000, the greater part of which was met from Local funds and fees.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil and branch hospitals at Jhang-Maghiāna, the District has 12 outlying dispensaries. In 1904 the number of cases treated was 132,374, of whom 2,201 were in-patients, and 6,395 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 24,000, the greater part of which was contributed by Local and municipal funds.

Vaccination. The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903–4 was 30,073, representing 30 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory only in the town of Jhang-Maghiāna.

[D. C. J. Ibbetson, *Jhang District Gazetteer* (1883–4); and L. Leslie Jones, *Chenāb Colony Gazetteer* (1904); E. B. Steedman, *Jhang Settlement Report* (1882).]

Jhang Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Jhang District, Punjab, lying between 31° 0′ and 31° 47′ N. and 71° 58′ and 72° 41′ E., with an area, since the formation of Lyallpur District in 1904, of 1,421 square miles. The Jhelum enters the *tahsīl* on the north-west and the Chenāb on the north-east, and they meet towards the south. The population in 1901 was 194,454. It

contains the town of JHANG-MAGHIĀNA (population, 24,382), the head-quarters, and 448 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to Rs. 2,56,000. The *tahsīl* extends into the Chenāb Colony on the east; and a strip of the Sandal Bār, still in its pristine state, lies between the rich villages of this part and the cultivated lowlands on either side of the Chenāb. Beyond these, waste alternates with cultivation, due to the farthest extensions of the Jhelum Canal, until the Jhelum lowlands are reached, studded with prosperous villages, situated among palm groves. The western border lies within the sandy desert of the Thal.

Chiniot Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Jhang District, Punjab, lying between 31° 23′ and 32° 4′ N. and 72° 24′ and 73° 14′ E., with an area of 1,012 square miles. It includes the villages on both banks of the Chenāb. The population in 1901 was 200,676. It contains the town of CHINIOT (population, 15,685), the head-quarters, and 361 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 2·64 lakhs. A portion of the *tahsīl* was incorporated in the new District of Lyallpur, formed in 1904. Ten years before this, the *tahsīl* consisted of a few villages along the Chenāb, with the steppes of the Kirāna and Sandal Bārs to the north and south. The waste has now been brought under cultivation, owing to irrigation from the Jhelum and Chenāb Canals. There is little to break the monotony of the plains on either side of the river, except the knolls of the quartzite outcrop near Chiniot town, and the Kirāna hills, of similar composition, close to the Shāhpur border.

Shorkot Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Jhang District, Punjab, lying between 30° 35′ and 31° 17 N. and 71° 37′ and 72° 31′ E., with an area of 916 square miles. It lies on both banks of the Chenāb. The population in 1901 was 95,136, the density, 104 persons to the square mile, being lower than in the more fully irrigated *tahsīls* of the District. It contains 176 villages, including SHORKŌT, which is a place of some historical interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 1·8 lakhs. The north-west of the *tahsīl* occupies a corner of the great desert plateau of the Thal. The lowlands on either side of the Chenāb are studded with prosperous villages, picturesquely situated among palm groves. Farther towards the east, past Shorkot town, the ancient site of which forms a conspicuous landmark, is a remnant of the old Jangal Bār, which soon gives place to the highly cultivated lands watered by the Chenāb Canal.

Ahmadpur.—Town in the Shorkot *tahsīl* of Jhang District, Punjab, situated in 30° 41′ N. and 71° 47′ E., west of the Chenāb. Population (1901), 3,916. The town had in the past close business relations with Bahāwalpur, which are now more or less broken off. The school and dispensary are flourishing institutions. Ahmadpur is administered as a 'notified area.'

Chiniot Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Jhang District, Punjab, situated in 31° 43′ N. and 73° 0′ E., 52 miles north-east of Jhang town. Population (1901), 15,685. The town is a very old one, and is perhaps to be identified with Sākala, the capital of the White Huns, which was visited by Hiuen Tsiang. It suffered much from the Durrāni inroads during the last half of the eighteenth century, and also during the troubles of 1848, being the scene of constant sanguinary struggles between the leaders of local factions. It now bears a prosperous aspect, most of the houses being of excellent brickwork, lofty and commodious, especially those of the Khoja traders, who have large business dealings with Amritsar, Calcutta, Bombay, and Karāchi. It boasts a handsome mosque built by Nawāb Sadullah Khān Tahīm, governor of the town under Shāh Jahān; also a shrine dedicated to Shāh Burhān, a Muhammadan saint, revered by Hindus and Muhammadans alike. The surrounding country is well wooded, and its scenery attractive. The town is famous for brass-work and wood-carving; its masons are said to have been employed on the Tāj Mahal at Agra, and the architect of the Golden Temple at Amritsar was a Chiniot mason. It has benefited by the Chenāb Canal, and does a large trade in wheat, cotton, and other agricultural produce. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 17,800, and the expenditure Rs. 16,300. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 18,500, derived mainly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 20,100. It maintains a dispensary and an Anglo-vernacular middle school.

Jhang-Maghiāna.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Jhang, Punjab, situated in 31° 18′ N. and 72° 20′ E., on the Jech Doāb extension of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 24,382, of whom 12,189 are Hindus and 11,684 Muhammadans. The towns of Jhang and Maghiāna are two miles apart, connected by two metalled roads, but form a joint municipality. The Chenāb flows at a distance of about 3 miles to the west; but in the hot season the Kharora branch

of the river runs close past both towns, and with its fine avenue of trees, 3 miles long, and handsome masonry bathing *ghāts*, adds a peculiar beauty to the neighbourhood. The country round is well wooded, and fine gardens abound. An inundation canal leaves the Kharora branch of the Chenāb near Jhang, and, passing round Maghiāna, empties itself into the same branch after a course of 5 miles. Maghiāna lies on the edge of the highlands, overlooking the alluvial valley of the Chenāb, while the older town of Jhang occupies the lowlands at its foot. Jhang is said to have been founded in the fifteenth century, and to have been destroyed by the river and refounded in the reign of Aurangzeb. It was taken by Ranjīt Singh in 1805. The Government offices and establishments have now been removed to the higher site, and commerce has almost deserted Jhang, which is no longer a place of importance. Jhang-Maghiāna was constituted a municipality in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 46,800, and the expenditure Rs. 44,200. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 49,700, mainly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 50,200. Maghiāna has a considerable trade in grain and country cloth, and manufactures leather, soap, locks and other brass-work. There is a civil hospital at Maghiāna, and a high school and a dispensary at Jhang.

Shorkot Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Jhang District, Punjab, situated in 30° 48′ N. and 72° 8′ E., among the lowlands of the Chenāb, about 4 miles from the left bank of the river, and 36 miles south-west of Jhang town. Population (1901), 3,907. The modern town stands at the foot of a huge mound of ruins, marking the site of the ancient city, which is surrounded by a wall of large antique bricks, and so high as to be visible for 8 miles around. Gold coins are frequently washed out of the ruins after rain. Cunningham identified Shorkot with one of the towns of the Malli attacked and taken by Alexander. He also inferred, from the evidence of coins, that the town flourished under the Greek kings of Ariana and the Punjab, as well as under the Indo-Scythian dynasties up to A.D. 250. It was probably destroyed by the White Huns in the sixth century, and re-occupied in the tenth by the Brāhman kings of Ohind and the Punjab. The modern town is a place of little importance. It is surrounded by fine groves of date-palms. Many of the buildings are lofty, but most are more or less in ruins. The town is now administered as a 'notified area.'

Lyallpur District.—A new District in the Multān Division of the Punjab, lying between 30° 50′ and 31° 45′ N. and 72° 20′ and 73° 31′ E., with an area of 3,075 miles. Boundaries, &c.

The District was constituted on December 1, 1904, mainly of villages transferred from JHANG, with the addition of a certain number from Montgomery. It comprises most of the high table-land between the Chenāb and Rāvi rivers, and is now irrigated by the Lower Chenāb Canal. On the north it is bounded by the northernmost or Jhang branch of the canal, and is separated from the Chenāb riverain by a strip of Colony land which has remained attached to Jhang District. On the north-east it is bounded by Gujrānwāla and Lahore; on the south-east by Montgomery; on the south-west by Multān; and on the west by Jhang.

It contains a few proprietary villages near the Rāvi in the south and on the Jhang border; the rest of the District consists of the villages built on crown waste and colonized by Government. The climate is very hot in the hot season, and the rainfall is very low: 10·86 inches fell at Lyallpur in 1905–6.

The following table shows the area and population of Lyallpur District, according to the most recent returns:— The people.

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns.	Number of villages.	Population.	Average per square mile.
Lyallpur	901	1	304	239,405	266
Samundri	1,309	...	495	266,277	204
Toba Tek Singh	865	...	342	148,984	172
District total	3,075	1	1,141	654,666	213

The figures for population are taken from a local census held on September 29, 1906.

Land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 17·3 lakhs. Land tenures are dealt with in the article on the CHENĀB COLONY.

The District is traversed by the Wazīrābād-Khānewāl section of the North-Western Railway. There are at present three metalled roads in existence—from Lyallpur to Rodu Koru, from Lyallpur to Satiāna, and from Chiniot Road to Pauliāni—with a total length of 56 miles. Means of communication.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. The greater part of the revenue administration is in the hands of the Colonization District subdivisions and staff.

officer[1], who has a special staff to assist him, and is independent of the Deputy-Commissioner. The District is divided into three *tahsīls*, each in charge of a *tahsīldār* assisted by a *naib-tahsīldār*. Five Executive Engineers of the Lower Chenāb Canal have their head-quarters at Lyallpur.

[See articles on CHENĀB COLONY and JHANG DISTRICT. Also L. H. Leslie Jones, *Chenāb Colony Gazetteer* (1904).]

Lyallpur Tahsīl.—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, lying between 31° 11′ and 31° 45′ N. and 72° 47′ and 73° 31′ E., with an area of 901 square miles. The population in 1906 was 239,405, with a density of 266 persons per square mile. It contains the town of LYALLPUR (population, 13,483) and 304 villages, including Chiniot Road (1,276). The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 5·9 lakhs. The *tahsīl*, which occupies the centre of what was formerly the Sandal Bār, is now wholly irrigated by the Chenāb Canal. It consists of a level plain of fine loam, with a low water-level, which is, however, steadily rising. The boundaries of the *tahsīl* were somewhat modified when the new District was formed.

Samundri Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, lying between 30° 50′ and 31° 20′ N. and 72° 39′ and 73° 21′ E., with an area of 1,309 square miles. The population in 1906 was 266,277. It contains 495 villages, including Samundri (population, 765), the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 6·7 lakhs. The *tahsīl* consists of a level plain sloping gently towards the Rāvi and the Deg on the south, and is now wholly irrigated by the Chenāb Canal, except for a few scattered plots in the Rāvi lowlands which still depend on wells. The soil generally is a fine loam. The boundaries of the *tahsīl* were somewhat modified at the time of the formation of the new District.

Toba Tek Singh Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, lying between 30° 50′ and 31° 23′ N. and 72° 20′ and 72° 54′ E., with an area of 865 square miles. The population in 1906 was 148,984. It contains 342 villages, including Toba Tek Singh (population, 1,874), the head-quarters, and GOJRA (2,589), an important grain market on the Wazīrābād-Khānewāl branch of the North-Western Railway. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 4·7 lakhs. The *tahsīl* consists of a level plain, wholly irrigated by the Chenāb Canal. The soil, which is very fertile in the east of the *tahsīl*, becomes sandy towards the west. The boundaries

[1] The post of Colonization officer was abolished in April, 1907.

of the *tahsīl* were somewhat modified at the time of the formation of the new District of Lyallpur.

Chenāb Colony.—A recently settled area in the Rechna Doāb, Punjab, lying between 30° 46′ and 31° 46′ N. and 72° 19′ and 73° 38′ E. The colony occupies most of the large tract of waste land owned by Government, called the Sandal Bār, which was situated mainly in the old District of Jhang, but also included portions of Montgomery, Gujrānwāla, and Lahore. It includes the whole of the new LYALLPUR DISTRICT, parts of the Chiniot and Jhang *tahsīls* of Jhang District, half of the Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla, and a few estates in the Sharakpur *tahsīl* of Lahore. In 1901 the colony had a population of 782,690, giving a density of 213·7 persons per square mile, on an area of 3,706 square miles; but since then the population has greatly increased, and the present area of the colony is 3,855 square miles. The colony contains the towns of LYALLPUR, the head-quarters, SĀNGLA, Chiniot Road, GOJRA, and Toba Tek Singh, with 1,418 estates or villages. This vast area was until 1892 sparsely inhabited by nomad pastoral tribes, such as Balochs, Siāls, Chhaddars, and Kharrals, who cannot have numbered more than 70,000 at the Census of 1891. In 1901 the Census showed that immigrants numbered 539,493, chiefly from the following Districts: Siālkot (103,000), Amritsar (68,000), Jullundur (57,000), Gurdāspur (44,000), Hoshiārpur (35,000), Lahore (29,000), Gujrāt (25,000), Ludhiāna (18,000), Shāhpur (16,000), and Ferozepore (15,000). Cultivation was rendered possible only by the construction of the CHENĀB CANAL. As fast as the canal and its distributaries were constructed, the waste lands owned by Government were divided into squares, each 27·78 acres in area, and allotted to various classes of grantees. To capitalists were allotted areas of from 6 to 20 squares each, on payment of a *nazarāna* varying from Rs. 10 to 20 per acre according to the area of the grant, proprietary rights being eventually obtainable on a further payment of Rs. 20–10–0 per acre. Yeoman grants were made to agriculturists on similar terms, the area of a grant being usually four or five squares, and the *nazarāna* Rs. 6 per acre. The majority of the grants made were, however, 'peasant' grants of a half to three squares each. These were free grants, but to prevent alienation, carried no rights of proprietorship, a right of occupancy being acquired after five years' compliance with the terms of the grant. Under this system capitalists have acquired 122,000 acres, including 8,500 allotted in reward grants, and 24,500 sold by auction; yeomen (including military

pensioners), 142,000 acres; and immigrant peasant grantees, 948,000 acres. In addition to these, 254,800 acres have been allotted to the nomads of the Sandal Bār, and 127,000 acres to *zamīndārs* of the surrounding Districts as compensatory grants. The camel-breeders of the Bār have also received 85,000 acres, on condition that they maintain camels for transport purposes, and are organized into the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62nd Camel Corps. Four estates have been allotted to the 12th and 17th Cavalry, the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multānis), and the 18th Tiwāna Lancers, respectively, as stud farms. Since its foundation the colony has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, but its success was at first jeopardized owing to the lack of means of transport to carry off its produce to profitable markets. The Wazīrābād-Khānewāl branch of the North-Western Railway was accordingly constructed in 1890–1900. It traverses the whole length of the colony, within which lie 113 miles of its total length of 201 miles. Communication with Karāchi is thus afforded; but the Jech Doāb section from Sargodha is also being extended in the Jhelum Colony to Shorkot Road, a station on the Wazīrābād-Khānewāl line. It is also proposed to connect Shāhdara near Lahore with Sāngla; and to construct a chord-line, branching off from the Shāhdara-Sāngla line a short distance from Lahore, which will traverse the south-eastern portion of the colony to meet the Wazīrābād-Khānewāl line at Shorkot Road. Roads have been constructed in the colony to a length of 1,192 miles, of which at present only about 8 miles are metalled, though metalling is in progress on 52 miles more. For details as to the recent industrial development, as manifested in the growth of mills and factories, the paragraph on Arts and Manufactures in the JHANG DISTRICT article and the article on SĀNGLA should be consulted.

Gojra.—Town in the Toba Tek Singh *tahsīl* of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, situated in 31° 9′ N. and 72° 42′ E., 20 miles north of the *tahsīl* head-quarters. Population (1906), 2,589. The business done in this rising mart on the railway, which has sprung into existence in the last six years owing to the extension of the Chenāb Canal to the surrounding country, bids fair to rival in importance that of Lyallpur itself. The town contains two cotton-ginning factories, one cotton-press, one combined ginning and pressing factory, and one combined ginning factory and flour-mill. The total number of hands employed in 1904 was 250. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

Lyallpur Town.—Head-quarters of the Lyallpur *tahsīl*

and the Chenāb Colony, and since 1904 of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, situated in 31° 26′ N. and 73° 91′ E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1906), 13,483. The municipality was created in 1898. The income during the four years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 23,500, and the expenditure Rs. 21,900. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 66,800, derived mainly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 73,700. The town is one of the greatest dépôts for the exportation of wheat in the Province, and collects all kinds of agricultural produce from the Chenāb Colony. It contains 5 cotton-ginning factories, 4 cotton presses, 2 combined ginning and pressing factories, an iron foundry, and a flour-mill. The iron foundry and the flour-mill were closed in 1904, but the other factories employed 581 hands. Lyallpur contains a sub-agency of the Commercial Bank of India, and a detachment of the Punjāb Light Horse; also a dispensary and an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Multān District.—District in the Multān Division of the Punjab, lying between 29° 22′ and 30° 45′ N. and 71° 2′ and 72° 52′ E., with an area of 6,107 square miles. It consists of an obtuse wedge of land, enclosed by the confluent streams of the Chenāb and the Sutlej, which unite at its south-western extremity. The irregular triangle thus cut off lies wholly within the Bāri Doāb; but the District boundaries have been artificially prolonged across the Rāvi in the north, so as to include a small portion of the Rechna Doāb. It is bounded on the east by Montgomery and on the north by Jhang; while beyond the Chenāb on the west lies Muzaffargarh, and beyond the Sutlej on the south the State of Bahāwalpur. The past or present courses of four of the great rivers of the Punjab determine the conformation of the Multān plateau. At present the Sutlej forms its southern and the Chenāb its north-western boundary, while the Rāvi intersects its extreme northern angle. Along the banks of these three streams extend fringes of alluvial riverain, flooded in the summer months, and rising into a low plateau watered by the inundation canals. Midway between the boundary rivers, a high dorsal ridge enters the District from Montgomery, forming a part of the sterile region known as the Bār. It dips into the lower plateau on either side by abrupt banks, which mark the ancient beds of the Rāvi and Beās. These two rivers once flowed for a much greater distance southward before joining the Chenāb and the Sutlej than is now the case; and their original courses may still be distinctly traced, not only by the signs of former

fluvial action, but also by the existence of dried-up canals. The Rāvi still clings to its ancient watercourse, as observed by General Cunningham, and in seasons of high flood finds its way as far as Multān by the abandoned bed. During the winter months, however, it lies almost dry. It is chiefly interesting for the extraordinary reach known as the Sidhnai, a cutting which extends in a perfectly straight line for 10 or 12 miles, as to whose origin nothing can be said with certainty. The Chenāb and Sutlej, on the other hand, are imposing rivers, the former never fordable except in exceptionally dry winters, the latter only at a few places. Near their confluence the land is regularly flooded during the summer months.

Geology and botany.

The District contains nothing of geological interest, as the soil is entirely alluvial. The flora combines species characteristic of the Western Punjab, the trans-Indus country, Sind and Rājputāna, but has been much changed, since Edgeworth's *Florula Mallica* was written, by extension of canal irrigation. The date-palm is largely cultivated, and dates are exported. A variety of mango is also grown, with a smaller and more acid fruit than the sorts reared in Hindustān and the sub-montane Punjab.

Fauna.

Wolves are not uncommon, while jackals and foxes are numerous. The deer most frequently met with is the 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle), but *nīlgai* are also seen.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall.

The heat and dust of Multān are proverbial; but on the whole the climate is not so bad as it is sometimes painted, and, as elsewhere in the Punjab, the cold season is delightful. The hot season is long, and during the months in which high temperatures are recorded, Multān is only one or two degrees below Jacobābād. Though elsewhere the mean temperature may be higher, there is no place in India, except Jacobābād, where the thermometer remains high so consistently as at Multān. The nights, however, are comparatively cool in May, the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures sometimes exceeding 40°. The general dryness of the climate makes the District healthy on the whole, though the tracts liable to flood are malarious. The rainfall is scanty in the extreme, the average varying from 4 inches at Mailsi to 7 at Multān. The greatest fall recorded during the twenty years ending 1903 was 19·9 inches at Multān in 1892–3, and the least 1·3 inches at Lodhrān in 1887–8. Severe floods occurred in 1893–4 and 1905.

History.

The history of Multān is unintelligible without some reference to its physical history, as affected by the changes in course of

the great rivers[1]. Up to the end of the fourteenth century the Rāvi seems to have flowed by Multān, entering the Chenāb to the south of the city. The Beās flowed through the middle of the District, falling into the Chenāb, a course it appears to have held until the end of the eighteenth century; while possibly as late as 1245 the Chenāb flowed to the east of Multān. It has also been held that in early times the Sutlej flowed in the present dry bed of the Hakrā, some 40 miles south of its present course. When the District was thus intersected by four mighty rivers, the whole wedge of land, except the dorsal ridge of the Bār, could obtain irrigation from one or other of their streams. Numerous villages then dotted its whole surface; and Al Masūdi, in the tenth century, describes Multān, with Oriental exaggeration, as surrounded by 120,000 hamlets.

In the earliest times the town now known as Multān probably bore the name of Kāsyapapura, derived from Kāsyapa, father of the Adityās and Daityās, the sun-gods and Titans of Hindu mythology. Under the various Hellenic forms of this ancient designation, Multān figures in the works of Hecataeus, Herodotus, and Ptolemy. General Cunningham believes that the Kaspeiraea of the last-named author, being the capital of the Kaspeiraei, whose dominions extended from Kashmīr to Muttra, must have been the principal city in the Punjab towards the second century of the Christian era. Five hundred years earlier Multān probably appears in the history of Alexander's invasion as the chief seat of the Malli, whom the Macedonian conqueror utterly subdued after a desperate resistance. He left Philippus as Satrap at Multān itself; but it seems probable that the Hellenic power in this distant quarter soon came to an end, as the country appears shortly afterwards to have passed under the rule of the Maurya dynasty of Magadha. At a later period Greek influence may once more have extended to Multān under the Bactrian kings, whose coins are occasionally found in the District. In the seventh century A.D. Multān was the capital of an important province in the kingdom of Sind, ruled by a line of Hindu kings known as the Rais, the last of whom died in 631. The throne was then usurped by a Brāhman named Chach, who was in power when the Arabs first appeared in the valley of the Indus. During his reign, in 641, the Chinese Buddhist

[1] A. Cunningham, *Ancient Geography of India*, pp. 221–2; Raverty in *Journal Asiatic Society Bengal*, vol. lxi, 1892; and Oldham, *Calcutta Review*, vol. lix, 1874.

pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang, visited Multān, where he found a golden image of the Sun. This idol is repeatedly mentioned by the Arab historians, and from it General Cunningham derives the modern name of the town, though other authorities connect it rather with that of the Malli.

In 664 the Arab inroads penetrated as far as Multān; but it was not until 712 that the district fell, with the rest of the kingdom of Sind, before Muhammad bin Kāsim, who conquered it for the Khalīfas. For three centuries Multān remained the outpost of Islām; but the occupation was in the main military, and there was no general settlement of Muhammadan invaders or conversion of Hindu inhabitants till the Ghaznivid period. It was twice again captured by the Arabs, and in 871 the Lower Indus valley fell into the hands of Yakūb bin Lais; and shortly afterwards two independent kingdoms sprang up with their capitals at Mansūra and Multān. Multān was visited in 915-6 by the geographer Masūdi, who says that 'Multān' is a corruption of Mūlasthānapura, by which name it was known in the Buddhist period. He found it a strong Muhammadan frontier town under a king of the tribe of Koresh, and the centre of a fertile and thickly populated district. In 980 the Karmatians took Multān, and converted to their heresy the family of Lodī Pathāns, who had by that time possessed themselves of the frontier from Peshāwar to Multān. When Mahmūd of Ghazni took Bhātia (probably Uch), Abul Fateh, the Lodī governor of Multān, allied himself with Anand Pāl, but submitted in 1006. He again revolted, and in 1010 was deported by Mahmūd, who made his son Masūd governor. Masūd released Abul Fateh, who had apparently abandoned the Karmatian tenets; for a letter of 1032, which has been preserved by the Druses, addressed to the Unitarians of Sind and Multān, and in particular to Shaikh bin Sumar of Multān, exhorts them to bring him back into the true faith.

For the next three centuries the history of Multān, as the frontier province of the empire, is practically the history of the Mongol invasions. Owing to the difficulties of the Khyber route and the hostility of the Gakhars, the majority of the invading hordes took the Multān road to Hindustān, until the drying up of the country all along the Ghaggar made this route impracticable. Between 1221 and 1528 ten invasions swept through the District, commencing with the celebrated flight of Jalāl-ud-dīn Khwārizm and ending with the peaceful transfer of the province to Bābar in 1528, while the town suffered

sacks and sieges too numerous to detail. During this period Multān was for the most part subject to Delhi, but twice it was a separate and independent kingdom.

On the death of Kutb-ud-dīn, Nāsir-ud-dīn Kubācha seized Multān, with Sind and Seistān (1210), and ruled independently till 1227. After successfully resisting a Mongol siege in 1221, Multān was reduced in 1228 by the governor of Lahore under Altamsh, and again became a fief of the Delhi empire. On that emperor's death, its feudatory Izz-ud-dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz joined in the conspiracy to put Raziya on the throne (1236); but though he received the fief of Lahore from her, he again rebelled (1238), and was made to exchange it for Multān, where he proclaimed his independence, and was succeeded by his son Tāj-ud-dīn Abū-Bakr-i-Ayāz (1241), who repelled several Karlugh attacks from the gates of the city.

Saif-ud-dīn Hasan, the Karlugh, unsuccessfully attacked Multān (1236). After his death the Mongols held the city to ransom (1246), and at last it fell into the hands of the Karlughs, from whom it was in the same year (1249) wrested by Sher Khān, the great viceroy of the Punjab. Izz-ud-dīn Balban-i-Kashlu Khān endeavoured to recover Uch and Multān (1252), and succeeded in 1254. Mahmūd Shāh I bestowed them on Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast, but Izz-ud-dīn was reinstated in 1255. He rebelled against the minister Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban (1257), and being deserted by his troops fled to Hulākū in Irāk, whence he brought back a Mongol intendant to Multān and joined a Mongol force which descended on the province, and dismantled the walls of the city, which only escaped massacre by a ransom paid by the saint Bahāwal Hakk (Bahā-ud-dīn Zakariyā).

For two centuries the post of governor was held by distinguished soldiers, often related to the ruling family of Delhi, among whom may be mentioned Ghāzi Malik, afterwards Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak. In 1395 Khizr Khān, the governor, a Saiyid, quarrelled with Sārang Khān, governor of Dipālpur, and, being taken prisoner, escaped to join Tīmūr on his invading the Punjab. After being compelled to raise the siege of Uch, Tīmūr's grandson defeated Sārang Khān's forces on the Beās, and invested Multān, which surrendered after a siege (1398), and Khizr Khān was reinstated in his governorship. After a series of victories over the Delhi generals, he seized Delhi and founded the Saiyid dynasty. Some years later Bahlol Lodī held the province before seizing the throne of Delhi. In 1437 the Langāhs, a Pathān tribe recently settled

in the District, began to make their power felt; and in 1445 Rai Sahra Langāh expelled Shaikh Yūsuf, a ruler chosen by the people, and his own son-in-law, and established the Langāh dynasty, which ruled independently of Delhi for nearly 100 years, the Rāvi being recognized in 1502 as the boundary between the two kingdoms. Finally, however, the Arghūn Turks incited by Bābar took Multān in 1527, and in the following year handed it over to him. Under the Mughal emperors Multān enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity, only disturbed by the rebellion of the Mirzas, who were defeated at Talamba in 1573, and by the flight of Dārā Shikoh through the province. The town became the head-quarters of a *Sūbah* covering the whole of the South-West Punjab and at times including Sind. Even when the Mughal power began to wane Multān no longer felt the first shock of invasion, the route through Multān and Bhatinda being now too dry to give passage to an army. In 1748 a battle was fought near Multān between Kaura Mal, deputy of Mīr Mannu, the governor of the Punjab, and Shāhnawāz, who had received a grant of the province from the late emperor Muhammad Shāh. Kaura Mal was victorious, but fell later fighting against Ahmad Shāh Durrāni. Multān in 1752 became a province of the kings of Kābul, ruled for the most part by Pathān governors, chiefly Sadozais, who ultimately founded a virtually independent kingdom. Their rule, however, extended over only half the present District, the southern portion being under the Nawābs of Bahāwalpur. The Marāthās overran the province in 1758, but the chief feature of this period was the continual warfare with the Sikhs. From 1771–9 the Bhangī confederacy held the north and centre of the District, but they were expelled by Tīmūr Shāh, and from 1779 to 1818 Nawāb Muzaffar Khān Sadozai was in power in Multān. His relations with the Bahāwalpur State were strained, and he had to face unassisted the repeated onslaughts of the Sikhs, which culminated in the capture and sack of Multān by Ranjīt Singh in 1818.

After passing through the hands of two or three Sikh governors, Multān was in 1821 made over to the famous Dīwān Sāwan Mal. The whole country had almost assumed the aspect of a desert from frequent warfare and spoliation; but Sāwan Mal induced new inhabitants to settle in his province, excavated numerous canals, favoured commerce, and restored prosperity to the desolated tract. After the death of Ranjīt Singh, however, quarrels took place between Sāwan

Mal and Rājā Gulāb Singh; and in 1844 the former was fatally shot in the breast by a soldier. His son Mūlrāj succeeded to his governorship, and also to his quarrel with the authorities at Lahore, till their constant exactions induced him to tender his resignation. After the establishment of the Council of Regency at Lahore, as one of the results of the first Sikh War, difficulties arose between Dīwān Mūlrāj and the British officials, which culminated in the murder of two British officers, and finally led to the Multān rebellion. That episode, together with the second Sikh War, belongs rather to imperial than to local history. It ended in the capture of Multān and the annexation of the whole of the Punjab by the British. The city offered a resolute defence, but, being stormed on January 2, 1849, fell after severe fighting; and though the fort held out for a short time longer, it was surrendered at discretion by Mūlrāj on January 22. Mūlrāj was put upon his trial for the murder of the officials, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to death; but this penalty was afterwards commuted for that of transportation. The District at once passed under direct British rule. In 1857 the demeanour of the native regiments stationed at Multān made their disarmament necessary, and, doubtless owing to this precaution, no outbreak took place.

Archaeology.

The principal remains of archaeological interest are described in the articles on ATĀRI, JALĀLPUR, KAHROR, MULTĀN, and TALAMBA.

The people.

The District contains 6 towns and 1,351 villages. The population at each of the last three enumerations was: (1881) 556,557, (1891) 635,726, and (1901) 710,626. During the last decade it increased by 11·7 per cent., the increase being greatest in the Multān *tahsīl* and least in Lodhrān. The increase was largely due to immigration, for which the attractions of the city are partly responsible, and to some extent to the colonization of the Sidhnai Canal tract between 1886 and 1896. The District is divided into five *tahsīls*, MULTĀN, SHUJĀBĀD, LODHRĀN, MAILSI, and KABĪRWĀLA, the head-quarters of these being at the place from which each is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of MULTĀN, the administrative head-quarters of the District, SHUJĀBĀD, KAHROR, TALAMBA, and JALĀLPUR. The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

Muhammadans number 570,254, or over 80 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 133,560; and Sikhs, 4,662. The density of population is very low, but is comparatively high if the cultivated

area only be taken into account. The language of the people, often called Multāni, is a form of Western Punjābi.

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Multān . .	953	1	289	232,126	243·6	+ 21·9	19,726
Kabīrwāla .	1,603	1	320	130,507	81·4	+ 15·1	6,338
Mailsi . .	1,658	...	332	109,727	66·2	+ 3·5	4,213
Lodhrān . .	1,057	2	262	113,359	107·2	+ 3·3	4,710
Shujābād . .	680	2	148	124,907	183·7	+ 8·9	5,546
District total	6,107	6	1,351	710,626	116·4	+ 11·7	40,533

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Castes and occupations.

The most numerous tribe is that of the agricultural Jats, who number 140,000, or 20 per cent. of the total population. Next to them come the Rājputs (92,000), and after them Arains (32,000), cultivators and market-gardeners. Then come the Baloch (24,000), Khokhars (12,000), and Pathāns (8,000). The Saiyids number 11,000, and Kureshis 8,000. Of the commercial classes, the Aroras, who are found in larger numbers in Multān than in any other District of the Province, number 89,000; the Khattrīs, who are largely immigrants from the Punjab proper, only 11,000. The Muhammadan Khojas, more numerous here than in any other District in the Punjab except Montgomery and Lahore, number 10,000. The Bhātias (3,000), though small in numbers, also deserve mention as a commercial caste. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 27,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 24,000), Kumhārs (potters, 19,000), and Tarkhāns (carpenters, 17,000) are the most important; and of the menial classes, the sweepers (38,000), who are mostly known in this District as Kutānās, Dhobis (washermen, 15,000, known as Charhoas), Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 12,000), and Nais (barbers, 8,000). The Mīrāsīs, village minstrels and bards, number 11,000. Other castes worth mention are the Mahtams (5,900), among whom the Muhammadans are generally cultivators, while the Hindus make a living by clearing jungle or hunting game; Ods (4,000), a wandering caste living by earthwork; Jhabels (3,000), a fishing and hunting tribe of vagrant habits, living on the banks of the Sutlej; and Marths (700), also a vagrant tribe found only in this District. About

40 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, and 28 per cent. by industries.

Christian missions.

The Church Missionary Society began its operations at Multān town in 1855, and the mission school, the oldest in the District, was established there in the following year. The mission also maintains a church, a female hospital, and a branch of the Punjab Religious Book Dépôt. The American Methodist Episcopal Mission began work in Multān in 1893. The District contained 198 native Christians in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

The soil is of a uniform alluvial composition, with sand everywhere at a greater or less depth from the surface; and the chief distinction of soils depends on the proportions in which the sand and clay are intermixed, though there are also some tracts of salt-impregnated soil. From an agricultural point of view, however, all distinctions of soil are insignificant compared with that between irrigated and unirrigated land, and the agricultural conditions depend almost entirely on the quality and quantity of irrigation.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held chiefly by small peasant proprietors, but large estates cover 627 square miles and lands held under temporary leases from Government about 533 square miles. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 5,952 square miles, as shown below:—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.	Forest.
Multān . .	953	364	331	242	268
Kabīrwāla . .	1,604	343	298	304	889
Mailsi . . .	1,656	311	244	374	882
Lodhrān . .	1,058	267	248	382	316
Shujābād . .	681	256	189	289	60
Total	5,952	1,541	1,310	1,591	2,415

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 555 square miles in 1903-4. Gram and barley covered only 40 and 21 square miles respectively. The great and spiked millets are the principal staples of the autumn harvest, covering 94 and 58 square miles; and pulses occupied 69 square miles. There were 26 square miles under indigo, 20 under rice, and 102 under cotton. Very little sugar or maize is grown.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The area under cultivation varies enormously with the character of the season, but the average area sown increased by about 30 per cent. in the twenty years ending 1901-2, owing to the extension of canal and well irrigation. Loans for the construction of wells are taken readily, and more than 3 lakhs

was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending 1903–4.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Four breeds of cattle are recognized: the Bhāgnāri (from Sind), the Massuwāh and Dājal (from Dera Ghāzi Khān), and the local breed, which is mostly of an inferior description. Cow buffaloes are kept for milk. Camels are very largely bred, and sheep and goats are common in all parts. Horses and ponies are numerous, but the District is only a moderately good one for horse-breeding. The Army Remount department keeps six horse and eleven donkey stallions, and the District board one donkey and three pony stallions.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4, 1,310 square miles, or 85 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 123 square miles were supplied from wells, 758 from wells and canals, 417 from canals, and 12 from channels and tanks. In addition, 276 square miles, or 18 per cent. of the cultivated area, are subject to inundation from the Chenāb, Sutlej, and Rāvi. Three great canal systems irrigate the District: the SIDHNAI taking off from the Rāvi, the LOWER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS, and the CHENĀB INUNDATION CANALS. As these canals flow only while the rivers are in flood, they generally require to be supplemented by wells. The District possesses 21,615 wells, all worked by Persian wheels, and 3,744 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. The latter are largely used for lifting water from river channels.

Forests.

The District contains 157 square miles of 'reserved' and 2,323 of protected forests, under the Deputy-Conservator of the Multān Forest division. These forests are chiefly waste land covered with scrub and scattered trees. Avenues of *shīsham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) are found along the roads and canals, and the date-palm is grown largely, considerable quantities of the fruit being exported. The revenue from forests under the Forest department in 1903–4 was 1·2 lakhs.

Minerals.

Saltpetre is manufactured to some extent, and a little *kankar* is found. Impure carbonate of soda is also made from the ashes of *Haloxylon recurvum*, which grows wild in considerable quantities.

Arts and manufactures.

The industrial products for which the city of Multān is noted are glazed pottery, enamelling on silver, silver ornaments, cotton and woollen carpets, silk fabrics, mixed textures of cotton and silk, cotton printing, metal work, and ivory turning. The glazed pottery work, which used to be confined to the manufacture of tiles, now largely takes the form of ornamental vases, plaques, &c., and the enamelling industry is on

the increase. The manufacture of carpets has greatly fallen off. Multān is second only to Amritsar in the manufacture of silk, and over 40,000 yards of silk fabrics and 200,000 of silk and cotton mixtures are produced annually. A large number of ivory bangles are turned. The metal work consists chiefly of the manufacture of dispatch boxes and uniform cases, which is a rapidly growing industry. Cotton cloth is woven, and a once flourishing paper manufacture still lingers. Multān city has a railway workshop, with 315 employés in 1904; and 10 cotton-ginning and 3 cotton-pressing factories, with a total of 657 hands. At Shujābād a ginning factory employs 21 hands, and at Rashīda on the North-Western Railway a ginning factory and cotton-press employs 150.

Commerce and trade. The District exports wheat, cotton, indigo, bones, hides, and carbonate of soda; and imports rice, oilseeds, oil, sugar, *ghī*, iron, and piece-goods. The imports of raw wool exceed the exports, but cleaned wool is a staple of export. The chief items of European trade are wheat, cotton, and wool. Multān city is the only commercial place of importance, and has long been an important centre of the wheat trade.

Means of communication. The District is traversed by the North-Western Railway main line from Lahore to Karāchi, which is joined by the Rechna Doāb branch from Wazīrābād and Lyallpur at Khānewāl. After reaching Multān city the line gives off the branch running through Muzaffargarh, along the Indus valley, which leaves the District by a bridge over the Chenāb. It then turns south, and enters Bahāwalpur by a bridge over the Sutlej. The total length of metalled roads is 31 miles and of unmetalled roads 1,199 miles; of these, 13 miles of metalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. There is practically no wheeled traffic, goods being carried by camels, donkeys, or pack-bullocks. The Chenāb is crossed by ten ferries, the Sutlej by thirty-one, and the Rāvi by twelve. There is but little traffic on these rivers.

Famine. Before British rule cultivation was confined to the area commanded by wells, and though drought might contract the cultivated area and cause great loss of cattle, real famine could never occur. The extension of cultivation that has taken place since annexation has followed the development of irrigation by wells and canals; and though considerable loss of cattle is still incurred in times of drought, the District is secure from famine, and exports wheat in the worst years. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899–1900 amounted to 75 per cent. of the normal.

District subdivisions and staff.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by two Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners and two Revenue Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. It is divided for general administrative purposes into the five *tahsīls* of MULTĀN, SHUJĀBĀD, LODHRĀN, MAILSI, and KABĪRWĀLA, each under a *tahsīldār* assisted by two *naib-tahsīldārs*. Multān city is the head-quarters of a Superintending Engineer and two Executive Engineers of the Canal department, and of an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge; and both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Multān Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are two Munsifs, both at head-quarters. Cattle-theft is the principal crime of the District, but burglary is also becoming common. Cattle-lifting is regarded as a pastime rather than a crime, and proficiency in it is highly esteemed.

Land revenue.

The greater part of the District was administered for twenty-three years by Dīwān Sāwan Mal. He adopted the system usual with native rulers of taking a share of one-third, one-fourth, or one-sixth of the produce, or else a cash assessment based on these proportions but generally calculated a little higher than the market rate. Cash-rates per acre were levied on the more valuable crops. Another form of assessment was the lease or *patta*, under which a plot of 15 to 20 acres, generally round a well, paid a lump annual sum of Rs. 12 or more. In addition, many cesses and extra dues were imposed, until the uttermost farthing had in some way or other been taken from the cultivator.

On annexation, the first summary settlement was made at cash-rates fixed on the average receipt of the preceding four years. Prices, however, had fallen; and the fixity of the assessment, added to the payment in cash, pressed hardly on the people, and the assessment broke down. The second summary settlement made in 1853-4, despite reductions and attempts to introduce elasticity in collections, did not work well. In 1857-60 a regular settlement was undertaken. A fixed sum was levied in canal areas, amounting to 16 per cent. below the previous assessment, to allow for varying conditions. It was estimated that about 54 per cent. of the revenue might require to be remitted in bad years. In point of fact remissions were not given, but the assessment was so light that this was not felt. In 1873 a revised settlement was begun. The

new revenue was 86 per cent. of the half 'net assets,' and an increase of 40 per cent. on the last demand. A fluctuating system, which made the assessments depend largely on actual cultivation, was definitely adopted in riverain tracts, and the system of remission proposed at the regular settlement was extended in the canal areas.

The current settlement, completed between 1897 and 1901, was a new departure in British assessments, though the resemblance to Sāwan Mal's system is notable. On every existing well is imposed a lump assessment, which is classed as fixed revenue, and paid irrespective of the area from time to time irrigated by the well; if, however, the well falls out of use for any cause, the demand is remitted. All cultivation other than that dependent entirely on well-water pays at fluctuating rates, assessed on the area matured in each harvest. Thus, although the revenue is approximately 92 per cent. of the half 'net assets,' and the demand of the former settlement has been more than doubled, there is no fear of revenue being exacted from lands which have no produce to pay it with. The crop-rates vary from Rs. 3–5 per acre on wheat, tobacco, &c., to Rs. 2–2 on inferior crops. The demand, including cesses, was 17·5 lakhs in 1903–4. The average size of a proprietary holding is 8·3 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880–1.	1890–1.	1900–1.	1903–4.
Land revenue . .	7,61	8,26	6,60	7,77*
Total revenue . .	9,72	11,22	12,05	13,16

* These figures are for the financial year ending March 31, 1904. The demand figures given above (17.5 lakhs, including cesses) are for the agricultural year, and include the revenue demand for the spring harvest of 1904, which was very much higher than that for the corresponding harvest of 1903.

The District contains five municipalities, MULTĀN, SHUJĀBĀD, KAHROR, TALAMBA, and JALĀLPUR; and one 'notified area,' DUNYĀPUR. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board. The expenditure of the board in 1903–4 was 1·1 lakhs, education being the largest individual item. Its income, which is mainly derived from a local rate, slightly exceeded the expenditure. Local and municipal.

The regular police force consists of 804 of all ranks, including 41 cantonment and 252 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has one Assistant Superintendent and 5 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 943. Police and jails.

The District is divided into 18 police circles, with 5 outposts and 9 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 743 prisoners. It receives prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding three years from the Districts of Multān and Muzaffargarh, and in the hot season from Miānwāli. The Central jail, situated 4 miles outside the city, is designed to hold 1,197 prisoners. Convalescents from all jails in the Punjab are sent here.

Education. Multān stands third among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901, 5·7 per cent. of the population (10·1 males and 0·4 females) could read and write. The high proportion of literate persons is chiefly due to the Hindus, among whom education is not, as elsewhere, practically denied to the lower castes. The number of people under instruction was 3,684 in 1880-1, 7,355 in 1890–1, 8,156 in 1900–1, and 8,881 in 1903–4. In the last year the District had one training, one special, 13 secondary and 82 primary (public) schools, and 26 advanced and 141 elementary (private) schools, with 296 girls in the public and 166 in the private schools. The chief institutions are a Government normal school and three high schools at Multān city. The District also possesses five *zamīndāri* schools, where special concessions are made for the purpose of extending education to the agricultural classes. There is a school of music (unaided) for boys at Multān. The expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 89,000, of which fees contributed Rs. 25,000, municipalities Rs. 16,000, the District fund Rs. 19,000, and Provincial revenues Rs. 22,000, the rest coming from subscriptions and endowments.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil hospital, two city branch dispensaries, and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for women in Multān city, the District possesses eight outlying dispensaries. At these institutions, 119,044 out-patients and 2,510 in-patients were treated in 1904, and 6,153 operations were performed. The Church Missionary Society also maintains a female hospital at Multān. The medical expenditure in 1904 was Rs. 27,000, Rs. 16,000 being contributed by District and municipal funds in equal shares.

Vaccination. The number of persons vaccinated in 1903–4 was 27,700, representing 39 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory in Multān city.

[E. D. Maclagan, *District Gazetteer* (1901–2); *Settlement Report* (1901); and 'Abul Fazl's Account of the Multān Sarkār,' *Journal As. Soc. of Bengal* (1901), p. 1; Saiyid Muhammad

Latīf, *Early History of Multān* (1891); C. A. Roe, *Customary Law of the Multān District* (revised edition), 1901; E. O'Brien, *Glossary of the Multānī Language*, revised edition, by J. Wilson and Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul (1903).]

Multān Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between 29° 29′ and 30° 28′ N. and 71° 17′ and 71° 58′ E., with an area of 953 square miles. Its north-west border rests on the Chenāb. It consists of the Chenāb lowlands, which are subject to periodical inundation from the river, a higher tract farther east irrigated by inundation canals, and a still higher strip beyond irrigated in part by the Sidhnai Canal. The population in 1901 was 232,126, compared with 190,431 in 1891. The *tahsīl* head-quarters are at MULTĀN CITY (population, 87,394). It also contains 289 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 4·9 lakhs.

Kabīrwāla.—Northernmost *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between 30° 5′ and 30° 45′ N. and 71° 35′ and 72° 36′ E., with an area of 1,603 square miles. The population in 1901 was 130,507, compared with 113,412 in 1891. It contains the town of TALAMBA (population, 2,526) and 320 villages, including Kabīrwāla, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 5·2 lakhs. The Rāvi runs through the northern portion of the *tahsīl* to its junction with the Chenāb in the north-west corner. The north and west portions are irrigated by the Sidhnai Canal, while the south consists of uncultivated Bār jungle.

Mailsi.—*Tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between 29° 35′ and 30° 19′ N. and 71° 45′ and 72° 52′ E., with an area of 1,658 square miles. Its long southern boundary is formed by the Sutlej, which periodically floods the lowland along its bank. Between the lowlands and the still uncultivated Bār lies a tract of country irrigated by inundation canals from the Sutlej. The population in 1901 was 109,727, compared with 106,050 in 1891. It contains 332 villages, including Mailsi, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·1 lakhs.

Lodhrān.—Southernmost *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between 29° 22′ and 29° 56′ N. and 71° 22′ and 72° 9′ E., with an area of 1,057 square miles. On the south the Sutlej divides it from Bahāwalpur State. A narrow strip of low-lying country along the river is periodically flooded. Between this and the still uncultivated Bār lies a tract irrigated by inundation canals from the Sutlej. The population in 1901 was 113,359, compared with 109,752 in 1891. It contains the

towns of KAHROR (population, 5,552) and DUNYĀPUR (2,150), a place of some historical interest; and 262 villages, including Lodhrān, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·1 lakhs.

Shujābād Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between 29° 22′ and 30° 1′ N. and 71° 2′ and 71° 31′ E., with an area of 680 square miles. The Chenāb bounds it on its longest (north-west) border. Above the Chenāb lowlands, which are subject to periodical inundation from the river, is a high-lying tract of Bār country mainly unirrigated. The surface of the country slopes away towards the junction of the Sutlej and the Chenāb in the south-west corner. The population in 1901 was 124,907, compared with 114,714 in 1891. It contains the towns of SHUJĀBĀD (population, 5,880), the head-quarters, and JALĀLPUR (5,149); and 148 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 3·2 lakhs.

Hājiwāh.—Estate in the Mailsi *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, with an area of 94 square miles, owned by the Khākwāni family of Multān. Deriving its name from Khākār, a village near Herāt, or from an adventure in hunting the boar (*khok*), the family first appeared in Multān as companions of Humāyūn. A member of it, Alī Muhammad Khān, became *sūbahdār* of the province under Ahmad Shah Durrāni, but was deposed in 1767. Under Muzaffar Khān, Hāji Alī Muhammad Khān, a cadet of the family, was governor of Sikandarābād; and his son Mustafa Khān, one of Sāwan Mal's *kārdārs*, supported the British during Mūlrāj's rebellion, and as *tahsīldār* of Mailsi rendered good service in the Mutiny. For this he received large grants of land. He also held a lease of the waste lands in the east of the Mailsi *tahsīl*, and to irrigate these constructed the Hājiwāh canal, which, after his death in 1869, was completed by his son Ghulām Kādir Khān. In 1880, 60,000 acres of land irrigated by the canal were conferred on the latter in proprietary right, and this grant was confirmed by deed in 1886. Under a clause in the deed Government took over the canal in 1888; but after litigation on this point, it was held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1901 that the sons of Ghulām Kādir Khān were entitled to proprietary rights in the canal. Its management, however, is still in the hands of Government. The present holders of the estate, Muhammad Yār Khān, Ahmad Yār Khān, Hāfiz Khudā Bakhsh Khān, and Hāfiz Hāmid Yār Khān, succeeded in 1888.

Atāri.—Village in the Kabīrwāla *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in 30° 26′ N. and 72° 1′ E., 20 miles south-

west of Talamba. It is at present an insignificant hamlet, but contains a ruined fortress, once evidently of great strength, and identified by Cunningham with the city of the Brāhmans, the third city taken by Alexander in his invasion of India. The citadel is 750 feet square and 35 feet high, surrounded by a ditch now almost undistinguishable, and having a central tower 50 feet in height. On two sides stretch the remains of an ancient town, forming a massive mound covered with huge bricks, whose size attests their great antiquity. No tradition exists as to the origin or history of these remains, and the name of the old city is unknown. The adjacent village of Atāri is quite modern.

Dunyāpur.—Town in the Lodhrān *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in 29° 49′ N. and 71° 49′ E. Population (1901), 2,150. It is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbarī*, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century was the scene of a great fight between the Bhāti chief, Rāwal Chachik of Jaisalmer, and the Langāh princes of Multān. The place ceased to be a municipality in 1893, but is administered as a 'notified area.'

Jalālpur (*Jalālpur Pīrwāla*).—Town in the Shujābād *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in 29° 32′ N. and 71° 14′ E., on the banks of an old bed of the Beās called the Bhatāri. Population (1901), 5,149. It is called Pīrwāla after Saiyid Sultān Ahmad Kattāl, generally known as Pīr Kattāl, a Muhammadan saint, pilgrim, and missionary, and descendant of Saiyid Jalāl of Uch, who died here in 1631. A fine domed building, covered with blue glazed tiles, built in 1745, marks his tomb; and at the large fairs held here on every Friday in the month of Chait (March–April), evil spirits are exorcised from Muhammadan women by day and from Hindu women by night. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,000, and the expenditure Rs. 5,200. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 4,600, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,200. The town has a dispensary, and a vernacular middle school maintained by the municipality. Its trade has greatly decayed since the opening of the railway.

Kahror.—Town in the Lodhrān *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in 29° 37′ N. and 71° 56′ E., on an old bed of the Beās known as the Bhatāri nullah, about 8 miles from the present right bank of the Sutlej. Population (1901), 5,552. Being built on undulating ground, it is more picturesque than most Punjab towns. The town is said to have been founded by Kailun, chief of Jaisalmer, at the end of the fourteenth cen-

tury; its identification with the Karūr where Vikramāditya is said to have defeated the White Huns is extremely doubtful. The most remarkable building in the town is the shrine of Alī Sarwar, a Saiyid of Delhi, who came to Kahror in 1204. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 4,000. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 4,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 4,100. The town has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary. It is the trade centre for the Sutlej *tahsīls* of the District, dealing especially in wool, piece-goods, and wheat, and has a local reputation for the manufacture of coverlets of hand-printed cotton.

Multān City.—Head-quarters of the Multān Division, District, and *tahsīl*, in the Punjab, situated in 30° 12′ N. and 71° 31′ E., on the North-Western Railway, 576 miles from Karāchi and 1,429 from Calcutta. The city is built on a mound, the accumulated *débris* of ages, at a distance of 4 miles from the present left bank of the Chenāb, enclosed on three sides by a wall from 10 to 20 feet in height, but open towards the south, where the old dry bed of the Rāvi intervenes between the city and the citadel. As late as the days of Tīmūr, the Rāvi seems to have flowed past Multān, joining the Chenāb 10 miles lower down; and the original site consisted of two islands, which are now picturesquely crowned by the city and citadel, at an elevation of 50 feet above the surrounding country. Population (1901), 87,394, including 46,899 Muhammadans and 36,947 Hindus.

Multān, formerly called Kashtpur, Hanspur, Bāgpur, Sanb or Sanābpur, and finally Mūlasthān, derives its name from that of the idol and temple of the Sun, a shrine of vast wealth in the pre-Muhammadan period. As one of the frontier towns of India, it has been from the earliest times of the greatest historical importance, and its history is given in detail with that of MULTĀN DISTRICT. Tradition identifies the present site with the strong city of the Malli, stormed by Alexander. For the next thousand years the conquerors of Multān present an amazing variety of race—Graeco-Bactrians are followed by the Kushans, who in turn give place to the White Huns. When the Arabs first penetrated the valley of the Indus, the town was ruled by Chach, a Brāhman usurper, who died in A.D. 671. The Arabs entered India from Sind, and after a victorious campaign they captured and garrisoned Multān. For three centuries the garrison remained the outpost of Islām in

India, though by 900 the Multān governor was independent of Baghdād. About that time the followers of Abdullah, the Karmatian, seized Multān. Mahmūd, the orthodox ruler of Ghazni, waged perpetual war upon this heretical sect, and the Ghaznivids kept a nominal control over Multān until Muhammad of Ghor overthrew them. The city fared but ill throughout these sectarian wars, and is said to have been deserted when the Gardezi Saiyids first migrated there in the twelfth century.

From 1206 to 1528 Multān was nominally subject to the kings of Delhi, though in fact it was almost independent. In 1397 Tīmūr occupied the city on his way to Delhi, and in 1528 it passed to Bābar. Always the route chosen by the earlier invaders, whether going or returning, the province of Multān passed with its capital city from hand to hand, with short space to recover from one devastation ere the next came upon it. Under the strong government of the greater Mughal emperors, Multān at last enjoyed 200 years of peace. The trade route from Hindustān to Persia passed through it, and Multān itself became a trading city. The later invaders chose the northern route, and Multān owed its immunity to the desert which had suddenly replaced the fertile lands of Sind.

In 1752 the nominal allegiance of Multān was transferred from Delhi to Kābul. In 1771 the Sikhs appeared before the gates, and the city was constantly threatened from that date until it was stormed by Ranjīt Singh in 1818. In 1821 Dīwān Sāwan Mal became its governor, and a just, if absolute, autocracy replaced the confusion of the Pathān régime. The first Sikh War did not affect Multān; but the murder of two British officers there by Mūlrāj, son of Sāwan Mal, led to the second Sikh War, in which it was captured on January 3, 1849. The fortifications were dismantled in 1854. In the Mutiny the garrison was quietly disarmed by orders of the Chief Commissioner. In consequence of a riot which broke out in September, 1881, between Hindus and Muhammadans the city was occupied by troops for ten days, and a punitive police post was imposed on the city for a year. Large and irregular suburbs have grown up outside the walls since the annexation in 1849. Within the city proper, one broad bazar, the Chauk, runs from the Husain Gate for a quarter of a mile into the centre of the city, ending at the Wali Muhammad Gate, from which three broad streets lead to the various gates of the city. The other streets are narrow and tortuous, often ending in *culs-de-sac*. The principal buildings include the shrines of the Muhammadan saints, Bahā-ud-dīn and Rukn-ul-ālam (of the

Arab tribe of Kuresh, to which the Prophet belonged), which stand in the citadel. Close by are the remains of an ancient Hindu temple of the Narasingh Avatār of Vishnu, called Pahlādpuri, partially blown down by the explosion of the powder magazine during the siege of 1848–9. The great temple of the Sun once occupied the very middle of the citadel, but was destroyed during the reign of the zealous Muhammadan emperor Aurangzeb, who erected a Jāma Masjid or cathedral mosque in its place. This mosque afterwards became the powder magazine of the Sikhs, and was blown up. Within the fort, and overlooking the town, is the plain, massive obelisk, 70 feet in height, erected in memory of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, the two British officers murdered in April, 1848, at the outbreak of Mūlrāj's rebellion. East of the city is the Amkhās, formerly the audience hall and garden-house of the Hindu governors of Multān, now used as the *tahsīl* building. North of this is the cenotaph of Dīwān Sāwan Mal and the European cemetery. A fine public garden lies to the west of the city.

The civil station of Multān lies north and west of the native city, and the cantonment lies in the high stretch of land to the south-west. The garrison, which belongs to the Lahore division, consists of a company of garrison artillery, a battalion of British infantry, a regiment of native cavalry, two of native infantry, and a detachment of railway volunteers. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged 1·7 lakhs. The income in 1903–4 was 1·9 lakhs, the chief source being octroi (Rs. 1,51,000); while the expenditure of 1·8 lakhs included conservancy (Rs. 32,000), education (Rs. 29,000), medical (Rs. 19,000), public safety (Rs. 35,000), and administration (Rs. 26,000). The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 34,000.

As a trade centre, Multān is of the first importance, being connected by rail with Lahore and Karāchi, and by the Rāvi, Jhelum, and Chenāb with the whole Central Punjab. Large quantities of raw produce are shipped by country boats from Sher Shāh, the port of Multān, to Karāchi. The trade of Multān comprises every article of produce, manufacture, and consumption in the Province. The chief imports are cotton and other piece-goods; while the main staples of export are wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, and wool. Leaving out of consideration what the city requires for its own use, the function of Multān as a trade centre is to collect cotton, wheat, wool,

oilseeds, sugar, and indigo from the surrounding country, and to export them to the south; to receive fruits, drugs, raw silk, and spices from Kandahār traders, and to pass them on to the east. The Afghān traders take back indigo, European and country cotton cloth, sugar, and shoes. Multān receives European piece-goods and European wares generally, and distributes them to the western Districts and in its own neighbourhood. The chief local manufactures are silk and cotton-weaving and carpet-making; country shoes are also made in large quantities for exportation. The glazed pottery and enamel work of Multān, although not industries on a large scale, have a high reputation, and the manufacture of tin boxes is a growing and important industry. The North-Western Railway workshops give employment to 315 persons, and 10 cotton-ginning and three cotton-pressing factories have an aggregate of 657 hands. There is a branch of the Punjab Banking Company.

The chief educational institutions are the three high schools, a middle school for European boys, and St. Mary's Convent middle school for girls. There are English and Roman Catholic churches in the cantonment, and a station of the Church Missionary Society. Besides the civil hospital with two branch dispensaries, the Church Missionary Society maintains the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women.

Shujābād Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Multān District, Punjab, situated in 29° 53′ N. and 71° 18′ E., 5 miles east of the Chenāb, on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 5,880. The town, which is surrounded by a wall, was founded in 1750 by Nawāb Shujā Khān Sadozai, a kinsman of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni and *Sūbahdār* of Multān. His son, Muzaffar Khān, who governed Multān from 1779 to 1818, greatly advanced the prosperity of the town and built the Jahāz Mahal, which contains some curious frescoes said to represent Arabian cities, and had a beautiful marble floor, since removed to the public library at Multān. The building is now used as a *tahsīl* court. Having capitulated to Edwardes in 1848 after the action at Kineri, it was used as a commissariat dépôt throughout the siege of Multān. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 10,500, and the expenditure Rs. 10,700. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 11,700, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 11,100. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary. It contains

one small cotton-ginning factory with twenty-one hands, but is of no commercial importance.

Talamba.—Town in the Kabīrwāla *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in 30° 31′ N. and 72° 15′ E., 2 miles from the modern left bank of the Rāvi, and 51 miles north-east of Multān city. Population (1901), 2,526. The present town is built of bricks taken from an old fortress, a mile to the south. This stronghold once possessed great strength, and its antiquity is vouched for by the size of the bricks, described by Cunningham as similar to the oldest in the walls and ruins of Multān. It has been identified with a place taken by Alexander, and again with the Brāhman city mentioned by Arrian in a similar connexion. Talamba is said to have been taken by Mahmūd of Ghazni. Tīmūr plundered the town and massacred the inhabitants, but left the citadel untouched. The site was abandoned, according to tradition, in consequence of a change of course of the Rāvi, which cut off the water-supply about the time of Mahmūd Langāh (1510–25). The town was plundered by Ahmad Shāh. Cunningham describes the ruins as consisting of an open city, protected on the south by a lofty fortress, 1,000 feet square. The outer rampart of earth has a thickness of 200 feet and a height of 20 feet; and a second rampart of equal elevation stands upon its summit. Both were originally faced with large bricks. The municipality was created in 1874. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 2,100, and the expenditure Rs. 2,300. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 1,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,800. The town has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary. It is a centre of the local date trade, and has some reputation for stamped floorcloths.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Muzaffargarh District.—District in the Multān Division of the Punjab, lying between 28° 56′ and 30° 47′ N. and 70° 31′ and 71° 47′ E., with an area of 3,635 square miles. It occupies the extreme southern apex of the Sind-Sāgar Doāb, the wedge-shaped tract between the Indus and the Panjnad or united waters of the 'five rivers,' stretching northward from their confluence in a narrow wedge of land, which gradually widens for about 130 miles, until at its northern border a distance of 55 miles intervenes between their channels. Its shape is therefore that of a tolerably regular triangle. The adjoining Districts are Dera Ghāzi Khān on the west, Miānwāli and Jhang on the north, and Multān on the east, while on the south-east it is bounded by the State of Bahāwalpur. The

northern half of the District comprises the valley of the Indus on the west and that of the Chenāb on the east, the wild Thal or central steppe of the Sind-Sāgar Doab extending for a considerable distance down its midst. This arid plateau, rising like a backbone in the centre of the wedge, has a width of 40 miles in the extreme north, and terminates abruptly on either side in a high bank, about 20 miles from the present bed of the Indus, and 3 miles from that of the Chenāb. As the rivers converge, the Thal gradually contracts, until about 20 miles south-west of Muzaffargarh town it disappears altogether. Though apparently an elevated table-land, it is really composed of separate sandhills, whose intermediate valleys lie at a level not much higher than that of the Indus, and some of them at the extreme west were at one time flooded by the bursting of the western barrier ridge or bank. Scattered amid this waste of sand-heaps a few plots of good land occur, which the ceaseless industry of the cultivators has converted into fields of grain. South of the Thal plateau, the space between the rivers contracts to a width of 20 miles, part of which is subject to inundation from either side. The middle tract lies sufficiently high, as a rule, to escape excessive flooding, and is further protected by embankments, while it remains, on the other hand, within the reach of easy irrigation. This portion of the District, accordingly, consists of a rich and productive country, thickly studded with prosperous villages. But in the extreme south, the floods from the two rivers spread at times across the whole intervening tract. On abating, they leave luxuriant pasturage for cattle; and if their subsidence takes place sufficiently early, magnificent crops of wheat, pulse, and gram are raised in the cultivated portion. The towns stand on high sites or are protected by embankments; but the villages scattered over the lowlands are exposed to annual inundation, during which the people abandon their grass-built huts, and take refuge on wooden platforms attached to every house, where they remain till the floods subside. The Indus, which forms the western boundary of the District, at one time flowed down the centre of the Thal desert. In the middle of the District are numerous villages, now far away from the Indus, whose names denote that at one time they stood on or near the river bank; and the inland portion is full of water-courses which were once beds of the Indus. The Chenāb forms the eastern boundary for a length of 127 miles.

The District contains nothing of geological interest, as it lies entirely on the alluvium. The flora is that of the western Geology and botany.

Punjab, with an infusion of the desert and trans-Indus elements. *Populus euphratica* occurs by the river. The date-palm and mango are cultivated. The *tāli* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) is abundant near the Indus, and in most parts the *vān* (*Salvadora*) and the *farwani* (*Tamarix articulata*) are plentiful; but otherwise trees exist only where planted.

Fauna. Tigers were seen in the dense jungles near the Indus as late as 1879. Wolves and wild hog are common. The hog deer and 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are found; and feathered game, including geese, duck of all sorts, florican, sand-grouse, and partridge, is plentiful.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall. The chief feature of the climate is its extreme dryness. The heat from May to September is intense, but a cool wind springs up regularly about 11 p.m., which makes the nights endurable. From November to February severe frosts occur, causing great injury to cotton, mangoes, and turnips. The District is healthy for Europeans, but the natives suffer from malarial fever in the autumn, and from diseases of the eyes and skin in the hot season. The rainfall is very scanty, averaging slightly less than 6 inches in the year. It is in fact impossible to raise crops on land dependent solely on the rainfall.

History. Muzaffargarh hardly possesses any distinct annals of its own, having always formed part of the Multān province, whose fortunes it has invariably followed. In ancient times the tract was probably ruled by the Hindu dynasty of the Rais, to which succeeded the Brāhman line of Chach. The Arabs made their first appearance in 664, and in 712 it was overrun by Muhammad bin Kāsim. For the next three centuries the country was in the military occupation of the Muhammadans, but it is unlikely that any considerable conversion of its inhabitants or settlements of Muhammadan invaders took place until the Ghaznivid supremacy. Muzaffargarh probably fell under the influence of the Sūmra dynasty which arose in Sind about 1053 and of their successors the Sammās, and under their rule an immigration of Rājput tribes from Hindustān is said to have taken place. During the rule of the Langāh dynasty in Multān the independent kingdom of Sītpur was established in the south of the District; and from that time till the end of the eighteenth century it was held by four separate governments or principalities which were, during the Mughal period, included in Akbar's *sarkār* of Multān. In the southern angle was Sītpur, founded under a grant made by Bahlol Lodī in 1450, and first held by the Nāhar family, then by the *makhdūms* of Sītpur, and finally,

about 1790, annexed by Bahāwal Khān II, of Bahāwalpur. The west central part was governed by the rulers of Dera Ghāzi Khān. A line of Mirāni Balochs, who had settled on the left bank of the Indus at the end of the fifteenth century, ruled till 1769, when one Mahmūd Gūjar, with the aid of the Kalhora governor of Sind, obtained the governorship of Dera Ghāzi Khān. He appears to have been a good ruler, and built the fort of Mahmūd Kot. Shortly after his death Bahāwal Khān II invaded this tract, which had been thrown open to him by the shifting of the Indus to the west, and by the end of the century the whole of the south was in the possession of Bahāwalpur. The eastern part was nominally ruled by the governors of Multān, and has the same history as that District; and when the Durrāni empire superseded that of Delhi in North-Western India, Muzaffargarh fell to the new power, with the rest of the province. The town of Muzaffargarh was founded in 1794 by the Pathān governor, Muzaffar Khān, and Khāngarh and Ghazanfargarh by members of his family. The north of the District was with the west under the Baloch governors and Mahmūd Gūjar, to whom succeeded a family of Jaskāni Balochs and the Kalhorās of Sind. In 1792 a subordinate of Muzaffar Khān was appointed ruler of this part with the title of Nawāb of Mankerā, defeating the Kalhora chief in a battle.

Ranjīt Singh took Multān, Muzaffargarh, and Khāngarh in 1818, Dera Ghāzi Khān in 1819, and Mankerā in 1821; and the northern part of the District passed under the rule of the Sikhs, being administered partly from Mankerā, and partly from Multān by Dīwān Sāwan Mal. The southern half, however, still remained in the hands of the Bahāwalpur Nawābs, who accepted a lease of their conquests from the Sikh Mahārājā; but when the Nawāb failed to remit the annual amount in 1830, Ranjīt Singh sent General Ventura to take charge of his conquests, and the river Sutlej was accepted as the boundary between the Sikh kingdom and the territories of Bahāwalpur. The whole of the present District was then united under Sāwan Mal. He was succeeded in 1844 by his son Mūlrāj, and the Sikh supremacy remained unshaken until the Multān rebellion and the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. At the first division of the Province for administrative purposes by the British authorities, the town of Khāngarh, 11 miles south of Muzaffargarh, was selected as the head-quarters of a District, but was abandoned in favour of Muzaffargarh. Subsequent transfers of territory to and from Leiah and Jhang brought the District

into its present shape in 1861; and the name was then changed from Khāngarh to Muzaffargarh.

Archaeology. The principal remains of antiquarian interest are the tombs of Nawāb Tāhir Khān Nāhar at SĪTPUR, and of Abdul Wahhāb Dīn Panāh (*ob.* 1603) at DAIRĀ DĪN PANĀH. The former, which dates from the fifteenth century, is a fine specimen of the late Pathān style.

The people. The population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 338,605, (1891) 381,095, and (1901) 405,656, dwelling in 4 towns and 700 villages. During the last decade the population increased by 6·4 per cent. The District is divided into three *tahsīls*, MUZAFFARGARH, ALĪPUR, and SANĀWĀN, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of MUZAFFARGARH, the administrative head-quarters of the District, KHĀNGARH, ALĪPUR, and KHAIRPUR.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Muzaffargarh	913	2	378	174,970	191·6	+ 6·2	6,226
Sanāwān	1,321	...	140	100,091	75·8	+ 6·2	3,343
Alīpur	921	2	182	130,595	141·8	+ 7·0	5,087
District total	3,635	4	700	405,656	111·6	+ 6·4	14,656

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Muhammadans number 350,177, or over 86 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 52,221; and Sikhs, 3,225. The density of population is very low. The language of the people is a form of Western Punjābi.

Castes and occupations. The most numerous tribe is that of the agricultural Jats, who number 117,000, or 29 per cent. of the total population. Next to them come the Balochs (77,000). Other important agricultural castes are the Rājputs (17,000), and Arains (9,000). Saiyids number 8,000. The Aroras (36,000) are the only commercial and money-lending class of importance, the Khattrīs being very few. Of the artisan classes, the Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 13,000), Julāhās (weavers, 12,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 10,000), and Kumhārs (potters, 7,000) are the most important; and of the menial classes, the sweepers,

mostly known as Kutānas (16,000), and Dhobis, known as Charhoas (washermen, 8,000). The District being surrounded by rivers, the Mallāhs (boatmen) are numerically strong, numbering 10,000. Other tribes worth mention are the Mahtams (4,000), mostly Hindus; Ods (3,000), a wandering caste living by labour in the fields; Marechas (800), a class of wandering beggars from Mārwār and Bīkaner, found in this District in larger numbers than elsewhere; and Kehals (600), a vagrant fishing tribe found only here and in Dera Ghāzi Khān. The District contained 17 native Christians in 1901. About 58 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

General agricultural conditions.

The soil consists chiefly of alluvial loam, more or less mixed with sand, and interspersed with patches of clay, sand, and salt-impregnated soil. On the whole it is uniformly good, but agricultural conditions depend, not on distinctions of soil, but on facilities for irrigation. The District has practically no unirrigated cultivation, and from an agricultural point of view may be regarded as falling into three divisions: the alluvial tract, the canal tract, and that irrigated by wells.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held almost entirely on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *zamīndāri* tenures. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 3,157 square miles, as shown below:—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Muzaffargarh .	912	317	250	409
Sanāwan . .	1,321	212	176	1,015
Alīpur . . .	924	287	189	400
Total	3,157	816	615	1,824

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering in 1903-4 365 square miles; barley covered 21 square miles, and gram 33. Rice and spiked millet are the most important food-crops of the autumn harvest, covering 51 and 29 square miles respectively; while pulses covered 39 square miles, indigo 28, cotton 36, and great millet 24.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

In the twenty-two years following the settlement of 1873-80 the cultivated area increased by 28 per cent., chiefly owing to the extension of canal irrigation. Nothing has been done to improve the quality of the crops grown. The tendency is for the cultivation of indigo and cotton to decline, and for rice to take their place. Loans for the construction of wells are popular, and over Rs. 16,000 was advanced during the five years ending 1903-4 under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Muzaffargarh is not a cattle-breeding District, the local breed being distinctly inferior, and cattle are bought from Dera Ghāzi Khān, Sind, and Bahāwalpur. An annual cattle fair is held at Muzaffargarh. The mares of the District are above the average and show traces of the Baloch strain; four pony and five donkey stallions are maintained by the District board. A considerable number of sheep and goats are kept. About 9,000 camels were registered at the cattle enumeration of 1904.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 615 square miles, or 75 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area 84 square miles were irrigated from wells, 218 from wells and canals, 276 from canals, and 37 from channels and tanks. The remaining 25 per cent. of the cultivated area is subject to inundation from the Indus and Chenāb. The canal-irrigation is from the system known as the MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS, taking off from the Indus and Chenāb. As these flow only while the rivers are in flood, they are largely supplemented by wells, of which 15,719 were in use, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle. Irrigation from creeks and tanks is carried on by means of water-lifts, there being 3,066 water-lifts and temporary wells.

Forests.

The District contains 73 square miles of unclassed forest under the Deputy-Conservator of the Multān Forest division, and 403 square miles of unclassed forest and Government waste under the Deputy-Commissioner. These forests consist chiefly of a light growth of *Populus euphratica* and *jand*, with dense jungles of long grass. The date-palm is common and supplies a staple food to the people during part of the year, besides furnishing a considerable revenue to Government from the tax paid on each tree. There are also large mango groves.

Minerals.

The District produces no minerals of importance; earth-salt used to be manufactured, but this is now prohibited, and the production of saltpetre is also extinct.

Arts and manufactures.

Muzaffargarh is not remarkable for its industries. Ordinary cotton cloth is woven, and mats and baskets are largely made from the leaves of the dwarf-palm. Sītpur used to be noted for decorated bows, which are now produced at Kot Addu in the Sanāwān *tahsīl*. Snuff is manufactured at Alīpur. The District contains two cotton-ginning and rice-husking factories, to one of which is attached a cotton-press. In 1904, 128 hands were employed.

Commerce and trade.

The chief exports of the District are wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, *ghī*, dates, and mangoes; and the chief imports are piece-goods, metals, salt, and lime. Trade is chiefly in the

hands of Multān dealers, who export the surplus produce either down the river to Sukkur or by rail to Multān. A fair amount of trade used to be carried on by Powinda merchants with Afghānistān and Central Asia, but this is now almost extinct owing to the prohibitive duties imposed in Afghānistān.

Means of communication. The North-Western Railway enters the District from Multān by a bridge over the Chenāb, and turns northwards, running along the Indus bank. A branch runs to Ghāzi Ghāt, between which and Dera Ghāzi Khān communication is maintained by means of a bridge of boats in winter and a steam ferry in summer. The total length of metalled roads is 25 miles, and of unmetalled roads 559 miles. Of these, 17 miles of metalled and 24 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. There is a good deal of river traffic on the Indus, which is crossed by 16 ferries, the Chenāb being crossed by 19.

Famine. Owing to the fact that all the cultivation is irrigated, Muzaffargarh is practically immune from famine. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899–1900 was 84 per cent. of the normal.

District subdivisions and staff. The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by four Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. It is divided into three *tahsīls*, MUZAFFARGARH, ALĪPUR, and SANĀWĀN, each under a *tahsīldār*, assisted by two *naib-tahsīldārs* in each of the first two, and by one in the last-named *tahsīl*. Muzaffargarh town is the head-quarters of an Executive Engineer of the Canal department.

Civil and criminal justice. The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice; civil judicial work is under a District Judge; and both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Multān Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are three Munsifs, two at head-quarters and one at Alīpur. The predominant forms of crime are cattle-theft and burglary.

Land revenue. Little is known of the revenue system of the various rulers before the time of Dīwān Sāwan Mal. By 1820 the Sikhs held the whole of the District, and in 1829 it came under Sāwan Mal, who exacted a large revenue, but kept the people contented. In 1859 the Sanāwān *tahsīl* was added to the District, which assumed its present shape in 1861.

The first summary assessment was pitched too high. It had been framed by valuing the weight of wheat taken by the Sikhs at Rs. 1–8 per maund; but the price soon fell to 10 and 12 annas

per maund, and large remissions had to be allowed. In 1854 the second summary settlement began. A reduction of 10½ per cent. was made in Sanāwān, while in Muzaffargarh and Alīpur increases were taken of 6 and 21 per cent. respectively. Good seasons were believed to justify the increase of an assessment which had already proved to be excessive. In less than two years it broke down, and a third summary settlement was made, reducing the revenue in Sanāwān still further, and that of the other *tahsīls* to their first assessment. This settlement was badly worked, the canals were never cleared from 1849 to 1876, and the revenue was never redistributed.

The regular settlement began in 1873 and was completed in 1880. Including grazing dues and the assessment on date-palms, the new demand was 5¾ lakhs. Most of the revenue was fixed, but fluctuating assessments were sanctioned for the riverain circles. A revised settlement, undertaken in 1897 and finished in 1903, resulted in an increase of about Rs. 1,25,000. Nearly half the assessment is now fluctuating, crop-rates varying between Rs. 2-4 and 6 annas being imposed on matured crops, in addition to a lump sum on each well. The demand (including cesses) for 1903-4 amounted to 8·5 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is about 7 acres (cultivated).

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	5,86	6,19	5,90	6,93
Total revenue . .	7,00	7,68	8,42	9,37

Local and municipal.

The District contains four municipalities: MUZAFFARGARH, KHĀNGARH, ALĪPUR, and KHAIRPUR. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board. A local rate supplies the greater part of the board's income, which in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 67,000. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 71,000, public works forming the principal item.

Police and jails.

The regular police force consists of 397 of all ranks, in charge of a Superintendent, who usually has four inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 489. There are fourteen police stations, one outpost, and four road-posts. The District has no jail, convicted prisoners being sent to Multān.

Education.

Muzaffargarh stands eighteenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3·6 per

cent. (6·5 males and 0·2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 1,612 in 1880–1, 3,587 in 1890–1, 4,194 in 1900–1, and 4,106 in 1903–4. In the last year there were one special, 3 secondary, and 58 primary (public) schools, with 14 advanced and 86 elementary (private) schools, the public schools returning 108 girls and the private schools 309. In 1903–4 the expenditure on education was Rs. 24,000, the greater part of which was met by Local funds.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil hospital, the District possesses six outlying dispensaries. In 1904 a total of 91,878 out-patients and 1,213 in-patients were treated, and 3,598 operations performed. The expenditure was Rs. 14,000, mainly derived from Local funds.

Vaccination. The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 12,082, representing 29·8 per 1,000 of the population.

[D. C. J. Ibbetson, *District Gazetteer* (1883–4); Hari Kishan Kaul, *Settlement Report* (1904); and *Customary Law of the Muzaffargarh District* (1903).]

Muzaffargarh Tahsīl.—Central *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, lying between 29° 54′ and 30° 15′ N. and 70° 51′ and 71° 21′ E., with an area of 912 square miles. Its western boundary is the Indus, and its eastern, which is nearly twice as long, the Chenāb. It includes a long narrow strip of country lying between the Sanāwān *tahsīl* and the right bank of the Chenāb. South of the Sanāwān *tahsīl*, it extends from the Chenāb on the east to the Indus on the west. It is for the most part low-lying, though less subject to flooding than the other *tahsīls*, and is irrigated in the hot season by inundation canals. The population in 1901 was 174,970, compared with 164,782 in 1891. It contains the towns of MUZAFFARGARH (population, 4,018), the head-quarters, and KHĀNGARH (3,621); and 378 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 3·9 lakhs.

Sanāwān Tahsīl.—Northernmost *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, lying between 30° 5′ and 30° 47′ N. and 70° 44′ and 71° 47′ E., with an area of 1,321 square miles. Its western border rests on the Indus. The country along the banks is low-lying and is only protected from floods by embankments. The eastern portion of the *tahsīl* lies in the high sandy Thal. The population in 1901 was 100,091, compared with 94,245 in 1891. It contains 140 villages, including Sanāwān, the head-quarters. DAIRA DĪN PANĀH is a place of some religious interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·8 lakhs.

Alīpur Tahsīl.—Southern *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District,

Punjab, lying between 28° 56′ and 29° 46′ N. and 70° 31′ and 71° 9′ E., with an area of 924 square miles. The Indus bounds it on the west and the Chenāb on the east, till they meet at the southern apex of the *tahsīl*. The country lies low, and the southern portion remains under water for months in the hot season. The population in 1901 was 130,595, compared with 122,068 in 1891. It contains the towns of ALĪPUR (population, 2,788), the head-quarters, and KHAIRPUR (2,257); and 182 villages. SĪTPUR is a place of historical interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·7 lakhs.

Alīpur Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in 29° 23′ N. and 70° 55′ E., 51 miles south of Muzaffargarh town. Population (1901), 2,788. It is said to have been founded by Alī Khān, one of the Nāhar princes of Sītpur. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,700, and the expenditure Rs. 6,300. The income in 1903–4 was 6,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,300. There is an export trade in molasses and indigo to Sind and Khorāsān. Snuff is also manufactured largely for exportation. The municipality maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school.

Daira Dīn Panāh.—Village in the Sanāwān *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in 30° 33′ N. and 70° 59′ E. Population (1901), 2,034. It contains the shrine of Dīn Panāh, a Bukhārī Saiyid, who died in 1603. The tomb is a fine domed building, covered with blue and white tiles, and attracts large crowds of worshippers.

Jatoi.—Village in the Alīpur *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in 29° 31′ N. and 70° 51′ E., 11 miles north-west of Alīpur town. Population (1901), 4,748. Local tradition attributes its foundation to Mir Bajār Khān, in the days of the emperor Bābar. The Indus washed away the original town at the close of the last century, but it was shortly afterwards rebuilt on the present site. Jatoi was for some time subordinate to Bahāwalpur, but was annexed by Dīwān Sāwan Mal. In the war against Mūlrāj, the Jatoi people threw off the Sikh rule, and rendered good service.

Khairpur.—Town in the Alīpur *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in 29° 20′ N. and 70° 49′ E., 57 miles south of Muzaffargarh town, close to the junction of the Indus and Chenāb. Population (1901), 2,257. It was founded early in the nineteenth century by Khair Shāh, a Bukhārī Saiyid, from whom it takes its name. The town lies

low, and is protected from inundation by an embankment built at considerable cost and 5 miles in circumference. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,100, and the expenditure Rs. 3,300. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 2,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,800. The inhabitants are enterprising traders, and their trade with Sukkur (Sind), Multān, and other places at a distance is larger than that of any other town in the District. The exports consist principally of wool, cotton, and grain; the imports, of cloth and sundries.

Khāngarh.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh, Punjab, situated in 29° 55′ N. and 71° 10′ E., 11 miles south of Muzaffargarh town and 4 miles west of the Chenāb, on the road leading into Sind. Population (1901), 3,621. It was built by Khān Bībi, sister of Muzaffar Khān, and at the beginning of the last century was an Afghān post; but the town has now outgrown the dimensions of the circular fortification which originally enclosed it. At annexation in 1849 it became the head-quarters of the District, but was abandoned in 1859 on account of floods from the Chenāb. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,200, and the expenditure Rs. 6,400. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 6,400, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,600. The town contains a small cotton-ginning and rice-husking factory, which gave employment in 1904 to 25 persons; but it owes such importance as it possesses to its being the agricultural centre for a fertile tract.

Muzaffargarh Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh, Punjab, situated in 30° 4′ N. and 71° 12′ E., in the apex of the Sind-Sāgar Doāb, on the metalled road from Multān to Dera Ghāzi Khān and on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 4,018. Nawāb Muzaffar Khān, the Sadozai governor of Multān, built a fort here in 1794-6, which Ranjīt Singh took by storm in 1818. The town also contains a mosque built by Muzaffar Khān. It became the head-quarters of the District in 1859, when Khāngarh was abandoned. The fort of Muzaffar Khān is formed by a circular-shaped wall 30 feet high, enclosing a space with a diameter of 160 yards, while the suburbs, which surround it on all sides, nearly conceal it from view. The wall has sixteen bastions and battlements all round. The municipality was created in 1873. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 10,800 and Rs. 10,700 respectively. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 14,000, chiefly

from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 14,300. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular high school maintained by Government, a civil hospital, and a cotton-ginning and pressing and rice-husking factory, with 103 employés in 1904.

Sītpur.—Village in the Alīpur *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in 29° 14′ N. and 70′ 51′ E., 3 miles from the Chenāb, and 11 miles south of Alīpur town. It is the only place of any antiquity in the District, and in the fifteenth century became the capital of the Nāhar dynasty, a representative of whom receives a small allowance for looking after the family tombs. Sītpur was formerly on the west bank of the Indus, but a change in the course has transferred it to the east bank. In the eighteenth century the Nāhars were expelled from Sītpur by Shaikh Rāju Makhdūm, from whom it was taken by Bahāwal Khān II of Bahāwalpur. It came into the possession of the Sikhs in 1820. The town, which is completely enclosed by a thick screen of date-palms, is very irregularly built, and has a dilapidated appearance. The only building of importance is the tomb of Tāhar Khān Nāhar, decorated with encaustic tiles. Sītpur formerly possessed a considerable manufacture of paper, but the industry is practically extinct. A certain amount of *kamāngari* work—painting over varnished wood or paper—is applied to bows, saddles, paper shields, and toys.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Dera Ghāzi Khān District.—District in the Multān Division of the Punjab, lying between 28° 25′ and 31° 20′ N. and 69° 19′ and 70° 54′ E., with an area of 5,306 square miles. It is the only District of the Punjab lying entirely west of the Indus, which separates it on the east and south-east from the Districts of Miānwāli and Muzaffargarh and from Bahāwalpur State. On the south it adjoins the Sukkur District of Sind; on the west Baluchistān; and on the north the District of Dera Ismail Khan in the North-West Frontier Province. Its conformation is largely due to the action of the torrents which drain the Sulaimān mountains. In the north the mountains rise into peaks 10,000 feet high, while two smaller chains run parallel with the main range, between it and the plain; the two merge into one and disappear in the north of the Dera Ghāzi Khān *tahsīl*. The main chain gradually diminishes southward, until in the Māri mountain it spreads out into a large and fairly level plateau. A large number of torrents drain these hills, which, excepting the Vihowa, Sangarh, and Kahā, flow only when fed by the monsoon rains. Then they come down heavily laden with silt, which is deposited yearly over

the space between the base of the hills and the Indus, and has formed the tract of loamy soil, called the Pachhād, sloping gently from the hills towards the river, and watered by the torrents which are dammed up at various points along their courses. The Pachhād touches the Indus at the north and the south of the District; between these two points, however, a tract called the Sind intervenes, consisting of low-lying land thrown up by the Indus, irrigated by inundation canals, and constantly liable to be swept by floods.

Geology. The greater part of the District lies on the alluvium; but its western boundary runs for some distance along the edge of the Siwālik beds of the Sulaimān range, and, turning westwards near Harrand, includes a considerable area of Tertiary rocks. These consist of sandstones and shales of eocene age, with subordinate bands of Nummulitic limestone, overlain by miocene sandstones and clays of the Nāri and lower Manchhar or Siwālik series; they pass up into sandstones, clays, and conglomerates belonging to the Upper Siwālik group of pliocene age. West-south-west of Dera Ghāzi Khān a small outlying ridge of upper Siwālik beds rises out of the alluvium south of Sakhi Sarwar. Cretaceous rocks are found in the Sulaimān range to the west of the District[1].

Botany. Near the Indus the flora is mainly that of the south-west Punjab; but towards the hills the West Asian element predominates, many species of Baluchistān and south-east Afghānistān being represented. Native trees are few, but the *tāli* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) and the Mesopotamian poplar (*Populus euphratica*) are common by the Indus. The date-palm is extensively cultivated near that river.

Fauna. Tigers have been extinct for nearly thirty years, and leopards are found only in the hills, where small black bears and hyenas are also met with. In the plains wolves are numerous, while wild hog and hog deer are common in the dense river jungles.

Climate and temperature. The climate is exceedingly dry and not unhealthy, except where the land is water-logged. The cold season is very short, comprising only December and January. In the hot months a burning blast known as the *loh* blows over the Pachhād, and has often proved fatal to life. In the hill tract the climate is mild and pleasant in the summer months, and the wind blows continually. The misty clouds which envelop the Himālayas in the monsoon are seldom seen, and the rain generally takes the shape of an afternoon shower, after which the air resumes

[1] Blanford, 'Geological Notes on the Hills between Quetta and Dera Ghāzi Khān,' *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, pt. ii.

its normal dry condition. The health of the people has suffered from the rise of water-level in the soil, due to the near approach of the Indus; and fevers, pneumonia, and kindred diseases are on the increase.

Rainfall. About 12 inches of rain fall annually at the hill station of Fort Munro, and as much as 19 inches has been recorded there in a summer. In the plains the fall is very scanty, varying from 6 inches at Taunsa to 4 at Rājanpur. The maximum recorded in the plains of late years was 20 inches at Taunsa in 1892–3, and the minimum 0·1 inch at the same place in 1891–2. The country bordering on the Indus is always liable to floods. Great floods occurred in 1812, 1833, and 1841. In 1856 the cantonment and civil station of DERA GHĀZI KHĀN were washed away, and great damage was done in 1878 and 1882. The river Indus had been steadily though gradually shifting its course westwards for a long time past; but no action was taken till it came dangerously close to the town of Dera Ghāzi Khān in 1889, when it was decided to construct a stone embankment, which has been effective.

History and archaeology. That the tract between the Sulaimān mountains and the Indus was at an early period the seat of a Hindu population appears certain, but the local traditions are vague and inconsistent. Harrand, Māri, and Asni are said to have been the only towns, the rest being a barren wilderness, and popular etymology connects Harrand with Harnākus, the *daitya* who was devoured by the lion incarnation of Vishnu. It also derives Asni from *āsan*, the place or seat of Rājā Rasālū, the mythical king of the Punjab, and declares Māri to be the *māri* or abode of Kokkilān, his faithless queen. Kot Khemāli in the south of the Rājanpur *tahsīl* is assigned to Khewa, a Rājā whose contemporary Sewa founded Sili.

With the rest of Sind, the District fell in the year A.D. 712 before the young Arab conqueror Muhammad bin Kāsim, the first Muhammadan invader of India, and throughout the period of Muhammadan supremacy it continued to rank as an outlying apanage of the Multān province. In 1445 that province became independent under the Langāh family; and about the year 1450 the Nāhars, a branch of the Lodī family connected with the dynasty which then sat upon the throne of Delhi, succeeded in establishing an independent government at Kīn and Sītpur. The Nāhar dynasty soon extended their dominions for a considerable distance through the Derājāt; but as time went on, their power was circumscribed by the encroachments of Baloch mountaineers upon the western frontier. Malik Sohrāb

Baloch, the first of these invaders, received a fief from the Langāh rulers, and was followed by the Mirāni chieftain Hāji Khān, whose son, Ghāzi Khān, gave his name to the city which he founded before the end of the fifteenth century. Eighteen princes of the same family held successively the lower Derājāt, and bore alternately the names of their ancestors, Hāji and Ghāzi Khān. The Mirānis and Nāhars soon came into conflict, and the latter were confined to the southern part of the District, the northern border of the Rājanpur *tahsīl* being approximately the dividing line between the two powers.

Under the house of Akbar, the dynasty of Ghāzi Khān made a nominal submission to the Mughal empire; but though they paid a quit-rent, and accepted their lands in *jāgīr*, their practical independence remained undisturbed. In 1700, towards the close of Aurangzeb's reign, one of the Ghāzi Khāns rebelled, and was defeated by the governor of Multān. About this time the Kalhora family rose into prominence in Sind, and soon came into contact with the Mirānis, and so far prevailed that when Nādir Shāh's invasion was followed in 1739 by the cession to him of all the country west of the Indus, he recognized as his governor in Dera Ghāzi Khān not the Mirāni chief but his Gūjar Wazīr, in subordination to Nūr Muhammad Kalhora. The last Ghāzi Khān who exercised actual authority at Dera Ghāzi Khān died in 1758. The Nāhars had already lost Kīn to the Balochs, and were expelled about this time from Sītpur by Makhdūm Shaikh Rājan, from whom the town of Rājanpur takes its name.

A series of Afghān rulers succeeded under the Durrāni monarchs, but this period was much disturbed by internecine warfare among the Baloch clans. Before long, all semblance of order disappeared, and a reign of anarchy set in. Canals fell into disrepair, cultivation declined, the steady and industrious amongst the peasantry emigrated to more prosperous tracts, and the whole District sank into a condition more wretched and desolate than that which had prevailed up to the accession of Ghāzi Khān, three centuries before. Meanwhile the Sikh power had been rising in the Punjab proper. In 1819 Ranjīt Singh extended his conquests in this direction beyond the Indus, and annexed the southern portion of the present District. Sādik Muhammad Khān, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, received the newly acquired territory as a fief, on payment of an annual tribute to Lahore. In 1827 the Nawāb overran the northern portion, all of which passed

under the suzerainty of the Sikhs. Three years later, however, in 1831, he was compelled to give up his charge in favour of General Ventura. In 1832 the famous Sāwan Mal of Multān took over the district in farm; and his son Mūlrāj continued in possession until, at the close of the second Sikh War, Dera Ghāzi Khān passed into the hands of the British. Since that period, an active and vigilant administration has preserved the District from any more serious incident than the occasional occurrence of a frontier raid. The wild hill tribes have been brought into submission, while the restoration of the canals has once more made tillage profitable, and largely increased the number of inhabitants. The Mutiny of 1857 found Dera Ghāzi Khān so peacefully disposed that the protection of the frontier and the civil station could be safely entrusted to a home levy of 600 men, while the greater part of the regular troops were withdrawn for service in the field elsewhere.

The people. The population of the District at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 385,470, (1891) 427,758, and (1901) 471,140, dwelling in 5 towns and 713 villages. It has increased by 10·1 per cent. during the last decade, the increase being greatest in the Jāmpur *tahsīl* and least in Rājanpur. The District is divided into four *tahsīls*, DERA GHĀZI KHĀN, SANGARH, RĀJANPUR, and JĀMPUR, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named, except in the case of Sangarh, the head-quarters of which are at Taunsa. The towns are the municipalities of DERA GHĀZI KHĀN, the administrative head-quarters of the District, JĀMPUR, RĀJANPUR, DĀJAL, and MITHANKOT.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Dera Ghāzi Khan	1,460	1	215	193,744	132·7	+ 9·4	8,328
Sangarh . .	1,041	...	170	86,482	83·1	+ 12·5	3,189
Rājanpur . .	2,018	2	179	93,676	46 4	+ 3·8	3,145
Jāmpur . .	895	2	149	97,247	108·7	+ 16·3	2,945
District total	5,306	5	713	471,149	88·8	+ 10·1	17,607

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Muhammadans number 412,012, or over 87 per cent. of the

total, and the shrine of the saint Sakhi Sarwar is famous all over the Punjab. There are 57,815 Hindus and 1,027 Sikhs. The density of the population, 89 persons to the square mile, is one of the lowest in the Province. The languages spoken are chiefly Baluchi and Western Punjābi.

Castes and occupations. Ethnographically the District belongs to Baluchistān, and Baloch agriculturists number 168,000, or 36 per cent. of the total. Jats (119,000) form 25 per cent. After them come the Rājputs (15,000) and Pathāns (13,000). Saiyids, the Muhammadan priestly class, number 7,000. The Aroras, numbering 43,000, are the only important commercial and money-lending class, the Khattrīs and Khojas returning only 3,000 each. Of the artisan classes, the Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 7,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 4,000), and Julāhās (weavers, 3,000) are the most important; and of the menial classes, the sweepers, mostly known as Kutānas (11,000) and Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 11,000). The Mallāhs (boatmen) number 2,000. Other castes worth mention are the Ods (3,000), a wandering tribe of field-labourers; the Bahnas (2,000), a caste chiefly employed in domestic service and almost entirely confined to this District; and the Kehals (600), a vagrant fishing tribe. About 49 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions. The Medical Mission at Dera Ghāzi Khān town, connected with the Church Missionary Society, was founded in 1879. The new Mission Hospital, completed in 1895, treats 10,000 patients annually, exclusive of those treated in the Zanāna Hospital. The mission has also a hospital at Fort Munro, which is removed for six months of the year to Sakhi Sarwar. The District contained 81 native Christians in 1901.

General agricultural conditions. The soil of the Pachhād consists of a rich loam formed of the detritus of the hills, while that of the Sind is an alluvial clay. Owing to the scanty rainfall, agriculture depends entirely on the facilities for irrigation, and there is practically no unirrigated cultivation. For the most part the Sind is protected by wells or canals; the Pachhād is chiefly dependent on the summer rainfall in the hills, which is brought down by the torrents and distributed over the fields by means of embankments. The rain that falls in the plains has little effect on the summer harvest; the cold-season rains are, on the other hand, beneficial to all crops and necessary for some.

Chief agricultural The District is held chiefly on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *pattīdāri* tenures; *zamīndāri* lands, however, cover about 740 square

statistics and principal crops.

miles, and lands leased from Government about 40 square miles.

The following table gives the main agricultural statistics for 1903–4, areas being in square miles :—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Dera Ghāzi Khān .	1,457	409	279	521
Sangarh . .	1,065	310	47	48
Rājanpur . .	2,019	236	117	1,344
Jāmpur . . .	895	279	104	423
Total	5,436*	1,234	547	2,336

* The figures, which do not agree with the area as shown at pp. 256 and 260, are taken from later returns.

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 271 square miles in 1903–4; gram and barley covered only 25 and 10 square miles respectively. Poppy and tobacco are important spring crops, covering 534 and 2,065 acres. The great and spiked millets are the principal autumn staples, covering 239 and 132 square miles. Other autumn crops are rice (68 square miles), pulses (55), cotton (57), and indigo (14).

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The cultivated area varies enormously from year to year, according to the rainfall in the hills and the rise of the Indus. The tendency is, however, to increase; with improved working of the canals there is every prospect of considerable extension, as more than three-eighths of the District consists of cultivable land not cultivated. Nothing has been done to improve the quality of the crops grown. Loans for the construction of wells, embankments, &c., are occasionally taken, but are not very popular, only about Rs. 5,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1903–4.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

A well-known strain of cattle is bred at Dājal, in the Jāmpur *tahsīl*, and in the Mazāri country, south of Rājanpur, which closely resembles the breed of Bhāgnāri in Baluchistān. The Baloch mares of the District are celebrated for strength and endurance. The breed of donkeys is fine. The Army Remount department maintains 13 horse and 12 donkey stallions, and the District board 9 pony stallions. An annual horse fair is held at Dera Ghāzi Khān. Large numbers of camels are bred in the District, which, like those of Baluchistān, can traverse hilly ground where the plains animals would be useless. Sheep and goats are very numerous; the fat-tailed breed of sheep deserves special notice, and often fetches high prices.

Practically the whole cultivation is irrigated from one source or another. Of the total area cultivated in 1903–4, 547 square miles, or 44 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 72 square miles were irrigated from wells, 269 from wells and canals, 150 from canals, and 46 from ponds and channels. In addition, 216 square miles, or nearly 18 per cent. of the cultivated area, are subject to inundation from the Indus, or fertilized by dams holding up the water of the mountain torrents. On an average only about 40 per cent. of the cultivated area is wholly dependent on the rainfall, but this cultivation is precarious in the extreme. Canal-irrigation is from the INDUS INUNDATION CANALS, a system of fourteen canals with a total length of 741 miles. As these flow only while the Indus is high, or for an average of about 150 days in the year, canal-irrigation is largely supplemented by wells, which are the only source of supply for a good deal of cultivation on the skirt of the Pachhād. The District contains 10,029 masonry wells, all worked by cattle with Persian wheels, besides 3,082 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Water-lifts are, like wells, worked by Persian wheels to raise water from ponds and channels. Irrigation from the waters of the Kahā torrent is perennial. Elsewhere hill-torrent irrigation is dependent on the monsoon rains, and is effected by diverting the water on to the fields by a system of embankments and channels. Nearly all the cultivated area of the Pachhād is irrigated by this means. Irrigation.

The District contains 28 square miles of unclassed forest under the Deputy-Conservator of the Multān Forest division, and 542 of unclassed forest under the Deputy-Commissioner. The forests are chiefly grazing-grounds subject to inundation, with a scattered growth of poplar (*Populus euphratica*), tamarisks, *jāl* (*Salvadora oleoides*), and *jand* scrub. The date-palm abounds, especially in the Dera Ghāzi Khān *tahsīl*. The income in 1903–4 from tracts under the Forest department was only Rs. 260, and from those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 29,000. Forests.

The Sulaimān Hills contain seams of coal which are not of sufficient thickness to repay working. Alum and saltpetre used to be manufactured, but the industry has now died out. Fuller's earth is found and lime is burnt to some extent, limestone boulders abounding in the torrent beds. Impure carbonate of soda is made from the ashes of the *Salsola Griffithsii*. Minerals.

Woollen fabrics are woven in the border hills, and blankets, carpets, saddle-bags, and other articles of wool are made in the plains. Silk is woven at Dera Ghāzi Khān town, which has Arts and manufactures.

also a flourishing manufacture of ivory bangles. A good deal of cotton cloth is produced, and the lacquered woodwork of JĀMPUR has some reputation. The only factory in the District, a combined cotton-ginning and cornmill, which in 1904 employed 49 hands, is situated at Dera Ghāzi Khān town.

Commerce and trade.

Wheat, millets, indigo, opium, cotton, hides, and mustard seed are sent down the Indus to Karāchi, and also to Multān, while wheat and gram are imported from higher up the Indus. Other imports are salt, pulses, sugar, leather, iron, and piece-goods, chiefly from Multān. Dera Ghāzi Khān town and Mithankot are the chief trade centres.

Means of communication.

The District possesses no railways, and communication between Dera Ghāzi Khān and the rail-head at Ghāzi Ghāt on the east bank of the Indus is effected in the summer by means of a steam ferry, replaced by a bridge of boats in the cold season. The river is crossed by thirty-three ferries in all. A great deal of trade with Sind is carried by the Indus. The District contains 29 miles of metalled and 660 miles of unmetalled roads. Of the metalled roads, 23 miles are Imperial, and the rest under the Provincial Public Works department. Of the unmetalled roads, 147 miles are Imperial, 303 Provincial, and 210 District. The only metalled road of importance is that to Sakhi Sarwar, and for the most part the roads are unfit for wheeled traffic. No less than ninety-two passes lead from the District through the Sulaimān Hills. Of these the most important are the Sangarh, Khair, Kahā, Chāchar, and Siri.

Famine.

Owing to the impossibility of cultivation except where there is irrigation, the District has never suffered seriously from famine. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899–1900 amounted to 77 per cent. of the normal.

District subdivisions and staff.

The District is divided into the four *tahsīls* of DERA GHĀZI KHĀN, RĀJANPUR, JĀMPUR, and SANGARH, each under a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*, and is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by four Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the Rājanpur subdivision and one of the District treasury. Dera Ghāzi Khān town is the head-quarters of an Executive Engineer of the Canal department.

Civil and criminal justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal work, and has powers under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge. Both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Multān Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge.

There are two Munsifs, one at head-quarters and the other at Fāzilpur during the winter and at Rājanpur during the summer. The predominant form of crime is cattle-theft, and murders due to tribal enmity and quarrels about women are frequent.

From 1819, when Ranjīt Singh seized the Derajāt, until 1830, Dera Ghāzi Khān was farmed to the Nawāb of Bahāwalpur for a sum of 5 lakhs. Dīwān Sāwan Mal ruled from 1832 to 1844, and the District prospered. The land revenue was taken in kind, and was generally a quarter of the gross produce. On annexation in 1849, General van Cortlandt, the Deputy-Commissioner, made a summary settlement, based on the full share of produce taken by the Sikhs, commuted into cash. A fall in prices followed, and the settlement soon broke down. Two other summary settlements were found necessary before the assessment reached a reasonably low pitch. The regular settlement was made between 1869 and 1874. The fixed assessment system was to be applied, and a demand of 4¼ lakhs was sanctioned. In the revised settlement of 1893–7 fluctuating assessments were introduced in the more uncertain tracts, and a demand of nearly 5 lakhs was imposed. The rates ranged from R. 0–2–4 to Rs. 1–9–5 on 'wet' land, and from 4 pies to R. 0–5–7 on 'dry' land. In 1903–4 the land revenue and cesses amounted to 6·4 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 5·7 acres. Land revenue.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	3,70	3,78	4,44	4,70
Total revenue . .	4,94	5,23	7,50	7,86

The District contains five municipalities: DERA GHĀZI KHĀN, JĀMPUR, RĀJANPUR, DĀJAL, and MITHANKOT. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board. Its income, derived mainly from a local rate, was Rs. 59,700 in 1903–4. The expenditure was Rs. 66,300, education being the largest individual item. Local and municipal.

The regular police force consists of 550 of all ranks, including 89 municipal police. The Superintendent is usually assisted by four inspectors. The village watchmen number 381. There are eighteen police stations and one outpost. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 384 prisoners. Police and jails.

Education. The District stands fifteenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3·7 per cent. (6·7 males and 0·2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 1,895 in 1880–1, 4,991 in 1890–1, 6,071 in 1900–1, and 7,303 in 1903–4. In the last year there were 5 secondary and 66 primary (public) schools, and 20 advanced and 162 elementary (private) schools, with 194 girls in the public and 744 in the private schools. The principal school is the high school at Dera Ghāzi Khān town. The expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 34,000, of which Rs. 2,200 came from Government, Rs. 9,000 from fees, Rs. 7,000 from municipal funds, and Rs. 14,000 from District funds.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil hospital at Dera Ghāzi Khān town, the District possessed seven outlying dispensaries in 1904. At these institutions 107,885 out-patients and 2,030 in-patients were treated, and 5,401 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 19,000, Local funds contributing Rs. 10,000 and municipal funds Rs. 6,000.

Vaccination. The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 was 12,369, representing 26·3 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory in Dera Ghāzi Khān town.

[A. H. Diack, *District Gazetteer* (1896–7); *Settlement Report* (1898); and *Customary Law of the Dera Ghāzi Khān District* (1898).]

Dera Ghāzi Khān Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, lying between 29° 34′ and 30° 31′ N. and 70° 10′ and 70° 54′ E., with an area of 1,457 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Indus and on the west by independent territory. The tract near the base of the Sulaimān Hills on the west is irrigated by hill torrents. The eastern portion is watered by inundation canals, river floods, and wells. The *tahsīl* contains the peaks of Ekbhai and Fort Munro, which are respectively 7,462 and 6,300 feet above sea-level. The population in 1901 was 193,744, compared with 177,062 in 1891. DERA GHĀZI KHĀN TOWN (population, 23,731) is the *tahsīl* head-quarters. It also contains 215 villages. The shrine of SAKHI SARWAR is a place of great religious importance, and ROJHAN is the capital of the Mazāri Balochs. The hill station of FORT MUNRO lies in this *tahsīl*. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·8 lakhs.

Sangarh Tahsīl.—Northernmost *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, lying between 30° 27′ and 31° 20′ N. and 70° 24′ and 70° 50′ E., with an area of 1,065 square miles.

It is bounded by the Indus on the east, and by independent territory on the west. A narrow strip along the river is irrigated by floods, wells, and inundation canals. A considerable portion is sandy and barren, and water is scarce in many parts. The *tahsīl* is intersected by a number of torrent-beds, the principal of which are the Vihowa and Sangarh, from which it takes its name. The population in 1901 was 86,482, compared with 76,888 in 1891. It contains 169[1] villages, including Taunsa, the head-quarters (population, 5,200). The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to one lakh.

Rājanpur Tahsīl.—Subdivision and southernmost *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, lying between 28° 25′ and 29° 25′ N. and 69° 19′ and 70° 38′ E., with an area of 2,019 square miles. It is bounded by the Indus on the east and south-east, and by independent territory on the west. The elevation of the Sulaimān Hills in this *tahsīl* diminishes from north to south, forming a low range with only one prominent peak, Giandari (4,160 feet). South of this the range turns westward, and the *tahsīl* is intersected by hill-torrent beds, while the lowland along the river is subject to inundation. The population in 1901 was 93,676, compared with 90,225 in 1891. It contains the towns of RĀJANPUR (population, 3,917), the head-quarters, and MITHANKOT (3,487); and 179 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·1 lakhs.

Jāmpur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, lying between 29° 16′ and 29° 46′ N. and 70° 4′ and 70° 43′ E., with an area of 895 square miles. It is bounded by the Indus on the east, and by independent territory on the west. The riverain lowlands are subject to inundation from the Indus, and are also irrigated by inundation canals and wells. The hilly portion of the *tahsīl* includes the Māri peak (5,385 feet above the sea). The rest of the *tahsīl* consists of a sandy tract, the cultivation of which depends on irrigation from the Kahā torrent and on the very precarious rainfall. The population in 1901 was 97,247, compared with 83,583 in 1891. It contains the towns of JĀMPUR (population, 5,928), the head-quarters, and DĀJAL (6,213); and 149 villages. HARRAND is a place of some historical interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·5 lakhs.

Dājal.—Town in the Jāmpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān

[1] Since the Census of 1901, one village with a population of sixteen has been transferred to the Dera Ismail Khān District of the North-West Frontier Province.

District, Punjab, situated in 29° 34′ N. and 70° 24′ E., at the mouth of the Chāchar pass and 48 miles south of Dera Ghāzi Khān town. Population (1901), 6,213. The town first rose to importance under the rule of the Nāhars, from whom it was wrested by Ghāzi Khān, and subsequently fell into the hands of the Khāns of Kalāt. A considerable volume of trade used to pass through Dājal from the Chāchar pass, but it has now much diminished. A good deal of oil is still pressed and exported. With the adjoining village of Naushahra, the town forms a municipality, created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 6,800, and the expenditure Rs. 6,900. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 9,100, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 9,200.

Dera Ghāzi Khān Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān, Punjab, situated in 30° 3′ N. and 70° 47′ E. on the west bank of the Indus. Population (1901), 23,731, of whom 13,295 are Muhammadans and 9,988 Hindus. The town takes its name from the Mirāni chief Ghāzi Khān, by whom it was founded at the end of the fifteenth century, and has from its foundation continued to be the seat of local administration. The Kastūri canal skirts its eastern border, fringed with thickly-planted gardens of mango trees; while *ghāts* line the banks, thronged in summer by numerous bathers. A mile to the west lies the civil station, and the cantonment adjoins the houses of the District officials. The original station stood to the east of the town, but disappeared during the flood of 1857. The courthouse occupies the reputed site of Ghāzi Khān's garden; while the *tahsīl* and police offices replace an ancient fort, levelled at the time of British annexation. A handsome bazar has several good shops, built on a uniform plan. Many large and striking mosques adorn the town, the chief being those of Ghāzi Khān, Abdul Jawār, and Chūta Khān. The Sikhs converted three of them into temples of their own faith during their period of supremacy. The Indus divides the town from the North-Western Railway, which has a station at Ghāzi Ghāt. The great trade route from Bannu and Dera Ismail Khān to Jacobābād runs through the town, but the road is not metalled. Some silk is woven in the town, which has a flourishing manufacture of ivory bangles and a less important one of brass vessels. The town has a considerable export of grain, cotton, and indigo. It possesses a cotton-ginning factory in which also rice is husked, wheat ground, and oil pressed; the number of employés in 1904 was forty-nine.

The town and cantonment have always been at the mercy of the river. In 1856 both were completely washed away. In 1878 the new cantonment was flooded and practically destroyed. A stone embankment was constructed in 1889–91, but in August, 1895, the river attacked its northern end. This point was immediately strengthened and made into a groyne, which has withstood the attacks made by the river. The works have since been further strengthened; and in 1896 more stone-heads were constructed one furlong apart in continuation of the old stone embankment and above the groyne, but they were completely washed away when the river attacked them the following year. In 1901 three hurdle dikes were constructed three-quarters of a mile apart along the west bank, two of which (the upper ones) were carried away the same year owing to an untimely flood which occurred before they were quite complete; the third dike is still standing, with a small breach in the middle of its length. Though the two upper dikes were destroyed, yet they did their work admirably in silting up the main channel and reclaiming several square miles of land; at the third or lowest dike there has been an accumulation of silt some 12 to 15 feet deep. The system of irrigation dams has also been useful in silting up shallow portions of the river and thus reclaiming a vast amount of land. All danger has been averted for the present; but the subsoil is so water-logged that it is unhealthy in the extreme, and the station may yet have to be abandoned.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 96,800. In 1903–4 the income and expenditure were Rs. 79,500 and Rs. 82,500 respectively. The chief sources of income were octroi (Rs. 48,700) and house and land tax (Rs. 11,600); while the main items of outlay were conservancy (Rs. 8,500), education (Rs. 13,000), medical (Rs. 5,400), public safety (Rs. 6,900), and administration (Rs. 5,800). The chief educational institution is the Anglo-vernacular high school, supported by the District board, with 700 pupils. The town also has a civil hospital. The garrison in the cantonment consisted, until 1905, of one native infantry regiment and a detachment of native cavalry; but the regular troops have now been withdrawn, and the garrison consists only of the Baloch levy. The income of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 1,500, and the expenditure Rs. 1,300.

Fort Munro.—Hill station in the District and *tahsīl* of

Dera Ghāzi Khān, Punjab, situated in 30° N. and 70° 3′ E., on a peak of the Sulaimān Hills 6,300 feet above sea-level.

Harrand.—Village in the Jāmpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in 29° 33′ N. and 70° 8′ E., at the foot of the Sulaimān Hills. Population (1901), 715. Tradition connects the site with the Greek invasion, and derives the name from one Hari, a slave of Alexander. The existing remains are of Hindu origin, and date back to a time before the Muhammadan conquest. A considerable fort, built by the Sikhs in 1836, is now occupied by a detachment of frontier cavalry and infantry.

Jāmpur Town.—Head-quarters of the Jāmpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in 29° 39′ N. and 70° 36′ E., 32 miles south of Dera Ghāzi Khān town. Population (1901), 5,928. There is a considerable export of indigo to Multān and Sukkur, and a good deal of lac turnery is carried on. The municipality was created in 1873. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 10,100 and Rs. 9,600 respectively. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 11,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 12,500. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary.

Mithankot.—Town in the Rājanpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in 28° 57′ N. and 70° 22′ E., on the west bank of the Indus, 83 miles from Dera Ghāzi Khān town, and a few miles below the confluence of the Panjnad and Indus. Population (1901), 3,487. The town was once the centre of a large trade, and head-quarters of what is now the Rājanpur subdivision; but the station was abandoned in 1862, when the old town was destroyed by an encroachment of the Indus. The new town was built 5 miles from the river, but, being so far away, speedily lost the commercial importance of its predecessor. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 3,300, and the expenditure Rs. 3,500. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 3,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,500.

Rājanpur Town.—Head-quarters of the Rājanpur subdivision and *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in 29° 6′ N. and 70° 19′ E., 8 or 9 miles from the west bank of the Indus, on the road from Bannu to Jacobābād. Population (1901), 3,917. It was founded in 1732–3 by

Makhdūm Shaikh Rājan, who ousted the original Nāhar possessors, and made himself master of their estates. Rājanpur was an unimportant village until 1862, when the town of Mithankot was washed away by the Indus, and the head-quarters of the Assistant Commissioner were transferred thence. It does a considerable trade in grain and cotton with Sukkur, and in opium and indigo with Amritsar and Multān. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,400, and the expenditure Rs. 5,700. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 6,100, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,000. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the District board, and a dispensary.

Rojhan.—Village in the Rājanpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in 28° 41′ N. and 69° 58′ E., on the west bank of the Indus, below Dera Ghāzi Khān town. Population (1901), 8,177. It is the capital of the Mazāri Balochs, having been founded by Bahrām Khān, *tumandār* or chief of that tribe, about 1825. The village contains a fine courthouse, built by the late chief for his use as honorary magistrate, and a mosque and tomb erected in memory of his father and nephew. Woollen rugs and nose-bags for horses are manufactured. A vernacular middle school is maintained by the District board.

Sakhi Sarwar.—Famous Muhammadan shrine in the District and *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān, Punjab, situated in 29° 59′ N. and 70° 18′ E. The shrine, which dates from about 1300, crowns the high bank of a hill stream, at the foot of the Sulaimān Hills, in the midst of arid desert scenery, well adapted for the residence of those who desire to mortify the flesh. It was founded in honour of Saidi Ahmad, afterwards known as Sakhi Sarwar, the son of an immigrant from Baghdād, who settled at Siālkot, 12 miles east of Multān, in 1220. Saidi Ahmad became a devotee, and having performed a very remarkable series of miracles, was presented by the king of Delhi with four mule-loads of money, with which the Sakhi Sarwar shrine was erected. A handsome flight of steps leads from the bed of the stream to the building, constructed at the expense of two Hindu merchants of Lahore. The buildings include the mausoleum of Sakhi Sarwar himself; a monument of Bāba Nānak; the tomb of Musammāt Bibi Bai, wife of Sakhi Sarwar; and a *thākurdwāra*. They thus comprise a curious mixture of Hindu and Muhammadan architecture, and are frequented by devotees of all religions. The guardians of

the shrine are the descendants of Sakhi Sarwar's three servants, among whom the revenues accruing from the offerings are divided in 1,650 shares, the descendants of one servant receiving 750 shares, of another 600 shares, and of the third 300 shares. Throughout the year the shrine forms the resort of numerous mendicants, Hindu and Muhammadan.

NATIVE STATES.

Phūlkiān States.—The three Native States of PATIĀLA, JĪND, and NĀBHA in the Punjab are collectively known as the Phūlkiān States. They are the most important of the Cis-Sutlej States, having a total area of 7,599 [1] square miles, with a population (1901) of 2,176,644 and a gross revenue of 97·5 lakhs. The main area of this group of States contains 5,611 square miles, and lies between 74° 10′ and 77° 3′ E. and 29° 4′ and 30° 54′ N. It is bounded on the north by the District of Ludhiāna; on the east by Ambāla and Karnāl; on the south by Rohtak and Hissār; and on the west by Ferozepore and the State of Farīdkot. This area is the ancestral possession of the Phūlkiān houses. It lies mainly in the great natural tract called the Jangal (desert or forest), but stretches north-east into that known as the Pawādh and southwards across the Ghaggar into the Nardak, while its southernmost tract, round the ancient town of Jīnd, claims to lie within the sacred limits of KURUKSHETRA. This vast tract is not, however, the exclusive property of the States; for in it lie several islands of British territory, and the State of Māler Kotla enters the centre of its northern border. On the other hand the States hold many outlying villages surrounded by British territory. While the three States, as a group, hold a comparatively continuous area, individually each resembles Brunswick or the county of Cromarty, its territory being scattered and inextricably intermingled with that of the other States. Besides its share in the ancestral possessions of the Phūlkiān houses, Patiāla holds a considerable area in the Simla Hills, acquired in 1815. In addition to these possessions, the three States hold a fairly compact block of outlying territory in the south-east of the Punjab, between 75° 58′ and 76° 27′ E. and 27° 48′ and 28° 27′ N. The area of this tract is 1,534 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Hissār; on the east by Rohtak and Gurgaon; and on the south and west by Rājputāna. Each of the States received a part of this territory as a reward for services in the Mutiny.

[1] These figures do not agree with the area given in the article on THE PUNJAB, which is the area returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They are taken from more recent returns.

The ruling families are descended from Phūl, their eponym, from whom are also sprung the great feudal, but not ruling, families of Bhadaur and Malaud, and many others of less importance. Collaterally again the descendants of Phūl are connected with the rulers of Farīdkot, the extinct Kaithal family, and the feudatories of Arnauli, Jhamba, Siddhuwāl, and, north of the Sutlej, Atāri. These numerous branches of a vigorous stock belong to the great Siddhu-Barār tribe, the most powerful Jat clan south of the Sutlej, and claim descent from Jaisal, a Bhāti Rājput, who, having founded the State of Jaisalmer in 1156, was driven from his kingdom by a rebellion and settled near Hissār. Hemhel, his son, sacked that town and overran the country up to Delhi, but was repulsed by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh. Subsequently, in 1212, that ruler made him governor of the Sirsa and Bhatinda country. But his great-grandson Mangal Rao, having rebelled against the Muhammadan sovereign of Delhi, was beheaded at Jaisalmer. His grandson, Khīwa, sank to the status of a Jat by contracting a marriage with a woman of that class; and though the great Siddhu-Barār tribe in the following centuries spread itself far and wide over the MĀLWĀ country up to and even beyond the Sutlej, the descendants of Khīwa fell into poverty and obscurity, until one of them, Sanghar, entered the service of the emperor Bābar with a few followers. Sanghar himself fell at Pānīpat in 1526; but the emperor rewarded his devotion by granting his son Baryām the *chaudhrāyat* or intendancy of the waste country south-west of Delhi, and thus restored the fortunes of the family. The grant was confirmed by Humāyūn; but in 1560 Baryām fell fighting against the Muhammadan Bhaṭtis, at once the kinsmen and hereditary foes of the Siddhu tribe. Baryām was succeeded as *chaudhri* by his son Mahrāj and his grandson Mohan, who were both engaged in constant warfare with the Bhattis, until Mohan was compelled to flee to Hānsi and Hissār, whence he returned with a considerable force of his tribesmen, defeated the Bhattis at Bhedowāl, and at the advice of the Sikh Gurū Har Gobind founded Mahrāj in Ferozepore District. But the contest with the Bhattis was soon renewed, and Mohan and his son Rūp Chand were killed by them in a skirmish about 1618. His second son Kāla succeeded to the *chaudhrāyat* and became the guardian of Phūl and Sandāli, the sons of Rūp Chand. Phūl left six sons, of whom Tiloka was the eldest, and from him are descended the families of Jīnd and Nābha. From Rāma, the second son, sprang the greatest of the Phūlkiān houses, that of Patiāla.

The other four sons only succeeded to a small share of their father's possessions.

In 1627 Phūl founded and gave his name to a village which is now an important town in the State of Nābha. His two eldest sons founded Bhai Rūpa, still held jointly by the three States, while Rāma also built Rāmpur. The last named successfully raided the Bhattis and other enemies of his line. He then obtained from the Muhammadan governor of Sirhind the intendancy of the Jangal tract. His cousin Chain Singh was associated with him in the office; but Rāma could brook no rival and caused his cousin to be assassinated, only to fall in turn a victim to the vengeance of Chain Singh's sons. The blood-feud was duly carried on by Ala Singh, Rāma's third son, who killed all but one of the sons of Chain Singh.

Ala Singh, now quit of his nearest enemies, established a post at Sanghera, to protect its people against the chiefs of Kot and Jagraon. In 1718 he entrusted Bhadaur to his brother, and rebuilt Barnāla, where he took up his residence. Shortly afterwards his son Sardūl Singh attacked and destroyed Mīna, the possession of a Rājput who was related to the powerful Rai Kalha of Kot. This roused the Rai to a determined attempt to destroy the rising power of Ala Singh; and collecting a large force led by the Rājput chiefs of Halwāra, Malsin, Thattar, and Talwandi, and the famous Jamāl Khān, Rais of Māler Kotla, and strengthened by an imperial contingent under Saiyid Asad Alī Khān, general of the Jullundur Doāb, he attacked the Sikhs outside Barnāla. The imperial general fell early in the day and his men abandoned the field. The troops of Māler Kotla and Kot followed their example, and the Sikhs obtained a complete victory, routing the Muhammadan forces and taking many prisoners and much booty. This victory raised Ala Singh to the position of an independent chief, and the Sikhs flocked to his standard. But the next ten years were consumed in desultory warfare with the Bhattis, and Ala Singh allied himself with the imperial governor of Sirhind against the chief of Kot, who was forced to abandon his principality. Ala Singh, however, soon quarrelled with his ally, and was in consequence thrown by him into prison, where he would have perished but for the self-sacrifice of a follower, a relative of Chain Singh, his hereditary foe. Thus freed, Ala Singh built the fort of Bhawānigarh, 22 miles west of the town of Patiāla. Three years later his general, Gurbakhsh Singh, Kāleka, subdued the territory of Sanaur or Chaurāsi, in which the town of Patiāla lies, and fortified the latter place to hold

the conquered territory in check. Meanwhile the Dīwān of Samand Khān, governor of Sirhind, had fled for protection to Ala Singh, who refused to surrender him. Samand Khān thereupon marched on Sanaur, only to meet with a severe defeat. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh, the founder of the Kaithal family, next invoked the aid of Ala Singh in subduing the country round Bhatinda, which was then held by Sardār Jodh Singh. Ala Singh dispatched a considerable force against this chief, but effected nothing until the Sikhs from the north of the Sutlej came to his aid, overran the country, and placed Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh in possession of it. Ala Singh then turned his arms against two neighbouring chiefs, who, having called in vain upon the Bhattis for help, were slain with several hundred followers and their territories annexed. With his son Lāl Singh, Ala Singh now proceeded to overrun the country of the Bhatti chiefs, who summoned the imperial governor of Hissār to their aid; but in spite of his co-operation they were driven from the field. This campaign terminated in 1759 with the victory of Dhārsūl, which consolidated Ala Singh's power and greatly raised his reputation. Ahmad Shāh Durrāni on his invasion of India in 1761 had appointed Zain Khān governor of Sirhind; but the moment he turned his face homewards, the Sikhs, who had remained neutral during his campaigns against the Mughal and Marāthā powers, attacked Sirhind, which was with difficulty relieved by Jamāl Khān of Māler Kotla and Rai Kalha of Kot. In 1762 Ahmad Shāh determined to punish the Sikhs for this attempt on Sirhind; and though a great confederacy of the Phūlkiān chiefs and other Sikh leaders was formed and opposed his advance near Barnāla, the Durrāni inflicted on them a crushing defeat, their loss being estimated at 20,000 men. Ala Singh himself was taken prisoner and Barnāla occupied by the Afghāns. The chief's ransom of 4 lakhs was paid with difficulty, and he was released; but Ahmad Shāh, in pursuance of his policy of employing the Sikhs against the Mughal power, gave Ala Singh a robe of honour with the title of Rājā and authority to coin money in his own name, thus founding the Patiāla State. These gifts, however, raised the suspicions of the Sikhs; and Ala Singh only recovered his position in their eyes when, in 1763, he headed the great force of confederated Sikhs which took Sirhind, after Zain Khān had been defeated and slain outside its walls. In this battle the nascent State of Jīnd was represented by Alam Singh, a grandson of Tiloka, and that of Nābha by Hamīr Singh, his great-grandson. After the victory,

the old Mughal district of Sirhind was divided among its conquerors. Sirhind itself, with its surrounding country, fell to Ala Singh, Amloh to Nābha, and a considerable area to Jīnd. In this year Jīnd and Nābha may be deemed to have come into being as ruling States, and henceforward their histories diverge.

The right of adoption was granted to the chiefs of Patiāla, Jīnd, and Nābha in 1860, together with the further concession that, in the event of the chief of any one State dying without male issue and without adopting a successor, the chiefs of the other two, in concert with the Political Agent, should choose a successor from among the Phūlkīan family. Succession in these cases is subject to the payment to the British Government of a *nazarāna* or fine equal to one-third of the gross revenue of the State. The Political Agent for the Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur resides at Patiāla.

Boundaries, figurat[ion] and hi[ll] and ri[ver] system[s]

Patiāla State.—The largest in area, wealth, and population of the three Phūlkiān States, Punjab, and the most populous of all the Native States in the Province, though second to Bahāwalpur in area. It lies mainly in the eastern plains of the Punjab, which form part of the great natural division called the Indo-Gangetic plain west; but its territories are somewhat scattered, as, owing to historical causes, it comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and the Nārnaul *ilāka*, which now constitutes the *nizāmat* of Mohindargarh, in the extreme south-east on the borders of Jaipur and Alwar States in Rājputāna. The territory is interspersed with small tracts or even single villages belonging to the States of Nābha, Jīnd, and Māler Kotla, and to the British Districts of Ludhiāna, Ferozepore, and Karnāl, while, on the other hand, it includes several detached villages or groups of villages which lie within the natural borders of those States and Districts.

Its scattered nature makes it impossible to describe its boundaries clearly and succinctly, but briefly it may be described as consisting of three portions. The main portion, lying between 29° 23′ and 30° 55′ N. and 74° 40′ and 76° 59′ E., and comprising the plains portion of the State west of the Jumna valley and south of the Sutlej, is bordered on the north by the Districts of Ludhiāna and Ferozepore; on the east by Karnāl and Ambāla; on the south by the State of Jīnd and Hissār District; and on the west by Hissār. This portion forms a rough parallelogram, 139 miles in length from east to west, and 125 miles from north to south, with an appendage on the south lying south of the Ghaggar river and forming part of the *nizāmat* of Karmgarh. The second block lies in

the Siwālik Hills between 30° 40′ and 31° 10′ N. and 76° 49′ and 77° 19′ E. It is bordered on the north by the Hill States of Bhāgal, Dhāmi, and Bhajji; on the east by those of Koti, Keonthal, and Sirmūr; on the south by Ambāla District; and on the west by the States of Nālāgarh and Mailog, and by Ambāla District. This portion is 36 miles from north to south, and 29 miles from east to west, and forms a part of the *nizāmat* of Pinjaur. The third block, the *nizāmat* of Mohindargarh, lies between 27° 47′ and 28° 28′ N. and 75° 56′ and 76° 17′ E., and is entirely surrounded by Native States—Jīnd to the north, Alwar and Nābha to the east, and Jaipur to the south and west. It is 45 miles from north to south, and 22 miles from east to west.

No great river flows through the State or along its borders, the chief stream being the Ghaggar, which runs in an ill-defined bed from the north-east of its main portion south-west through the Pawādh to the Bāngar, and thence in a more westerly direction, separating the Pawādh from the Bāngar (Narwāna *tahsīl*), after which it leaves Patiāla territory. The other streams are mere seasonal torrents. They include the Sirhind Choa or stream which enters the State near Sirhind and traverses the Fatehgarh, Bhawānigarh, and Sunām *tahsīls*, following probably the alignment of the canal cut by Fīroz Shāh III about 1361. South of this through the Bhawānigarh and Karmgarh *tahsīls* flows the Jhambowāli Choi, and the Patiālewāli Nadī, which passes the capital. Both fall into the Ghaggar. There are minor streams in the Pinjaur *tahsīl* and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. In the former alone are there any hills of importance, the rest of the State being a level plain.

Geology. Geologically, the State may be divided into the Patiāla Siwāliks, composed entirely of Tertiary and principally of Upper Tertiary deposits; the Arāvalli outliers in Mohindargarh; and the portion which lies in the Indo-Gangetic alluvium.

Botany. Botanically, the State includes a large portion of the eastern Punjab, belonging partly to the upper Gangetic plain, and partly to the desert area; the territories of Nārnaul, &c., in north-eastern Rājputāna, with a desert flora; and a tract near Simla in the Outer Himālayas, whose flora is practically that described in the *Flora Simlensis*. The *kīkar* (*Acacia arabica*), which grows abundantly in the Pawādh and Dūn, is used for all agricultural purposes. The *beri* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is planted near wells and in fields, and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and

at Sunām, Sāmāna, and Sanaur in gardens. Banūr and Sirhind, the eastern parts of the Pawādh, are noted for their mangoes. The *pīpal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *barota* (*Ficus indica*), and *nīm* (*Melia Azadirachta*) are planted close to wells and ponds near villages. The *shīsham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) is planted in avenues along the canals, and *siras* (*Albizzia Lebbek*) on the roadsides. The *frāns* (*Tamarix orientalis*), common near villages, is used for roofing. The *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) is found in marshy lands and *bīrs* (reserves). The *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *kīkar*, *reru*, and *jāl* are common in the Jangal, Bāngar, and Mohindargarh. The *khair* (*Acacia Catechu*) and *gugal* (*Balsamodendron Mukul*) are common in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, and the *khajūr* (*Phoenix dactylifera*) in Pinjaur, Dūn, and in the Bet (Fatehgarh *tahsīl*).

Chītal (spotted deer), *charkh*, *kākar* (barking-deer), musk deer, *gural*, and leopard are common in the hills; and the following mammals are found throughout the State: wolf, jackal, fox, wild cat, otter (in the Bet), wild hog (in the *bīrs*), antelope, *nīlgai* (in the *bīrs*, Bet, Narwāna, and Mohindargarh), monkeys (in the Narwāna *tahsīl*), and gazelle (*chinkāra*). Fauna.

Game birds include peafowl, partridge (black and grey), quail, lapwing, *chikor*, and pheasant (in the hills). The crane, snipe, green pigeon, goose, and sand-grouse are all seasonal visitors. Among the venomous snakes are the cobra, *chitkabra* or *kauriāla* (found everywhere), *dhāman*, *ragadbans*, and *padma* (found in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*).

The healthiest parts of the State are the Bāngar and Jangal tracts and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The Bet and the *thānas* of Ghurām Ghanaur and Banūr are very unhealthy, consisting largely of swamps. In the Pawādh, where there is no marshland, the general health is fair. The climate of the hills is excellent, except in the Pinjaur *thāna*. In the Pinjaur hills the winter is cold, and the rainy season begins somewhat earlier than in the plains, while in summer the heat is moderate. In the Jangal tract and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* the heat is intense in the hot season, which begins early, and the air is dry all the year round. But if the sky is clear the nights are generally cool. Climate and temperature.

The rainfall, like the temperature, varies considerably in different parts of the State. About Pinjaur and Kālka at the foot of the Simla Hills it averages 40 inches, but decreases away from the Himālayas, being probably 30 inches at Sirhind, 25 at Patiāla and Pail, 20 at Bhawānigarh, and only 12 or 13 at Bhatinda and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. Rainfall.

In the south-west the rainfall is not only less in amount, but more capricious than in the north and east. Fortunately the zone of insufficient rainfall is now for the most part protected by the Sirhind Canal, but Mohindargarh is still liable to severe and frequent droughts.

Floods. Patiāla itself lies in a depression, and there were disastrous floods in 1852, 1887, and 1888. The greatest achievement of the State Public Works department has been the construction of protective works, which have secured the town from the possibility of such calamities in future.

History. The earlier history of Patiāla is that of the PHŪLKIĀN STATES. Its history as a separate power nominally dates from 1762, in which year Ahmad Shāh Durrāni conferred the title of Rājā upon Ala Singh, its chief; but it may be more justly regarded as dating from 1763, when the Sikh confederation took the fortress of Sirhind from Ahmad Shāh's governor, and proceeded to partition the old Mughal province of Sirhind. In this partition Sirhind itself, with its surrounding country, fell to Rājā Ala Singh. That ruler died in 1765, and was succeeded by his grandson Amar Singh, whose half-brother Himmat Singh also laid claim to the throne, and after a contest was allowed to retain possession of the Bhawānigarh *pargana*. In the following year Rājā Amar Singh conquered Pail and Isru from Māler Kotla, but the latter place was subsequently made over to Jassa Singh Ahlūwālia. In 1767 Amar Singh met Ahmad Shāh on his last invasion of India at Karābawāna, and received the title of Rājā-i-Rājgān. After Ahmad Shāh's departure Amar Singh took Tibba from Māler Kotla, and compelled the sons of Jamāl Khān to effect a peace which remained unbroken for many years. He next sent a force under his general Bakhshi Lakhna to reduce Pinjaur, which had been seized by Gharīb Dās of Mani Mājra, and in alliance with the Rājās of Hindūr, Kahlūr, and Sirmūr captured it. He then invaded the territory of Kot Kapūra, but its chief Jodh having been slain in an ambush, he retired without further aggression. His next expedition was against the Bhattis, but in this he met with scant success; and the conduct of the campaign was left to the chief of Nābha, while Amar Singh turned his arms against the fortress of Govindgarh which commanded the town of Bhatinda. After a long struggle it was taken in 1771. Soon after this Himmat Singh seized his opportunity and got possession of Patiāla itself, but he was induced to surrender it, and died in 1774. In that year a quarrel broke out between Jīnd and Nābha, which

resulted in the acquisition of Sangrūr by Jīnd from Nābha, Patiāla intervening to prevent Jīnd from retaining Amloh and Bhadson also. Amar Singh next proceeded to attack Saifābād, a fortress only 4 miles from Patiāla, which he took with the assistance of Sirmūr. In return for this aid, he visited that State and helped its ruler Jagat Parkāsh to suppress a rebellion. In a new campaign in the Bhatti country he defeated their chiefs at Begrān, took Fatehābād and Sirsa, and invested Rania, but was called on to repel the attack made on Jīnd by the Muhammadan governor of Hānsi. For this purpose he dispatched Nānu Mal, his Dīwān, with a strong force, which after defeating the governor of Hānsi overran Hānsi and Hissār, and Rania fell soon after. But the Mughal government under Najaf Khān, its minister, made a last effort to regain the lost districts. At the head of the imperial troops, he seized Karnāl and part of Rohtak; and the Rājā of Patiāla, though aided for a consideration by Zābita Khān Rohilla, met Najaf Khān at Jīnd and amicably surrendered Hānsi, Hissār, and Rohtak, retaining Fatehābād, Rania, and Sirsa as fiefs of the empire. The wisdom of this moderation was evident. In 1777 Amar Singh overran the Farīdkot and Kot Kapūra districts, but did not attempt to annex them, and his newly-acquired territories taxed his resources to the utmost. Nevertheless, in 1778 he harried the Mani Mājra territory and reduced Gharīb Dās to submission. Thence he marched on Siālba, where he was severely defeated by its chief and a strong Sikh coalition. To retrieve this disaster Amar Singh formed a stronger confederacy, enticed away the Siālba troops by offers of higher pay, and at length secured the submission of the chief without bloodshed. In 1779 the Mughal forces marched on Karnāl, Desu Singh, Bhai of Kaithal, being in alliance with them, and hoping by their aid to crush Patiāla; but the Delhi minister found it more profitable to plunder the Bhai, and the Sikhs then united to oppose his advance. He reached Kuhrām, but then retreated, in fear of the powerful forces arrayed against him.

In 1781 Amar Singh died of dropsy, and was succeeded by his son Sāhib Singh, then a child of six. Dīwān Nānu Mal, an Agarwāl Baniā of Sunām, became Wazīr and coped successfully with three distinct rebellions headed by relatives of the Rājā. In 1783 occurred a great famine which disorganized the State. Eventually Nānu Mal was compelled to call in the Marāthās, who aided him to recover Banūr and other places; but in 1788 they compelled him to pay blackmail, and

in 1790, though he had been successful against the other enemies of Patiāla, he could not prevent them from marching to Sūhlar, 2 miles from Patiāla itself. Saifābād had been placed in their hands, and Nānu Mal's fall from power quickly followed. With him fell Rāni Rajindar, cousin of Amar Singh, a woman of great ability and Nānu Mal's chief supporter, who had induced the Marāthās to retire and visited Muttra to negotiate terms with Sindhia in person. Sāhib Singh, now aged fourteen, took the reins of state into his own hands, appointing his sister Sāhib Kaur to be chief minister. In 1794 the Marāthās again advanced on Patiāla, but Sāhib Kaur defeated them and drove them back on Karnāl. In this year Bedi Sāhib Singh attacked Māler Kotla and had to be bought off by Patiāla. In 1798 the Bedi attacked Raikot, and, though opposed by the Phūlkiān chiefs, compelled its ruler to call in George Thomas, who advanced on Ludhiāna, where the Bedi had invested the fort, and compelled him to raise the siege. Thomas then retired to Hānsi; but taking advantage of the absence of the Sikh chiefs at Lahore, where they had assembled to oppose the invasion of Shāh Zamān, he again advanced and laid siege to Jīnd. On this the Phūlkiān chiefs hastened back to the relief of Jīnd and compelled Thomas to raise the siege, but were in turn defeated by him. They then made peace with Thomas, who was anxious to secure their support against the Marāthās. Sāhib Singh now proceeded to quarrel with his sister, and she died not long afterwards, having lost all influence in the State. Thomas then renewed his attacks on the Jīnd State, and as the Phūlkiān chiefs united to resist him he invaded Patiāla territory and pillaged the town of Bhawānigarh. A peace was, however, patched up in 1801, and Thomas retired to Hānsi, whereupon the Cis-Sutlej chiefs sent an embassy to General Perron at Delhi to ask for assistance, and Thomas was eventually crushed. The British now appeared on the scene; but the Phūlkiān chiefs, who had been rescued from Thomas by the Marāthās, were not disposed to join them, and remained neutral throughout the operations round Delhi in 1803-4. Though Holkar was hospitably received at Patiāla after his defeat at Dīg, he could not obtain much active assistance from Sāhib Singh. After Holkar's flight to Amritsar in 1805, the dissensions between Sāhib Singh and his wife reached a climax, and the Rāni attacked both Nābha and Jīnd. These States then invoked the intervention of Ranjīt Singh, Rājā of Lahore, who crossed the Sutlej in 1806. Ranjīt Singh did little to settle the domestic differences of the Patiāla Rājā, but despoiled

the widows of the Raikot chief of many villages. Patiāla, however, received no share of the plunder; and on Ranjīt Singh's withdrawal the conflict between Sāhib Singh and his wife was renewed. In 1807 Ranjīt Singh reappeared at Patiāla, when he conferred Banūr and other districts, worth Rs. 50,000 a year, on the Rāni and then marched on Naraingarh.

It was by this time clear to the Cis-Sutlej chiefs that they had to choose between absorption by Ranjīt Singh and the protection of the British. Accordingly, in 1808, Patiāla, Jīnd, and Kaithal made overtures to the Resident at Delhi. No definite promise of protection was given at the time; but in April, 1809, the treaty with Ranjīt Singh secured the Cis-Sutlej territory from further aggression on his part, and a week later the desired proclamation of protection was issued, which continued to 'the chiefs of Mālwā and Sirhind . . . the exercise of the same rights and authority within their own possessions which they enjoyed before.' Two years later it became necessary to issue another proclamation of protection, this time to protect the Cis-Sutlej chiefs against one another. Meanwhile internal confusion led to the armed interposition of the British Agent, who established the Mahārāni Ās Kaur as regent with sole authority. She showed administrative ability and an unbending temper until the death of Mahārāja Sāhib Singh in 1813. He was succeeded by Mahārāja Karm Singh, who was largely influenced at first by his mother and her minister Naunidhrai, generally known as Missar Naudha. The Gurkha War broke out in 1814, and the Patiāla contingent served under Colonel Ochterlony. In reward for their services, the British Government made a grant of sixteen *parganas* in the Simla Hills to Patiāla, on payment of a *nazarāna* of Rs. 2,80,000. Karm Singh's government was hampered by quarrels, first with his mother and later with his younger brother, Ajīt Singh, until the Hariāna boundary dispute demanded all his attention. The English had overthrown the Marāthās in 1803 and had completed the subjugation of the Bhattis in Bhattiāna in 1818; but little attention was paid to the administration of the country, and Patiāla began to encroach upon it, growing bolder each year, until in 1835 her colonists were firmly established. When the attention of the British Government was at last drawn to the matter, and a report called for, the Mahārāja refused to admit the British claims, declined arbitration, and protested loudly when a strip of country more than a hundred miles long and ten to twenty broad was transferred from his possessions to those of the British Government. The

Government, however, listened to his protest, the question was reopened, and was not finally settled till 1856, when some 41 villages were handed over to Patiāla. When hostilities between the British and the government of Lahore became certain at the close of 1845, Mahārājā Karm Singh of Patiāla declared his loyalty to the British; but he died on December 23, the day after the battle of Ferozeshāh, and was succeeded by his son Narindar Singh, then twenty-three years old. It would be idle to pretend that the same active spirit of loyalty obtained among the Cis-Sutlej chiefs in 1845 as showed itself in 1857. The Patiāla chief knew that his interests were bound up with the success of the British, but his sympathies were with the Khālsa. However, Patiāla provided the British with supplies and carriage, besides a contingent of men. At the close of the war, Patiāla was rewarded with certain estates resumed from the Rājā of Nābha. The Mahārājā sanctioned the abolition of customs duties on the occasion of Lord Hardinge's visit in 1847.

The conduct of the Mahārājā on the outbreak of the Mutiny is beyond praise. He was the acknowledged head of the Sikhs, and his hesitation or disloyalty would have been attended with the most disastrous results, while his ability, character, and high position would have made him a formidable leader against the British. On hearing of the outbreak, he marched that evening with all his available troops in the direction of Ambāla. In his own territories he furnished supplies and carriage, and kept the roads clear. He gave a loan of 5 lakhs to Government and expressed his willingness to double the amount. His troops served with loyalty and distinction on many occasions throughout the campaign. Of the value of the Mahārājā's adhesion the Commissioner wrote: 'His support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us, and served more to tranquillize the people than a hundred official disclaimers could have done.' After the Mutiny the Nārnaul division of the Jhajjar territory, jurisdiction over Bhadaur, and the house in Delhi belonging to Begam Zīnat Mahal fell to the share of Patiāla. The Mahārājā's honorary titles were increased at the same time. The revenue of Nārnaul, which had been estimated at 2 lakhs, was found to be only Rs. 1,70,000. On this, the Mahārājā appealed for more territory. The British Government had given no guarantee, but was willing to reward the loyal service of Patiāla still further; and consequently parts of Kānaud and Buddhuāna, in Jhajjar, were conferred on the Mahārājā. These new estates had an income of about

one lakh, and the Mahārājā gave a *nazarāna* equal to twenty years' revenue.

In 1858 the Phūlkiān chiefs had united in asking for concessions from the British Government, of which the chief was the right of adoption. This was, after some delay, granted, with the happiest results. The power to inflict capital punishment had been withdrawn in 1847, but was exercised during the Mutiny. This power was now formally restored. The Khamānon villages (the history of which is given under 'Feudatories' on p. 294) were transferred to Patiāla in 1860. Mahārājā Narindar Singh died in 1862 at the age of thirty-nine. He was a wise ruler and brave soldier. He was one of the first Indian chiefs to receive the K.C.S.I., and was also a member of the Indian Legislative Council during Lord Canning's viceroyalty.

His only son, Mohindar Singh, was a boy of ten at his father's death. A Council of Regency was appointed, which carried on the administration for eight years. The Mahārājā only lived for six years after assuming power. During his reign the Sirhind Canal was sanctioned, though it was not opened until 1882. Patiāla contributed one crore and 23 lakhs to the cost of construction. The Mahārājā was liberal in measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of the country. He gave Rs. 70,000 to the University College, Lahore, and in 1873 he placed 10 lakhs at the disposal of Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal. In 1875 he was honoured by a visit from Lord Northbrook, who was then Viceroy, when the Mohindar College was founded for the promotion of higher education in the State. Mohindar Singh died suddenly in 1876. He had received the G.C.S.I. in 1871.

A long minority followed, for Mahārājā Rājindar Singh was only four when his father died. During his minority, which ceased in 1890, the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency, composed of three officials under the presidency of Sardār Sir Dewa Singh, K.C.S.I. The finances of the State were carefully watched, and considerable savings effected, from which have been met the charges in connexion with the Sirhind Canal and the broad-gauge line of railway between Rājpura, Patiāla, and Bhatinda. In 1879 the Patiāla State sent a contingent of 1,109 men to the Afghān War. The Mahārājā was exempted from the presentation of *nazars* in Darbār, in recognition of the services rendered by his troops on this occasion. He was the first chief to organize a corps of Imperial

Service troops, and served with one regiment of these in the Tīrāh expedition of 1897. Mahārājā Rājindar Singh died in 1900, and a third Council of Regency was formed. The present Mahārājā, Bhūpindar Singh, was born in 1891. He is now being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He ranks first amongst the chiefs of the Punjab, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

In 1900 it was decided by the Government of India to appoint a Political Agent for Patiāla, and the other two Phūlkiān States of Jīnd and Nābha were included in the Agency, to which was afterwards added the State of Bahāwalpur. The head-quarters of the Agency are at Patiāla.

Archaeology.

The Siva temples at KALAIT, in the Narwāna *tahsīl*, contain some old carvings supposed to date from the eleventh century. Of PINJAUR, it has been remarked that no place south of the Jhelum has more traces of antiquity. The date of the sculptured temples of Bhīma Devi and Baijnāth has not been determined. The walls of the houses, &c., in the village are full of fragments of sculptures. The gardens, which are attributed to Fidai Khān, the foster-brother of Aurangzeb, were modelled on the Shālamār gardens at Lahore, and are surrounded by a wall originally made of the débris of ancient buildings, but the fragments of sculpture built into it are much damaged. At SUNĀM are the remains of one of the oldest mosques in India. At SIRHIND, Malik Bahlol Lodī assumed the title of Sultān in 1451, and his daughter was buried here in 1497, in a tomb still existing. The oldest buildings in the place are two fine double-domed tombs, traditionally known as those of the Master and the Disciple. The date is uncertain, but the style indicates the fourteenth century. Shāh Zamān, the refugee monarch of Kābul, was buried in an old graveyard of great sanctity near the town. The first certain mention of Sirhind is in connexion with events which occurred in 1360, but the place has been confused by historians with Bhatinda or Tabarhind, a much older place. The fort at Sirhind was originally named Fīrozpur, probably after Fīroz Shāh. The tomb of Ibrāhīm Shāh at NĀRNAUL, erected by his grandson, the emperor Sher Shāh (1540–5), with its massive proportions, deeply recessed doorways, and exquisite carvings, is a fine example of the Pathān style. Bhatinda was a place of great importance in the pre-Mughal days, but the date of the fort, which is a conspicuous feature in the landscape for miles round, is unknown. At Patiāla and at Bahādurgarh, near Patiāla, are fine forts built by chiefs of Patiāla.

The State contains 14 towns and 3,580 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 1,467,433, (1891) 1,583,521, and (1901) 1,596,692. The small increase in the last decade was due to the famines of 1897 and 1900, which caused much emigration from the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The State is divided into the five *nizāmats*, or administrative districts, of KARMGARH, PINJAUR, AMARGARH, ANĀHADGARH, and MOHINDARGARH. The head-quarters of these are at Bhawānigarh, Basi, Barnāla, Rājpura, and Kānaud respectively. The towns are PATIĀLA, the capital, NĀRNAUL, BASI, Govindgarh or BHATINDA, SAMĀNA, SUNĀM, Mohindargarh or KĀNAUD, SANAUR, BHADAUR, BARNĀLA, BANŪR, PAIL, SIRHIND, and HADIĀYĀ. The people.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Nizāmat.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Karmgarh	1,834	4	665	500,635	273·0	− 0·8	15,370
Pinjaur	784	1	1,588	212,866	271·4	−5·97	3,695
Amargarh	858	3	605	365,448	425·9	+1·06	7,596
Anāhadgarh	1,836	4	454	377,367	205·5	+8·62	8,899
Mohindargarh	575	2	268	140,376	243·8	−5·09	2,537
State total	5,412	14	3,580	1,596,692	295	+ ·83	38,097

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *nizāmats* are taken from revenue returns. The total State area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Hindus form 55 per cent. of the total, and Sikhs, though Patiāla is the leading Sikh State of the Punjab, only 22 per cent., slightly less than Muhammadans. Jains, less than 3,000 in number, are mostly found in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The density, though higher than the Provincial average for British Districts, is lower than the average of the Districts and States situated in the Indo-Gangetic plain west. It is lowest in the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, where less than 14 per cent. of the total area is cultivated. There is not, however, much room for extension of cultivation, as the cultivable tracts are fully populated. Punjābi is the language of 88 per cent. of the population.

Nearly every caste in the Punjab is represented in Patiāla, but the Jats or Jāts, who comprise 30 per cent. of the population, are by far its strongest element. Other cultivating castes Castes and occupations.

are the Rājputs, Ahīrs (in Mohindargarh), Gūjars, Arains, and Kambohs. Brāhmans and Fakīrs number nearly 8 per cent. of the population; and artisan and menial castes, such as the Chamārs, Chūhrās, Tarkhāns, &c., comprise most of the residue. Of the whole population, 62 per cent. are dependent on agriculture; and the State has no important industries, other than those carried on in villages to meet the ordinary wants of an agricultural population.

Christian missions. In 1901 the State contained 122 native Christians. The principal missionary agency is that of the American Reformed Presbyterian Church, which was established in 1892, when Mahārājā Rājindar Singh permitted Dr. Scott, a medical missionary of that Church, to establish a mission at Patiāla town, granting him a valuable site for its buildings. The only other society working among the native Christians is the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, established at Patiāla in 1890. In the village of Rāmpur Katāni (Pail *tahsīl*) an Anglo-vernacular primary school, started by the Ludhiāna American Mission, teaches 22 Jat and Muhammadan boys. There is also a small mission school at Basi, where twelve or thirteen sweeper boys are taught.

General agricultural conditions. Agricultural conditions are as diversified as the territory is scattered. In the Pinjaur *tahsīl* they resemble those of the surrounding Simla Hill States, and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* those of Rājputāna. Elsewhere the State consists of level plains with varying characteristics. The Rājpura, Banūr, and Ghanaur *tahsīls* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, the Patiāla and part of the Bhawānigarh *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, and the Fatehgarh (Sirhind) and Sāhibgarh (Pail) *tahsīls* of the Amargarh *nizāmat* lie in the Pawādh, a naturally fertile tract of rich loam. Sirhind and Pail are both protected by wells, and, though not irrigated by canals, are the richest in the State from an agricultural point of view. The Narwāna *tahsīl* lies in the Bāngar, a plateau or upland in which the spring-level is too low for wells to be profitably sunk. The remaining parts of these three *nizāmats*, and the whole of Anāhadgarh, lie in the Jangal, a tract naturally fertile, but unproductive owing to the absence of rain and the depth of the spring-level until irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The Jangal consists of a great plain of soft loam covered with shifting sandhills, with a few wells on the borders of the Pawādh; but agriculturally it is in a transition stage, as the canal permits of intensive cultivation.

The *bhaiyāchārā* is the general form of tenure, except in Mohindargarh, where the *pattīdāri* form is prevalent.

The principal agricultural statistics derived from the most recent revenue records are given below:— Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

Nizāmat.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Karmgarh . .	1,834	1,338	368	386
Pinjaur. . .	784	467	143	217
Amargarh . .	858	672	243	128
Anāhadgarh . .	1,836	1,661	465	96
Mohindargarh .	575	445	38	49
Total	5,887	4,583	1,257	876

The principal food-grains cultivated are gram (area in 1903–4, 660 square miles), barley and gram mixed (587), wheat (432), *bājra* (367), *jowār* (362), wheat and gram mixed (284), and maize (239). Mustard covered 286 square miles, *chari* (*jowār* grown for fodder) 238, and cotton 72. In the hill tract (Pinjaur *tahsīl*) potatoes, ginger, turmeric, and rice are the most valuable crops, and Indian corn is largely grown for food. In the Sirhind and Pail *tahsīls* sugar-cane is the most paying crop. It is also grown in parts of the Patiāla, Amargarh, and Bhawānigarh *tahsīls*. Cotton is grown generally in all but the sandy tracts of the south-west, and it forms the staple crop in Narwāna. Tobacco is an important crop in the Pawādh tract. Rice is grown in the three *tahsīls* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat* which lie in the Pawādh. Wheat is the staple crop in the north-western half, barley and gram, separately or mixed, in the south and west, and millet in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. In the latter millet is an autumn crop, dependent on the monsoon rains. In the rest of the State the spring harvest is more important than the autumn harvest, and its importance increases as canal irrigation is developed.

Rents, wages, and prices.

Cash rents are very rare. The landlord's share of the produce varies from one-fifth to one-half, and one-third may be taken as the average rate. Land irrigated from wells usually pays a higher rate than other land, except in the dry tracts to the west and south, where the soil is inferior and the expense of working wells heavy. The highest rates are paid in the sub-montane country to the north and east of Patiāla. The wages of unskilled labour when paid in cash, as is generally the case in towns and more rarely in the villages, vary from 3 annas a day in outlying tracts to 6 annas in the capital. A reaper earns from 6 to 12 annas a day, and a carpenter from 8 to 12 annas or even R. 1 in the hills. Prices have risen about 12 per cent. in the last fifteen years.

Advances to agriculturists.

Few State loans to cultivators were made prior to the revision of the settlement which began in 1901 and is still proceeding, and very high rates of interest were charged. During the three years ending 1906, a total of nearly Rs. 80,000 was advanced. The rate of interest on loans for the construction of wells and the purchase of bullocks is just under $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., while loans for the purchase of seed are given free of interest.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The cattle of the Jangal in the south-west and of Mohindargarh are fine up-standing animals, but the cows are poor milkers, and cattle-breeding hardly exists. Ponies of a fair class are raised in the Bāngar, in the Narwāna *tahsīl*; and there is a State stud at Patiāla, established in 1890, with 5 horse, 1 pony, and 3 donkey stallions, and 25 brood-mares.

Fairs.

Fairs are held twice a year at Karauta and Dharson, both in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, at which about 20,000 cattle change hands yearly. Cattle fairs were also started in 1903–4 at Bhatinda, Barnāla, Mānsa, Boha, Dhamtānsāhib, Sunām, Patiāla, Rājpura, Dhūri, Sirhind, and Kānaud.

Irrigation.

Of the total area under cultivation in 1903–4, 1,257 square miles, or 27 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 342 square miles, or 27 per cent., were irrigated from wells, and the rest from canals. The State contains 12,696 wells in use, besides unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Patiāla owns 84 per cent. of the share (36 per cent.) of the Sirhind Canal possessed by the Phūlkiān States. The Hissār branch of the Western Jumna Canal, which irrigated 85 square miles in 1903–4, also secures against famine a large part of the Narwāna *tahsīl*; and in the *tahsīls* of Banūr and Ghanaur a small inundation canal from the Ghaggar, which irrigated 14 square miles in 1903–4, serves a number of villages. Wells are mainly confined to the Pawādh and the part of the Jangal which adjoins it. Wells are also used in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, but the water in some is brackish and only beneficial after rain. Jāts generally use the bucket and Arains the Persian wheel on a masonry well, but some of the Arains and Kambohs in the Banūr *tahsīl* use the *dingli* or lift.

Forests.

In the hill *thānas* of Pinjaur, Dharmpur, and Srīnagar, in the Pinjaur Dūn and Siwāliks, the State possesses valuable forests, in which considerable quantities of *chīl* (*Pinus longifolia*), pine, oak, *deodār*, and bamboo are found. The first and second-class forests have an area of 109 square miles, with 171 square miles of grass lands. It also possesses several 'reserves' (*bīrs*) aggregating 12,000 acres in the plains. The forests are controlled by a Conservator, who has two

assistants in the hills and one in the plains. Avenues of *shīsham* (*Dalb*[illegible] ... the canal banks.

The State exports grain in large quantities, principally wheat, gram, rapeseed, millet, and pulses, with *ghī*, cotton, yarn, red pepper, saltpetre, and lime. It imports raw and refined sugar and rice from the United Provinces, piece-goods from Delhi and Bombay, and various other manufactures. The principal grain marts are at Patiāla, Nārnaul, Basi, Barnāla, Bhatinda, and Narwāna; but grain is also exported to the adjoining British Districts and to Nābha. Commerce and trade.

The North-Western Railway traverses the north of the State through Rājpura and Sirhind, and the Rājpura-Bhatinda branch passes through its centre, with stations at the capital, Dhūri Junction, Barnāla, and Bhatinda. The latter line is owned by the State, but worked by the North-Western Railway. The Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhal Railway, with stations at Dhūri and Sunām, also serves this part of the State. The Southern Punjab Railway passes along the southern border, with a station at Narwāna in the Karmgarh *nizāmat*. A mono-rail tramway, opened in February, 1907, connects Basi with the railway at Sirhind. There are 185 miles of metalled roads, all in the plains, and about 194 miles (113 in the plains and 81 in the hills) of unmetalled roads in the State. Of the Means of communication.

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Minerals. *Kankar* is found at many places. Slate, limestone, and sandstone occur in the Pinjaur hills, and in the detached hills of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. Saltpetre is manufactured in the Rājpura, Ghanaur, Banūr, Narwāna, and Nārnaul *tahsīls*, and carbonate of soda in the Bāngar. Copper and lead ores are found near Solon; and mica and copper and iron ores in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*.

Arts and manufactures. Manufactures, other than the ordinary village industries, are virtually confined to the towns. Cotton fabrics are made at Sunām, and silk at Patiāla. Gold lace is manufactured at Patiāla, and *sūsī* at Patiāla and Basi, the latter being of fine quality. At Samāna and Nārnaul legs for beds are turned, and at Pail carved doorways are made. Ironware is also produced at four villages. Brass and bell-metal are worked at Patiāla and Bhadaur, and at Kānaud (Mohindargarh), where ironware is also manufactured. The only steam cotton-ginning factory in the State is at Narwāna. A workshop is situated at Patiāla. The number of factory hands in 1903–4 was 80.

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former, the principal connects Patiāla with Sunām (43 miles), one branch leading to Sangrūr, the capital of Jīnd State, and another to Samāna. The others are mainly feeder-roads to the railways. There are avenues of trees along 142 miles of road.

Postal arrangements.

The postal arrangements of the State are governed by the convention of 1884, as modified in 1900, which established a mutual exchange of all postal articles between the British Post Office and the State post. The ordinary British stamps, surcharged 'Patiāla State,' are used. Under an agreement concluded in 1872, a telegraph line from Ambāla to Patiāla was constructed by Government at the expense of the State, which takes all the receipts and pays for the maintenance of the line.

Famine.

The earliest and most terrible of the still-remembered famines was the *chālīsa* of Samvat 1840 (A.D. 1783), which depopulated huge tracts in the Southern Punjab. In 1812 and 1833 the State again suffered. The famine of 1860–1 was the first in which relief was systematically organized by the State. Relief works were opened; over 11,000 tons of grain were distributed, and 3¾ lakhs of revenue was remitted. The famine of 1897 cost the State nearly 2 lakhs in relief works alone. Three years later came the great famine of 1900. It was a fodder famine as well as a grain famine, and cattle died in large numbers. Relief measures were organized on the lines laid down for the British Districts of the Province. Nearly 4 lakhs was spent on relief works and gratuitous relief. Two lakhs of revenue was remitted and 2½ lakhs was suspended.

Administration.

The Political Agent for the Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur resides at Patiāla. He is the representative of the Lieutenant-Governor, and is the channel of communication in most matters between the State authorities on the one hand and British officials or other States on the other. He has no control over the State courts, but he hears appeals from the orders of certain of the District Magistrates, &c., of British Districts, in their capacity as Railway Magistrates for the various railways which pass through Patiāla territory.

During the minority of the Mahārājā, his functions are exercised by a Council of Regency consisting of three members. There are four departments of State: the finance department (*Dīwān-i-Māl*) under the Dīwān, who deals with all matters of revenue and finance, the foreign department (*Munshī Khāna*) under the Mīr Munshī, the judicial department (*Sadr*

Adālat) under the Adālatī, and the military department (*Bakhshi Khāna*) under the Bakhshī or commander-in-chief. The Chief Court was created by Mahārājā Rājindar Singh, to hear appeals from the orders of the finance, foreign, and judicial ministers. There is no regular legislative department. Regulations are drafted in the department concerned and submitted for sanction to the *Ijlās-i-Khās*, or court of the Mahārājā. Under the present arrangements the power of sanction rests with the Council of Regency, the members of which possess the power of initiation. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into five *nizāmats*, each being under a *nāzim*, who exercises executive powers and has subordinate to him two or three *naib* (deputy) *nāzims* in each *nizāmat*, and a *tahsīldār* in each *tahsīl*.

Civil and criminal justice.

The lowest court of original jurisdiction in civil and revenue cases is that of the *tahsīldār*, from whose decisions appeals lie to the *nāzim*. The next higher court is that of the *naib-nāzim*, who exercises criminal and civil powers, and from whose decisions appeals also lie to the *nāzim*. The *nāzim* is a Sessions judge, with power to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years, as well as an appellate court in criminal, civil, and revenue cases. From his decisions appeals lie in criminal and civil cases to the *Sadr Adālat*, and in revenue cases to the Dīwān, with a second appeal to the Chief Court, and a third to the *Ijlās-i-Khās*: both the last-mentioned courts also exercise revisional jurisdiction in all cases. All sentences of death or transportation for life require the confirmation of the Mahārājā, or, during his minority, of the Council of Regency.

Special jurisdiction in criminal cases is also exercised by the following officials. The Mīr Munshī, or foreign minister, has the powers of a Sessions Judge with respect to cases in which one or both parties are not subjects of the State: cases under the Telegraph and Railway Acts are decided by a special magistrate, from whose decision an appeal lies to the Mīr Munshī; certain canal and forest officers exercise magisterial powers in respect of offences concerning those departments; and the Inspector-General exercises similar powers in respect of cases in which the police are concerned. During the settlement operations the settlement officers are also invested with power to decide revenue cases, and from their decisions appeals lie to the Settlement Commissioner. At the capital there are a magistrate and a civil judge, from whose decisions appeals lie to the *Muāwin Adālat*.

The Sikh Jāts are addicted to crimes of violence, illicit distillation, and traffic in women, the Hindū Jāts and the Rājputs to cattle-theft, and the Chūhrās to theft and house-breaking, while the criminal tribes—Sānsīs, Baurias, Balochs, and Mīnās—are notorious for theft, robbery, and burglary.

In 1902 a few *panchāyats* were established in the Narwāna and Govindgarh *tahsīls* for the settlement of disputes of a civil nature. The experiment has proved successful, and there are now 76 of these rural courts scattered about the State. Up to the end of 1906, they had disposed of more than 45,000 cases, the value of the claims dealt with being considerably over 60 lakhs. The parties have the right to challenge the decision of the *panchāyat* in the ordinary courts, but up to the present less than 2 per cent. of the decisions in disputed cases have been challenged in this manner.

Feudatories. The chief of the feudatories are the Sardārs of Bhadaur, who between them enjoy a *jāgīr* of over Rs. 70,000 per annum. Like the ruling family, they are descendants of Phūl; but in 1855 the claim of Patiāla to regard the Bhadaur chiefs as feudatories of her own was disallowed by Government, and their villages were brought under British jurisdiction. Three years later the supremacy over Bhadaur was ceded to the Mahārājā as a small portion of the reward for his loyalty in 1857. The tenure of the *jāgīr* is subject to much the same incidents in respect of lapse and commutation as similar assignments in the British portion of the Cis-Sutlej territory. There are at present six sharers in the *jāgīr*, while the widows of deceased members of the family whose shares have lapsed to the State receive maintenance allowances amounting to Rs. 8,699.

The numerous *jāgīrdārs* of the Khamānon villages receive between them over Rs. 90,000 a year from the State, and are entitled, in addition, to various dues from the villagers. Ever since 1815 Patiāla had been held responsible for the general administration of this estate, though the British Government reserved its rights to escheats and military service. In 1847 the question of bringing the villages entirely under British jurisdiction was mooted. The negotiations were prolonged until after the Mutiny, when, in 1860, Government transferred its rights in the estate to Patiāla in return for a *nazarāna* of Rs. 1,76,360. The *jāgīrdārs* are exempted from the appellate jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, and are entitled to have their appeals heard by the foreign minister. The *jāgīrdārs* of Pail constitute the only remaining group of assignees of any

importance. Their *jāgīrs* amount in all to over Rs. 18,000, and are subject to the usual incidents of lapse and commutation.

The main area of the State corresponds roughly to the old Mughal *sarkār* of Sirhind, and was subject to Akbar's fiscal reforms. Formerly the State used to collect nearly all its revenue in kind, taking generally one-third of the produce as its share, calculated either by actual division or by a rough and ready appraisement. In 1862 a cash assessment was first made. It resulted in a total demand of about 30·9 lakhs, reduced three years later to 29·4 lakhs. Afterwards summary assessments were made every ten years, until in 1901 a regular settlement was undertaken, a British officer being appointed Settlement Commissioner. The present demand is 41·5 lakhs or, including cesses and other dues, 44·8 lakhs, of which 4·7 lakhs are assigned, leaving a balance of 40 lakhs realizable by the State. The revenue rates on unirrigated land vary from a minimum of R. 0–6–4 in parts of Mohindargarh to a maximum of Rs. 5–11–3 in the Bet circle of the Sirhind *tahsīl*, and on irrigated land from 12 annas in Pail to Rs. 9–9–6 in the Dhāyā circle of Sirhind. There are wide variations from circle to circle in the average rates. The average 'dry' rate in one of the Mohindargarh circles is ten annas, while in the Bet of Sirhind it is Rs. 3–14–6. Similarly, the average 'wet' rate in the Sunām *tahsīl* is R. 1–13–4, and in the Dhāyā of Sirhind Rs. 5–11–3. Land revenue.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880–1.	1890–1.	1900–1.	1903–4.
Land revenue . .	32,68	32,71	33,17	34,63
Total revenue . .	40,92	53,16	65,34	66,75

The principal sources of revenue, other than land revenue, and the amounts derived from each in 1903–4, are: public works, including irrigation and railways (14·1 lakhs), excise (2·2 lakhs), octroi (1·9 lakhs), stamps (1·7 lakhs), and provincial rates (1·4 lakhs); while the main heads of expenditure are public works (14·4 lakhs), army (9·1 lakhs), civil list (4·5 lakhs), police (4·2 lakhs), land revenue administration (4 lakhs), general administration (3 lakhs), religious and charitable endowments (1·9 lakhs), and medical (1·8 lakhs).

The right of coinage was conferred on Rājā Amar Singh by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni in 1767. No copper coin was ever minted, and only on one occasion, in the reign of Mahārājā Currency.

Narindar Singh, were 8-anna and 4-anna pieces struck; but rupees and gold coins or *ashrafis* were coined at intervals up to 1895, when the mint was closed for ordinary coinage. Up to the last the coins bore the legend that they were struck under the authority of Ahmad Shāh, and the coinage of each chief bore a distinguishing device, generally a representation of some kind of weapon. The Patiāla rupee was known as the *Rājā shāhi* rupee. It was rather lighter than the British rupee, but contained the same amount of silver. Rupees known as *Nānak shāhi* rupees, which are used in connexion with religious ceremonies at the Dasahra and Dīwālī festivals, are still coined, with the inscription—

Degh, tegh o fateh nusrat be darang,
Yāft az Nānak Gurū Gobind Singh.

Excise. Prior to 1874, the distillation, the sale, and even the use of liquor were prohibited. The present arrangement is that no distillation is allowed except at the central distillery at Patiāla. The distiller there pays a still-head duty of Rs. 4 per gallon. The licences for retail sale are auctioned, except in the case of European liquor, the vendors of which pay Rs. 200 or Rs. 100 per annum according as their sales do or do not exceed 2,000 bottles. The State is privileged to receive a number of chests of Mālwā opium every year at a reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest of $140\frac{1}{4}$ lb. The number is fixed annually by the Government of the Punjab, and varies from 74 to 80. For anything over and above this amount, the full duty of Rs. 725 per chest is paid. The duty paid on the Mālwā opium imported has, since 1891, been refunded to the State, with the object of securing the hearty co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. Import of opium into British territory from the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* is prohibited. The importers of opium into Patiāla pay a duty of R. 1 per seer to the State. Licences for the retail sale of opium and hemp drugs are sold by auction. Wholesale licences for the sale of liquor, opium, and drugs are issued on payment of small fixed fees.

Municipal. Patiāla town was constituted a municipality in 1904 and Nārnaul in 1906.

Public works. The Public Works department was reorganized in 1903 under a Superintending Engineer, who is subject to the control of one of the members of Council of the Regency. An extensive programme of public works has been framed, the total cost of which will be 85 lakhs; and a considerable portion of it has been carried out at a cost of 25 lakhs during the

three years that have elapsed since the reorganization of the department. Public offices, *tahsīls*, police stations, schools, dispensaries, markets, and barracks have been erected. The *darbār* chamber in Patiāla Fort has been remodelled and reroofed, and is now a magnificent hall. A large Central jail has been constructed at Patiāla, and a number of new roads have been made. Among buildings erected during the last few years by private subscription may be mentioned the Victoria Memorial Poorhouse at Patiāla, which cost Rs. 80,000, and the Victoria Girls' School, which cost half that sum.

Police, jails, and army.

In 1903–4 the regular police force consisted of 1,973 of all ranks. The village watchmen numbered 2,775. There are 42 police stations, 3 outposts, and 17 road-posts. The force is under the control of an Inspector-General. District Superintendents are appointed for each *nizāmat* with inspectors under them, while each police station is in charge of a *thānadar*. The State contains two jails, the Central jail at the capital and the other at Mohindargarh, which hold 1,100 and 50 prisoners respectively. The Imperial Service contingent maintained by the State consists of a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry. The local troops consist of a regiment of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and a battery of artillery with eight guns. The State possesses altogether fifty serviceable guns. The total strength of the State army—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—is 3,429.

Education.

Patiāla is the most backward of the larger States of the Punjab in point of education. The percentage of literate persons is only 2·4 (4·2 males and 0·1 females) as compared with 2·7, the average for the States of the Province. The percentage of literate females doubled between 1891 and 1901, but that of literate males declined from 5·3 to 4·2. The number of pupils under instruction was 6,479 in 1880–1, 6,187 in 1890–1, 6,058 in 1900–1, and 6,090 in 1903–4. In the last year the State possessed an Arts college, 21 secondary and 89 primary (public) schools, and 3 advanced and 129 elementary (private) schools, with 538 girls in the public and 123 in the private schools. The expenditure on education was Rs. 83,303. The Director of Public Instruction is in charge of education, and under him are two inspectors.

Hospitals and dispensaries

The State possesses 34 hospitals and dispensaries, of which 10 contain accommodation for 165 in-patients. In 1903–4 the number of cases treated was 198,527, of whom 2,483 were in-patients, and 10,957 operations were performed. The

expenditure was Rs. 87,076, wholly met from State funds. The administration is usually controlled by an officer of the Indian Medical Service, who is medical adviser to the Mahārājā, with nine Assistant Surgeons. The Sadr and Lady Dufferin Hospitals at the capital are fine buildings, well equipped, and a training school for midwives and nurses was opened in 1906.

Vaccination. Vaccination is controlled by an inspector of vaccination and registration of vital statistics, under whom are a supervisor and thirty vaccinators. In 1903-4 the number of persons successfully vaccinated was 43,782, or 27 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is nowhere compulsory.

Surveys. The Bhadaur villages in the Anāhadgarh *tahsīl* were surveyed and mapped by the revenue staff in 1854-5, and the whole of the Mohindargarh *tahsīl* in 1858, while they were still British territory. In 1877-9 a revenue survey of the whole State, except the Pinjaur *tahsīl*, was carried out; but maps were not made except for the Mohindargarh and Anāhadgarh *nizāmats*, and for a few scattered villages elsewhere. During the present settlement, the whole of the State is being resurveyed, and the maps will be complete in 1907.

The first trigonometrical survey was made in 1847-9, and maps were published on the 1-inch and 2-inch scales; but the Pinjaur *tahsīl* was not surveyed until 1886-92, when 2-inch maps were published. A 4-inch map of the Cis-Sutlej States was published in 1863, and in the revised edition of 1897 the Pinjaur *tahsīl* was included. The 1-inch maps prepared in 1847-9 were revised in 1886-92.

[H. A. Rose, *Phūlkiān States Gazetteer* (in the press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873); Khalīfa Muhammad Hasan, *Tārīkh-i-Patiāla* (1877); also the various Histories of the Sikhs.]

Karmgarh.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 29° 23′ and 30° 27′ N. and 75° 40′ and 76° 36′ E., with an area of 1,834 square miles. It had a population in 1901 of 500,635, compared with 500,225 in 1891, dwelling in four towns—PATIĀLA, SAMĀNA, SUNĀM, and SANAUR—and 665 villages. The head-quarters are at Bhawānigarh or Dhodān, a village in the Bhawānigarh *tahsīl*. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 9·5 lakhs. The *nizāmat* consists of a fairly compact area in the south-east of the main portion of the State, and is divided into four *tahsīls*, PATIĀLA, BHAWĀNIGARH, SUNĀM, and NARWĀNA, of which the first three lie in that order from east to west, partly in the Pawādh and partly in the Jangal tract, on the north of the

Ghaggar river, while the fourth *tahsīl*, Narwāna, lies on its south bank in the Bāngar.

Patiāla Tahsīl (or Chaurāsi).—North-eastern *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 8′ and 30° 27′ N. and 76° 17′ and 76° 36′ E., with an area of 273 square miles. The population was 121,224 in 1901, compared with 128,221 in 1891. It contains two towns, PATIĀLA (population, 53,545), the head-quarters, and SANAUR (8,530); and 197 villages. The *tahsīl* lies wholly within the Pawādh. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·1 lakhs.

Narwāna.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 29° 23′ and 29° 51′ N. and 75° 58′ and 76° 27′ E., in the Bāngar south of the Ghaggar river, with an area of 575 square miles. The population in 1901 was 117,604, compared with 108,913 in 1891. It contains 133 villages, of which Narwāna is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·8 lakhs.

Bhawānigarh (or Dhodān).—North-western *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 29° 48′ and 30° 24′ N. and 75° 57′ and 76° 18′ E., with an area of 499 square miles. The population in 1901 was 140,309, compared with 140,607 in 1891. It contains one town, SAMĀNA (population, 10,209), and 213 villages. The head-quarters are at the village of Bhawānigarh or Dhodān. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 3 lakhs.

Sunām Tahsīl.—Westernmost *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 29° 44′ and 30° 14′ N. and 75° 40′ and 76° 12′ E., with an area of 486 square miles. The population in 1901 was 121,498, compared with 122,484 in 1891. It contains the town of SUNĀM (population, 10,069), the head-quarters, and 122 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·5 lakhs.

Pinjaur Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 4′ and 31° 11′ N. and 76° 29′ and 77° 22′ E., with an area of 784 square miles. The population in 1901 was 212,866, compared with 226,379 in 1891, dwelling in one town, BANŪR, and 1,588 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 6·5 lakhs. The *nizāmat* forms the north-eastern part of the State, and is divided into four *tahsīls*, RĀJPURA, BANŪR, PINJAUR, and GHANAUR. Of these, the first lies in the Himālayan area, and the other three in the Pawādh. The country is scarred by ... peculiar subsoil which

makes irrigation from wells difficult. The head-quarters are at Rājpura. PINJAUR is a place of some antiquity.

Rājpura.—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 22′ and 30° 36′ N. and 76° 33′ and 76° 49′ E., with an area of 141 square miles. The population in 1901 was 55,117, compared with 59,607 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 146 villages, of which Rājpura is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·9 lakhs.

Pinjaur Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 41′ and 31° 11′ N. and 76° 50′ and 77° 22′ E., with an area of 294 square miles. The population in 1901 was 55,731, compared with 56,745 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 1,136 villages, of which PINJAUR is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 84,000.

Banūr Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 23′ and 30° 39′ N. and 76° 40′ and 77° E., with an area of 163 square miles. The population in 1901 was 56,674, compared with 60,185 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of BANŪR (population, 5,610), the head-quarters, and 135 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·7 lakhs.

Ghanaur.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 4′ and 30° 29′ N. and 76° 29′ and 76° 50′ E., with an area of 186 square miles. The population in 1901 was 45,344, compared with 49,842 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 171 villages, of which Ghanaur is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2 lakhs.

Amargarh Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 17′ and 30° 59′ N. and 75° 39′ and 76° 42′ E., with an area of 858 square miles. The population in 1901 was 365,448, compared with 361,610 in 1891. The *nizāmat* contains three towns, BASI, the head-quarters, PAIL, and SIRHIND; and 605 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 9·1 lakhs. The *nizāmat* comprises several distinct portions, and is divided into three *tahsīls*. Of these, FATEHGARH lies in the north-east of the State round the old Mughal provincial capital of Sirhind, and SĀHIBGARH or Pail forms a wedge of territory in the British District of Ludhiāna. The third *tahsīl*, AMARGARH, lies south of Pail between Māler Kotla on the west and Nābha on the east. This *tahsīl* lies in the Jangal, the two former in the Pawādh.

Fatehgarh Tahsīl (or Sirhind).—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 33′ and 30° 59′ N. and 76° 17′ and 76° 42′ E., with an area of 243 square miles. The population in 1901 was 126,589, compared with 130,741 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the towns of BASI (population, 13,738) and SIRHIND or Fatehgarh (5,415), the head-quarters; and 247 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·7 lakhs.

Amargarh Tahsīl.—South-western *tahsīl* of the Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 17′ and 30° 37′ N. and 75° 39′ and 76° 12′ E., with an area of 337 square miles. The population in 1901 was 123,468, compared with 118,329 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 161 villages, the head-quarters being at Dhūri, the junction of the Rājpura-Bhatinda and Ludhiāna-Jākhal Railways. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to Rs. 3·4 lakhs.

Sāhibgarh (or Pail).—Northern *tahsīl* of the Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 23′ and 30° 56′ N. and 75° 59′ and 76° 35′ E., with an area of 278 square miles. The population in 1901 was 115,391, compared with 112,540 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of PAIL or Sāhibgarh (population, 5,515), the head-quarters, and 197 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 3·1 lakhs.

Anāhadgarh Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 29° 33′ and 30° 34′ N. and 74° 41′ and 75° 50′ E., with an area of 1,836 square miles. The population in 1901 was 377,367, compared with 347,395 in 1891. It contains four towns, GOVINDGARH, BHADAUR, BARNĀLA or Anāhadgarh, the head-quarters, and HADIĀYĀ; and 454 villages. It is interspersed with detached pieces of British territory, the principal being the Mahrāj *pargana* of Ferozepore District, and forms the western portion of the State. It lies wholly in the Jangal tract, and is divided into three *tahsīls*, ANĀHADGARH, GOVINDGARH, and BHĪKHI. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 7·2 lakhs.

Anāhadgarh Tahsīl (or Barnāla).—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 30° 9′ and 30° 34′ N. and 75° 14′ and 75° 44′ E., with an area of 346 square miles. The population in 1901 was 105,989, compared with 104,449 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the three towns of BARNĀLA or Anāhadgarh (population, 6,905), the head-quarters, HADIĀYĀ (5,414), and BHADAUR (7,710); and

86 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·8 lakhs.

Bhīkhi.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 29° 45′ and 30° 14′ N. and 75° 15′ and 75° 50′ E., with an area of 622 square miles. The population in 1901 was 128,965, compared with 119,354 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 172 villages, of which Bhīkhi is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·7 lakhs.

Govindgarh (or Bhatinda).—Western *tahsīl* of the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 29° 33′ and 30° 30′ N. and 74° 41′ and 75° 31′ E., with an area of 868 square miles. The population in 1901 was 142,413, compared with 123,592 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of BHATINDA (population, 13,185), the head-quarters, and 196 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·7 lakhs.

Mohindargarh Nizāmat (or Kānaud).—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 27° 18′ and 28° 28′ N. and 75° 56′ and 76° 18′ E., with an area of 575 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Dādri *tahsīl* of the Jīnd State; on the west and south by Jaipur State territory; and on the east by the State of Alwar and the Bāwal *nizāmat* of Nābha. The population in 1901 was 140,376, compared with 147,912 in 1891. The *nizāmat* contains the towns of NĀRNAUL and Mohindargarh or KĀNAUD, the head-quarters, and 268 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 3·9 lakhs. Situated in the extreme south-east of the Province, it is geographically part of the Rājputāna desert, and forms a long narrow strip of territory lying north by south. It is partially watered by three streams: the Dohān, which rises in the Jaipur hills, traverses the whole length of the *nizāmat*, and passes into Jīnd territory to the north; the Krishnāwati, which also rises in Jaipur and flows past Nārnaul town into Nābha territory in the east; and the Gohli. It is divided into two *tahsīls*, MOHINDARGARH, or Kānaud, and NĀRNAUL.

Mohindargarh Tahsīl (or Kānaud).—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 28° 6′ and 28° 28′ N. and 75° 56′ and 76° 18′ E., with an area of 299 square miles. The population in 1901 was 55,246, compared with 59,867 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of KĀNAUD (population, 9,984), the head-quarters, and 111 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·5 lakhs.

Nārnaul Tahsīl.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 27° 18′ and 28° 8′ N. and 75° 58′ and 76° 17′ E., with an area of 277 square miles. The population in 1901 was 85,130, compared with 88,045 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of NĀRNAUL (population, 19,489), the head-quarters, and 157 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·3 lakhs.

Banūr Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 34′ N. and 76° 47′ E., 10 miles north-east of Rājpura. Population (1901), 5,610, compared with 6,671 in 1881, a decrease due to its distance from the railway and an unhealthy climate. The ruins that surround it testify to its former importance. Its ancient name is said to have been Pushpa or Popa Nagri or Pushpāwati, 'the city of flowers'; and it was once famous for the scent distilled from its *chambeli* gardens, an industry which has all but disappeared. First mentioned in Bābar's memoirs, it became a *mahāl* of the government of Sirhind under Akbar. It was wrested from the Mughal empire by the Singhpuria Sikhs and Amar Singh, Rājā of Patiāla, after the fall of Sirhind in 1763; and eventually it came into the exclusive possession of Patiāla. It was defended by the old imperial fort of Zulmgarh and one of more recent date. The tomb of Malik Sulaimān, father of the Saiyid ruler Khizr Khān, is shown in the town. Banūr has now no trade worth mention, but contains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Barnāla (or Anāhadgarh).—Head-quarters of the Anāhadgarh *tahsīl* and *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 32° 23′ N. and 75° 37′ E., 52 miles west of Patiāla, on the Rājpura-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,905. Rebuilt in 1722 by Ala Singh, Rājā of Patiāla, it remained the capital of the State until the foundation of the town of Patiāla in 1763, and the hearths of its founder are still revered by the people. It is built in the form of a circle, and surrounded by a wall of masonry, within which is a fort. Lying in the centre of the Jangal tract, it is a mart for the export of grain, and the State has constructed a large market to foster its development. The town has a dispensary, an Anglo-vernacular middle school, and a police station.

Basi.—Head-quarters of the Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 42′ N. and 76° 28′ E., 6 miles north of Sirhind. Population (1901), 13,738. Known in Mughal times as Basti Malik Haidar, the capital of the *nizā-*

mat was established here, as Sirhind itself was held accursed by the Sikhs. It is a flourishing mart for agricultural produce, and has a considerable manufacture of country cloth. It is said to export Rs. 10,000 worth of pepper annually. The town is now connected with the North-Western Railway at Sirhind by a mono-rail tramway, 5 miles in length, which was opened in February, 1907. The town has a vernacular middle school and a police station.

Bhadaur.—Town in the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 28′ N. and 75° 23′ E., 16 miles west of Barnāla. Population (1901), 7,710. Founded in 1718 by Sirdār Dunna Singh, brother of Rājā Ala Singh of Patiāla, it has since remained the residence of the chiefs of Bhadaur. It is a flourishing town, with a small manufacture of brass-ware.

Bhatinda Town (also known as Govindgarh).—Headquarters of the Govindgarh *tahsīl*, Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 13′ N. and 75° E. Population (1901), 13,185. The history of Bhatinda is obscure. In the pre-Muhammadan period it was called Vikramagarh, and it appears in the early Muhammadan historians as Batrinda, often incorrectly transposed into Tabarhind. The Hindu chronicles of Kashmīr describe it as Jaipāl's capital, and say that Mahmūd of Ghazni captured it. Tradition ascribes its foundation to one Bhāti Rao, who also founded Bhatner in the Bīkaner State; and it undoubtedly formed part of the territory held by the Bhāti chief Hemhel, from whom the Phūlkiān houses of Patiāla, Jīnd, and Nābha claim descent. In the early Muhammadan period the country round formed an important fief of the Delhi empire, and under Altamsh was a crown province. For a long period, however, it fell into decay, probably owing to the drying up of the Ghaggar and other streams which watered its territory. About 1754 it was conquered by Mahārājā Ala Singh of Patiāla, and has since been held by that State. Bhatinda is now a thriving town, lying in the centre of the great grain-producing tract called the Jangal, and has a large grain mart. It is also an important railway junction, at which the Southern Punjab, Jodhpur-Bīkaner, Rājputāna-Mālwā, and branches of the North-Western Railways meet. It imports sugar, rice, and cotton-seed, exporting wheat, gram, and oilseeds. The great fort, about 118 feet high, which dominates the town, is conspicuous for many miles round, and has thirty-six bastions. The town possesses a high school, a hospital, and numerous railway and canal offices.

Chail.—Sanitarium and summer residence of the Mahārājā of Patiāla, in the Pinjaur *tahsīl* and *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 58′ N. and 77° 15′ E., 19 miles (26 by road) south of Simla, at an elevation of 7,394 feet above sea-level. It was originally a possession of the Keonthal State, from which it was wrested by the Gurkhas in 1814. After the Gurkha War the British Government transferred it, with other portions of the Keonthal and Baghāt States, to Patiāla in 1815. The station contains the handsome villa of the Mahārājā, the guesthouse (generally known as the Dharmsāla), and the Political Agent's house and offices. Water-works have been constructed. The population at the Census of March, 1901, was only 20, but during the summer months it rises to about 1,000.

Ghurām (*Kuhrām*, or Rāmgarh).—Ancient town in the Ghanaur *tahsīl*, Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 7′ N. and 76° 33′ E., 26 miles south of Rājpura. Population (1901), 798. Tradition avers that it was the abode of the maternal grandfather of Rāma Chandra, king of Ajodhya. In historical times Kuhrām is first mentioned as surrendering to Muhammad of Ghor in 1192. It remained a fief of Delhi during the early period of the Muhammadan empire, but fell into decay. Extensive ruins mark its former greatness.

Hadiāyā.—Town in the *nizāmat* and *tahsīl* of Anāhadgarh, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 19′ N. and 75° 34′ E., 4 miles south of Barnāla. Population (1901), 5,414, compared with 6,834 in 1881, a decrease due to the rising importance of Barnāla. It has a small trade in grain, and some manufacture of iron and carts. The town has a police post.

Kalait.—Village in the Narwāna *tahsīl*, Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 21° 49′ N. and 76° 19′ E., 13 miles south-west of Kaithal on the Narwāna-Kaithal branch of the Southern Punjab Railway. Population (1901), 3,490. The place is famous for four ancient temples ascribed to Rājā Sālbāhan, and for a tank, called Kapāl Manī's *tīrath*, which is held sacred by Hindus. The temples, which are adorned with sculptures, are supposed to date from the eleventh century.

Kānaud Town.—Head-quarters of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 28° 16′ N. and 76° 13′ E., 24 miles south of Dāri. Population (1901), 9,984. Kānaud was founded by Malik Mahdūd Khān, a servant of Bābar, and first peopled, it is said, by Brāhmans of the Kanaudia *sāsan* or group, from whom it takes its name. It remained a *pargana* of the *sarkār* of Nārnaul under the

Mughal emperors, and about the beginning of the eighteenth century was conquered by the Thākur of Jaipur, who was in turn expelled by Nawāb Najaf Kuli Khān, the great minister of Shāh Alam. On his death his widow maintained her independence in the fortress, but in 1792 Sindhia's general De Boigne sent a force against it under Perron. Ismail Beg persuaded its mistress to resist, and marched to her relief, but she was killed in the battle which ensued under the walls of Kānaud, and Ismail Beg surrendered to Perron. Kānaud then became the principal stronghold of Appa Khande Rao, Sindhia's feudatory, who held the Rewāri territory, and eventually became a possession of the British, by whom it was granted to the Nawāb of Jhajjar. By the *sanad* of January 4, 1861, the British Government granted *parganas* Kānaud and Kuddhūāna to the Mahārājā of Patiāla, with all rights pertaining thereto, in lieu of 19·4 lakhs. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a dispensary, and a police station. The fort of Kānaud, known as Mohindargarh, contains the head-quarters offices of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*.

Mohindargarh Fort.—The fort at KĀNAUD in Patiāla State, Punjab, was so named in 1861 by Mahārājā Narindar Singh, in honour of his son Mohindar Singh. The fort contains the public offices of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, and the treasury, jail, &c.

Nārnaul Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 28° 3′ N. and 76° 10′ E., on the banks of the Chhalak Nadi, 37 miles from Rewāri, with which it is connected by the Rewāri-Phulera branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. It is, next to Patiāla, the most important town in the State, having a population (1901) of 19,489. The town is undoubtedly of some antiquity. Tradition assigns its foundation to Rājā Launkarn, after whose wife Nār Laun it was named; but in the Mahābhārata the country south of Delhi is called Narrāshtra, whence more probably is derived Nārnaul. By the Muhammadan historians it is first mentioned as assigned by Altamsh as a fief to his Malik, Saif-ud-dīn, and in 1411 it was in the possession of Iklīm Khān and Bahādur Nāhir, and plundered by Khizr Khān. It claims to be the birthplace of Sher Shāh, and Ibrāhīm Khān, his grandfather, died here, his tomb still existing in the town. Sher Shāh's vassal, Hāji Khān, was expelled from Nārnaul by the redoubtable Tardi Beg on the restoration of Humāyūn; and, in the reign of Akbar, Shāh Kuli Mahram adorned the town

with buildings and large tanks. Under Aurangzeb, in 1672, Nārnaul was the centre of a remarkable religious revolt. A body of Satnāmis, a sect who considered themselves immortal, attacked the town, took it, and established a rude government. They were eventually suppressed with great slaughter. When the Mughal power decayed, Nārnaul became an apanage of Jaipur. In 1795 it was taken by Appa Khande Rao and George Thomas from Lakwa Dādā, an officer of De Boigne, and was afterwards given to Murtaza Khān Bahraich. In reward for his service in the Mutiny of 1857, Mahārājā Narindar Singh of Patiāla obtained the *ilāka* of Nārnaul, valued at 2 lakhs annually. The modern town has a considerable trade in cotton, *ghī*, wool, and other products. It has also some manufactures, lime and carts being the chief. It possesses a grain-market, an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a dispensary, and a police station. Nārnaul was constituted a municipality in 1906.

Pail Town (or Sāhibgarh).—Head-quarters of the Sāhibgarh *tahsīl*, Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 43′ N. and 76° 7′ E., 34 miles north-west of Patiāla town. Population (1901), 5,515. The town is of some antiquity, and tradition says that 700 years ago some Hindu Khattrīs of the Seoni section settled here at the suggestion of Shāh Hasan, a Muhammadan *fakīr*. In digging its foundations they found a *pāel*, or ornament worn by women on the feet, whence its name. In 1236 the rebellious Malik, Alā-ud-dīn Jāni, was killed at Nakāwān in the district of Pail by the partisans of the Sultān Raziya, daughter of Altamsh. In the time of Akbar the district was a *pargana* of Sirhind. The town is an important religious centre, famous for its tank, the Gangā Sāgar, and a temple of Mahādeo, called the Dasnām kā Akhāra. It also possesses some fine buildings, and its position on an elevated site gives it an imposing appearance. Its trade is inconsiderable, but country carts and carved doorways are made in some numbers. The town contains a high school and a dispensary.

Patiāla Town.—Capital of the Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 20′ N. and 76° 28′ E., on the west bank of the Patiāla stream, 34 miles west of the Ambāla cantonment, and on the Rājpura-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. It is also connected with Nābha and Sangrūr by metalled roads. Population (1901), 53,545.

After the fall of Sirhind in 1763, Rājā Ala Singh built a masonry fort on the site of Patiāla, then a petty village, from the custom dues collected at Sirhind. The inhabitants of

Sirhind migrated in large numbers to Patiāla, which has ever since been the capital of the chiefs of the State. It is the centre of a considerable local trade, many articles of luxury being manufactured in it. It contains a State workshop. The old palace is in the middle of the town, which is not unpicturesque, the bazars being wide and straight, though the side streets are narrow and crooked. The environs of the town are, however, beautifully laid out with gardens and shady roads, among which are the numerous public buildings and residences of the Mahārāja and his officials. Of the former, the Mohindar College, the Rājindar Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, the Rājindar Hospital, the Bāradari or royal residence, the Moti Bāgh, or 'pearl garden,' and the Victoria Memorial Poorhouse deserve mention. The sanitation of the town is efficient; but owing to its low-lying situation it is subject to heavy floods, which occasionally do much damage to its buildings, and cause malarial fevers in the autumn months. A municipality has recently been established. The town contains the Sadr and Lady Dufferin Hospitals, and the Lady Curzon Training School for midwives and nurses, opened in 1906. The Victoria Girls' School was opened in the same year.

Pinjaur Village.—Head-quarters of the Pinjaur *tahsīl* and *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 48′ N. and 76° 59′ E., 3 miles from Kālka on the Simla road, at the confluence of the Koshallia and Jhajhra, two tributaries of the Ghaggar. Population (1901), 812. The name is a corruption of Panchāpura, and the place is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned by Abu Rihān in 1030. In 1254 it formed part of the territory of Sirmūr, which was ravaged by Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd, king of Delhi. It was the fief of Fidai Khān, foster-brother of Alamgīr, and the Rājā of Sirmūr recovered it in 1675 from the son of its former holder, a Hindu. Fidai Khān laid out the beautiful gardens, which still remain. Wrested from the Muhammadans by a Hindu official who made himself master of Mani Mājra, it was taken by Patiāla in 1769 after a desperate siege, in which the attacking force, though reinforced from Hindūr, Ḳahlūr, and Sirmūr, suffered severely. There are extensive Hindu remains and fragments of an ancient Sanskrit inscription in the village. Bourquin, Sindhia's partisan leader, dismantled the fort about 1793. The village has a dispensary and a police station, and is famous for its sacred tank, Dhāramandal or Dhārāchettra.

Samāna.—Town in the Bhawānigarh *tahsīl*, Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 9′ N. and

76° 15′ E., 17 miles south-west of Patiāla town, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Population (1901), 10,209. It is a well-built town, with many handsome houses. Samāna is a place of considerable antiquity, and tradition ascribes its foundation to the fugitives of the Sāmānid dynasty of Persia, on the site of a still older Naranjan Khera or Ratangarh. Frequently mentioned in the Muhammadan historians as a fief of Delhi, it surrendered, with Sarsuti, Kuhrām, and Hānsi, to Muhammad of Ghor after his defeat of Prithwī Rāj in 1192, and became an apanage of Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak. Under Muhammad bin Tughlak we read that the tribes round Samāna, driven to despair by his exactions, fled to the woods. But under the beneficent rule of Fīroz Shāh III the tract recovered its prosperity, and became the scene of important events in subsequent reigns. Under Jahāngīr it possessed a thriving colony of weavers who supplied the emperor with fine cloth, and whose descendants still own part of the town[1]. Banda Bairāgi sacked the place in 1708. It has now few manufactures, but contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a police station, and a dispensary.

Sanaur.—Town in the Patiāla *tahsīl*, Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 18′ N. and 76° 31′ E., 4 miles south-east of Patiāla town. Population (1901), 8,580. It is a place of some antiquity; and in the reign of Bābar, Malik Bahā-ud-dīn, the Khokhar, became the chief of Sanaur with 84 circumjacent villages, whence the *pargana* was known as the Chaurāsi. In 1748 it was conquered by Ala Singh, Rājā of Patiāla, who founded his new capital of Patiāla in its neighbourhood. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce, but is decaying owing to the vicinity of Patiāla. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a police station.

Sirhind Town (*Sahrind*).—Town in the Fatehgarh or Sirhind *tahsīl*, Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 38′ N. and 76° 27′ E., on the North-Western Railway. A mono-rail tramway, opened in February, 1907, runs from the railway station to Basi, 5 miles distant. Population (1901), 5,415. The spelling Sirhind is modern and due to a fanciful derivation from *sir-Hind*, the 'head of India,' due to its strategic position. Sahrind is said to mean the 'lion

[1] As early as 1621 the East India Company sent factors to Samāna, to purchase calicoes known by the name of 'semianoes,' at the price of from Rs. 2¼ to Rs. 4½ per piece. W. Foster, *The Early Factories in India* (1906).

forest,' but one tradition assigns its foundation to Sāhir Rao, a ruler of Lahore, 166th in descent from Krishna; and Firishta implies that it was the eastern limit of the kingdom of Jaipāl, the Brāhman king of Ohind, but it has been confused by historians with BHATINDA or Tabarhind. It became a fief of Delhi after the Muhammadan conquest. Refounded in the reign of Fīroz Shāh III at the behest of the Saiyid Jalāl-ud-dīn of Bokhāra, the *pīr* or spiritual guide of that king, it became in 1361 the capital of a new district, formed by dividing the old fief (*shikk*) of Samāna. Fīroz Shāh dug a canal from the Sutlej, and this is now said to be the channel which flows past the town. Sirhind continued to be an important stronghold of the Delhi empire. In 1415 Khizr Khān, the first Saiyid ruler of Delhi, nominated his son, the Malik-ush-Shark, Malik Mubārak, governor of Fīrozpur and Sirhind, with Malik Sadhū Nādira as his deputy. In 1416 the latter was murdered by Tughān Rais and other Turks, but Zīrak Khān, the governor of Samāna, suppressed the revolt in the following year. In 1420 Khizr Khān defeated the insurgent Sārang Khān at Sirhind, then under the governorship of Malik Sultān Shāh Lodī, and it was here that Malik Bahlol Lodī assumed the title of Sultān in 1451. Under the Mughal sovereigns Sirhind was one of the most flourishing towns of the empire, and is said to have contained 360 mosques, tombs, *sarais*, and wells. Its ruins commence about a mile from the railway station, and extend for several miles. In 1704 Bāzīd Khān, governor of Sirhind, bricked up alive in the town Fateh Singh and Zorāwar Singh, sons of Gurū Gobind Singh, whence the place is to this day held accursed by the Sikhs. In 1708 Banda Bairāgi sacked Sirhind and killed Bāzīd Khān. Ahmad Shāh Durrāni appointed Zain Khān *Sūbahdār* of Sirhind in 1761; but in December, 1763, the Sikhs attacked the place and killed Zain Khān at Manhera, a village close by, and the adjacent country fell into the hands of Rājā Ala Singh. The oldest buildings are two fine double-domed tombs, traditionally known as those of the Master and the Disciple, belonging probably to the fourteenth century. The tomb of Bahlol Lodī's daughter, who died in 1497, also exists. Shāh Zamān of Kābul was buried in a graveyard of great sanctity near the town. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a police post.

Sunām Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 8′ N. and 75° 52′ E., 43 miles south-west of Patiāla

town, with which it is connected by a metalled road, on the Ludhiāna-Jākhal branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 10,069. The town has little local trade, but the construction of the railway will probably revive the decaying manufacture of cotton goods for which it used to be famous. Though now of little importance, Sunām played a great part in the history of the Punjab after the Muhammadan invasions, and Alberūnī mentions it as famous before that period. The ancient town, called Sūrajpur, stood near the Sūrajkund, or 'pool of the Sun,' and traces of it still remain. Fīroz Shāh brought a canal to the town. In 1398 Tīmūr attacked it, and, though it appears again as a dependency of Sirhind under Akbar, it never regained its old importance. The modern town lies on the site of the fort of Sunām about a mile away. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a police station, and dispensary.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Jīnd State.—One of the Phūlkiān States, Punjab. The State has a total area of 1,332[1] square miles, and comprises three distinct tracts, corresponding to its three *tahsīls* of Sangrūr, Jīnd, and Dādri. The first, in which lies Sangrūr, the present capital of the State, is interspersed among the territories of the other Phūlkiān States, Patiāla and Nābha; the Jīnd *tahsīl*, lying to the south-east of Sangrūr, is almost entirely surrounded by the British Districts of Karnāl, Delhi, and Rohtak; while on the south of it, and separated from it by Rohtak District, lies the *tahsīl* of Dādri. Sangrūr lies in the great natural tract known as the Jangal; Jīnd is in the Bāngar and includes a part of KURUKSHETRA, the sacred land of the Hindus; and Dādri lies partly in the Bāgar, the desert on the Rājputāna border, and partly in Hariāna. No great river traverses the State; but the Choya torrent passes through Sangrūr, and a still smaller stream, the Jhambūwāli, and the Ghaggar river also enter that *tahsīl*. In Dādri a few villages are fertilized by the Dohān, a seasonal torrent which rises in Jaipur State and loses itself in Rohtak District. With the exception of some low hills, outliers of the Arāvalli system, in the Dādri *tahsīl*, the State consists of level plains whose monotony is broken only in Sangrūr by shifting sandhills.

Flora and Fauna.

The flora corresponds (as regards the older parts of the State) with that of Karnāl and Rohtak; in the territories of

[1] These figures do not agree with the area given in Table III of the article on the PUNJAB, and in the population table on p. 316 of this article, which is the area as returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They are taken from later returns.

Gurgaon it is identical with the adjoining tracts of North-Eastern Rājputāna. The fauna is much the same as in the Patiāla plains.

Climate and rainfall.

Owing to the scattered character of the State, the climate is not uniform. The Jīnd *tahsīl* is moist and unhealthy; Dādri is dry, sandy, and healthy; and Sangrūr possesses the same characteristics in a less degree. The rainfall is heaviest in Sangrūr, where it averages 17 inches a year, while Jīnd receives about 12 inches. Dādri has the lowest rainfall, 10 inches, and is the tract most subject to drought, the two other *tahsīls* being now protected against famine by canals.

History.

The history of Jīnd as a separate State dates from 1763, in which year the confederate Sikhs captured Sirhind town from the governor to whom Ahmad Shāh Durrāni had entrusted it, and partitioned the old Mughal province. The Rājā of Jīnd is descended from Sukh Chain, a grandson of Phūl, the ancestor of all the Phūlkiān families, who had previously been a mere rural notable. On Sukh Chain's death in 1751 Bālānwāli, which he had founded, fell to Alam Singh his eldest son, Badrukhān to his second son Gajpat Singh, and Dyālpura to Bulāki. On Alam Singh's death in 1754 Bālānwāli also passed to Gajpat Singh, who was the most adventurous of the three brothers, and in 1755 conquered the imperial *parganas* of Jīnd and Safīdon and overran Pānīpat and Karnāl, but was not strong enough to hold them. In 1766 Gajpat Singh made Jīnd town his capital. Nevertheless he remained a vassal of the Delhi empire and continued to pay tribute, obtaining in return in 1772 an imperial *farmān* which gave him the title of Rājā. In 1774, in consequence of a quarrel with the Rājā of Nābha, he attacked Amloh, Bhādson, and Sangrūr, which were in the Nābha territories; and though he was compelled by the Rājā of Patiāla to relinquish the first two places, he succeeded in retaining the last, which has ever since remained part of the Jīnd State. In the next year, the Delhi government made an attempt to recover Jīnd; but the Phūlkiān chiefs combined to resist the attack, which was repulsed. Gajpat Singh built a fort at Jīnd in 1775, and soon after this joined the Rājā of Patiāla in an invasion of Rohtak; but the Mughal power was strong enough to compel them to give up most of their conquests, though Jīnd retained Panjgirain. Again, in 1870, the allies marched on Meerut, but were defeated, and Gajpat Singh was taken prisoner by the Muhammadan general, his release being secured only by payment of a heavy ransom. He died in

1789, and was succeeded by two sons—Bhāg Singh, who inherited the title of Rājā with the territories of Jīnd and Safīdon; and Bhūp Singh, who obtained Badrukhān.

Rājā Bhāg Singh shrewdly held aloof from the combination against the British; and when Sindhia's power in Northern India was ultimately broken, Lord Lake rewarded him by confirming his title in the Gohāna estates which had previously been farmed to him by the Marāthās. He afterwards accompanied Lord Lake as far as the Beās in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and was sent as an envoy to Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh, who was the son of his sister Rāj Kaur, to dissuade him from assisting the fugitive prince. The mission was successful. Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab, and Bhāg Singh received as his reward the *pargana* of Bawāna to the south-west of Pānīpat. The history of Ranjīt Singh's interference in the Phūlkian States has been given in the article on PATIĀLA. From Ranjīt Singh, Rājā Bhāg Singh received territory, now included in Ludhiāna District, comprising Jandālā, Raikot, Bassiān, and Jagraon. He died in 1819 after ruling thirty-six years, and was succeeded by his son Fateh Singh, who died in 1822. Troublous times followed, and Sangat Singh, who succeeded his father Fateh Singh, was obliged for a period to desert his capital. He died childless in 1834; and the question of the succession was finally settled in 1837, when Sarūp Singh of Bāzīdpur, a second cousin of the deceased Rājā, was recognized as chief of all the territory that had been held by his great-grandfather, Gajpat Singh, through whom he derived his title. The territory to which he thus succeeded consisted of Jīnd proper and nine other *parganas*, containing 322 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 2,36,000, while the acquisitions of the chiefs subsequent to Gajpat Singh, comprising territory yielding Rs. 1,82,000, were resumed by the British Government.

Before the outbreak of the first Sikh War the Rājā of Jīnd was in close alliance with Patiāla against Rājā Deoindar Singh of Nābha. His attitude to the British Government, however, was anything but friendly in 1845, until a timely fine recalled him to his allegiance. In the first Sikh War his conduct was exemplary, and he furnished both troops and supplies, receiving in reward a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 3,000, while the fine of the previous year was remitted. Another grant, yielding Rs. 1,000, was shortly afterwards added, in consideration of the abolition of the State transit dues. In 1847 the Rājā received a *sanad* by which the British Government engaged never to demand from him or his successors

tribute or revenue, or commutation in lieu of troops; the Rājā on his part promised to aid the British with all his resources in case of war, to maintain the military roads, and to suppress *sati*, slave-dealing, and infanticide in his territories. When the second Sikh War broke out, Rājā Sarūp Singh offered to lead his troops in person to join the army at Lahore. In the crisis of 1857 he rendered most valuable assistance. He occupied the cantonment of Karnāl with 800 men, and held the ferry over the Jumna at Bāghpat, 20 miles north of Delhi, thus enabling the Meerut force to join Sir H. Barnard's column. He was present at the battle of Alīpur, but at the end of June was compelled to pay a flying visit to Jīnd, as the rebels of Hānsi, Rohtak, and Hissar had induced some of his villages to revolt. He returned to Delhi on September 9, and his contingent took a prominent part in the final assault on the city. He was further active throughout in sending supplies to the besieging force, and in keeping open the lines of communication and preserving order in the districts adjoining his State. After the fall of Delhi he sent 200 men with General Van Cortlandt to Hānsi, and 110 more with Colonel R. Lawrence to Jhajjar, while 250 remained to garrison Rohtak. These splendid services received a fitting reward in the grant of the Dādri territory, covering nearly 600 square miles, forfeited for disloyalty by the Nawāb of Bahādurgarh. This territory now yields a revenue of over 2 lakhs. He also received 13 villages, assessed at Rs. 1,38,000, in the Kulārān *pargana*, close to Sangrūr, where the Rājā now has his capital, and a house at Delhi, valued at Rs. 6,000. His salute was raised to eleven guns; and, like the other Phūlkiān chiefs, he received a *sanad* granting him the power of adoption in case of the failure of natural heirs, and legalizing the appointment of a successor by the two other Phūlkiān chiefs, in concert with the Political Agent, in the event of the Rājā dying without male issue and without adopting a successor.

Rājā Sarūp Singh died in 1864. He was succeeded by his son, Raghubīr Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. Immediately after his installation he was called upon to put down a serious insurrection in the newly-acquired territory of Dādri. The people objected to the new revenue assessment, which had been based upon the British system, though the rates were much heavier than those prevailing in the neighbouring British Districts. Fifty villages broke out in open revolt, but Rājā Raghubīr Singh lost no time in hurrying to the scene of the disturbances with about 2,000 men of

all arms. The village of Charki, where the ringleaders of the rebellion had entrenched themselves, was carried by assault, and within six weeks of the outbreak the country was again perfectly quiet. The Rājā rendered prompt assistance to the British Government on the occasion of the Kūka outbreak in 1872; and when the second Afghān War broke out in 1878, the British Government accepted his offer of a contingent, which rendered useful service on the line of communications. As a reward the honorary title of Rājā-i-Rājgān was conferred on the Rājā of Jīnd in perpetuity. An offer of assistance in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 was declined, with a suitable recognition of the Rājā's loyalty. Rājā Raghubīr Singh was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the prosperity, material and otherwise, of his people. He rebuilt the town of Sangrūr, modelling it largely on Jaipur, and made many improvements at Jīnd, Dādri, and Safīdon. It is largely owing to his efforts that Jīnd is to-day the first of the Phūlkīan States as regards artistic manufactures. He died in 1887, leaving a grandson, Ranbīr Singh, to succeed him. Rājā Ranbīr Singh was only eight years old at his accession, and a Council of Regency was appointed to carry on the administration until he attained majority. Full powers were given him in November, 1899, in a *darbār* held at Sangrūr.

Archaeology.

The southern portion of KURUKSHETRA lies within the boundaries of the State, but the antiquities of the tract have never been properly explored. There are several old buildings and tanks, especially in and around SAFĪDON, for which an antiquity is claimed coeval with the events of the Mahābhārata.

The people.

The State contains 7 towns and 439 villages, and its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 249,862, (1891) 284,560, and (1901) 282,003. The decrease of 2 per cent. during the last decade was due to famine, which caused considerable emigration from Dādri. It is divided into two *nizāmats* or administrative districts: SANGRŪR, which comprises the *tahsīl* of that name; and JĪND, divided into the two *tahsīls* of Jīnd and Dādri. Their head-quarters are at Sangrūr and Jīnd respectively. The principal towns are SANGRŪR, the modern capital, JĪND, the former capital, SAFĪDON, DĀDRI, and KALIĀNA.

The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

Nearly three-fourths of the population are Hindus, only 10·6 per cent. being Sikhs, though the State is one of the principal Sikh States in the Punjab. The remainder are

Muhammadans (nearly 14 per cent.), with a few Jains in the Dādri *tahsīl*. The majority of the people speak Bāngru, or its kindred dialects of Bāgri and Ahīrwati, Punjābi being only spoken in the Sangrūr *tahsīl*.

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Sangrūr . .	242	2	95	64,681	267	+ 8.6	3,142
Jīnd . .	464	2	163	124,954	269	+ 0.9	2,679
Dādri . .	562	3	181	92,368	164	− 8.7	2,008
State total	1,268	7	439	282,003	222	− 0.9	7,829

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total area of the State is that given in the *Census Report*.

Castes and occupations.

More than 33 per cent. of the population are Jāts, the Sidhu tribe, to which the ruling family belongs, being strong in Sangrūr and the Sheorān in Dādri. Rājputs and Ahīrs also form important castes in Dādri. The latter are exclusively Hindus. About 66 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. A branch of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission is established at Sangrūr; and 80 Christians, mostly members of the railway community at Jīnd, were enumerated in the State in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

Dādri *tahsīl* is almost devoid of irrigation, and its conditions therefore differ completely from those of Sangrūr and Jīnd. Of these, Sangrūr is now commanded by the Sirhind Canal, and its agricultural system has in consequence undergone great changes, being now superior to that of Jīnd. Formerly an arid tract with sparse cultivation, its virgin soil has been rendered cultivable by the canal. Jīnd is irrigated from the Hānsi branch of the older Western Jumna Canal, and its soil suffers both from excess of moisture and from exhaustion. Dādri is an arid, sandy tract, exposed to violent dust-storms in the hot season, and the sowing of either harvest depends entirely on the seasonal rains.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The State is mostly held by communities of small peasant proprietors, though large estates cover about 400 square miles. The table on the next page gives the main statistics of cultivation in 1903–4, areas being in square miles.

In Sangrūr and Jīnd the principal harvest is the spring crop, in which wheat and barley and gram, mixed with mustard, are grown, cotton, and sugar-cane (and in Sangrūr maize) being

cultivated for the autumn harvest. In Dādri wheat is rarely sown except on lands irrigated from wells, and the main harvest is in the autumn, when millet is the staple crop. Pulses are sown with millet, which is also grown to some extent in Jīnd. Gram is the staple spring crop.

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Sangrūr	252	203	71	35
Jīnd	489	386	77	38
Dādri	591	238	14	39
Total	1,332	827	162	112

Rents, wages, and prices.

In the Jīnd *tahsīl* rent is taken either in cash or by division of produce. Cash rents vary from Rs. 1-3-3 to Rs. 1-9-3 for unirrigated land, while for irrigated land Rs. 4-12-9 is paid on cotton and double that amount on sugar-cane. Where the less valuable irrigated crops are grown, rent is paid in kind, the landlord taking one-fourth of the produce. In the Dādri *tahsīl*, kind rents are very rare. From R. 0-12-9 to Rs. 3 per acre is paid for unirrigated land, and Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 for land watered from wells. In the Sangrūr *tahsīl* rent is taken by division of crops. The rates are the same as in the Jīnd *tahsīl*. The extension of railways has tended to equalize the prices of grain in different parts of the State.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

Apart from the extension of canals, the State has since 1891 advanced Rs. 8,000 for the construction of wells for irrigation and drinking purposes, and nearly Rs. 16,000 more has been provided from village funds. There is a State bank in each *tahsīl*, by which advances are made at half the ordinary rates of interest. The cultivated area increased by 4·5 per cent. between 1881 and 1901, but there is little room for further extension.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Dādri, which lies close to Hariāna, is the main cattle-breeding tract, the animals resembling the famous Hariāna breed. Camels are also reared by the Rahbārīs in this *tahsīl*, and used both for ploughing and carrying, as well as for riding. A good type of milch-buffalo is found in Jīnd. The State maintains three Reserves in which grazing is allowed on payment.

Irrigation.

The State owns 7·6 per cent. of the Sirhind Canal. Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 162 square miles, or more than 13 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 37 square miles were irrigated from wells, 121 from canals, and 4 from streams. There are 2,292 masonry wells in use, besides 289

unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Wells are virtually confined to Sangrūr and Dādri, as the cost of making them is prohibitive in the Jīnd *tahsīl*. The bucket and rope are commonly used, but a few Persian wheels are found in one part of the State. In 1903-4, 27 square miles were irrigated from the Sirhind Canal and 4 from the Ghaggar river and other streams in Sangrūr, while in the Jīnd *tahsīl* the Western Jumna Canal irrigated 60 square miles. The Hānsi and Būtāna branches of the Western Jumna Canal were managed by the British Government prior to 1888. In that year, however, an agreement was made by which the State took over distributaries irrigating 60,000 acres on payment of Rs. 1,20,000, less the cost of maintenance, &c., giving a net amount of about Rs. 1,05,500 a year payable to Government. The State is also allowed to irrigate 10,000 acres free of water rate, if there is a sufficient supply of water in the canal. The Bhiwāni branch, still under British management, irrigates about 2,300 acres in this *tahsīl*, for which the State pays the water rates fixed for British villages, plus 50 per cent. in lieu of owner's rate.

Forests.

The only forests are the three Reserves already mentioned. These are called *bīrs* and have an area of 2,623 acres. While yielding an income of over Rs. 2,000 in normal years, they also form valuable fodder reserves for the cattle in time of famine.

Mines and minerals.

The State contains no mines or minerals, with the exception of stone and *kankar* quarries and saltpetre, the last of which yields a revenue of nearly Rs. 15,000. Stone is quarried in the Dādri *tahsīl*, but most of it is used locally.

Arts and manufactures.

The only industries of any importance are the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments, leathern and wood-work, country cloth, and rude pottery. The towns of Sangrūr and Dādri are noted for their leathern goods, shoes, harness, and well-gear; and in the former good furniture of English pattern is made. In the Sangrūr *tahsīl* embroidery is done by women for local sale and some of it is exported. There is some turnery at Dādri. The only factory is a cotton-ginning and pressing steam factory at Jīnd town, which in 1903-4 gave employment to 120 persons.

Commerce and trade.

Large quantities of grain are exported through Sangrūr, Jīnd, and Dādri. Other exports are cotton, *ghī*, and oilseeds, while the chief imports are refined sugar and cotton cloth.

Means of communication.

The Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhal Railway was opened in 1901, the State finding four-fifths of the capital for its construction. It connects Sangrūr, the capital, with Dhūri Junction on the Rājpura-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway and

with Jākhal Junction on the Southern Punjab Railway, and is managed by the North-Western Railway in return for 55 per cent. of the gross earnings. The Southern Punjab Railway has three stations in the Jīnd *tahsīl*, and the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway two in Dādri. Sangrūr is also connected by metalled roads with Dhūri and Patiāla, and with Jīnd by a partially metalled road. The State contains 42 miles of metalled roads and 191 miles of unmetalled roads. The postal and telegraphic arrangements are similar to those in PATIĀLA.

Famine. In common with the rest of the Punjab, the State suffered from the famines of 1783, 1803, 1812, 1824, and 1833. That of 1860–1 also affected the State, especially the Dādri *tahsīl*, and half a year's revenue was remitted, advances for the purchase of cattle and seed being also given. In 1869–70 a fodder famine caused great losses of cattle, and a fifth of the revenue was remitted in the Jīnd *tahsīl*, advances being also made in Dādri. In 1877–8 the scarcity was more severe and was met by loans from the State banks. In 1883–4 a fodder famine again caused great loss of cattle, and revenue was largely suspended. In 1896 famine reappeared, and Rs. 27,500 was allotted for relief works, 7,000 maunds of grain were distributed as advances for seed, and Rs. 3,000 spent in charitable relief; and though the scarcity was intensified in 1897, the losses were not severe. In 1899 the crops failed again before the people had had time to recover from the effects of the preceding famine. Two months after the opening of relief works in October, 1899, it was resolved to concentrate the famine-stricken people on the Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhal Railway. The highest daily average (1,260) was reached in March, 1900. Works were not closed until December, 1900, and the total expenditure on them exceeded Rs. 40,000. Poorhouses were also opened and relief given privately at a cost of nearly Rs. 23,000, excluding the expenditure on additional dispensaries and the relief of immigrants. On the conclusion of the famine, Rs. 1,58,000 was advanced to the people for the purchase of cattle and seed, bringing up the total expenditure incurred by the State to Rs. 2,27,000.

Administration. The Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for Jīnd is the Political Agent for the Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur, who resides at Patiāla. The administration of the State is divided between four departments. Foreign affairs and education are controlled by the foreign minister. The Dīwān controls finance, excise, and revenue; the Bakhshī Khāna under the commander-in-chief is responsible for the army and the

police, and the Adālatī or minister of justice for civil and criminal justice. The heads of these departments sitting together form a State Council known as the *Sadr Alā*, to which each of the ministers individually is subordinate. The Council again is controlled by the Rājā. The accountant-general's office was established in 1899. For administrative purposes the State is divided into two *nizāmats* and three *tahsīls*. Each *tahsīl* is further subdivided into police circles, the Sangrūr *tahsīl* containing three, Jīnd and Dādri two each. Each *nizāmat* is administered by a *nāzim*, under whom is a *tahsīldār* in each *tahsīl*.

Civil and criminal justice.

In each *nizāmat* the *nāzim* and *tahsīldārs* exercise judicial powers, and in 1899 a subdivisional magistrate was appointed in the Dādri *tahsīl*. The *nāzim* corresponds roughly to a District Magistrate, and from his decisions appeals lie to the *Sadr Adālat*, which is presided over by the Adālatī. Further appeals lie to the *Sadr Alā*, which is subordinate to the *Ijlās-i-Khās*, or court of the Rājā. All these courts exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code are in force in the State, with certain modifications.

Feudatories.

The principal feudatory is the Sardār of Badrukhān, the representative of the junior branch of the ruling family. The *jāgīr* is worth Rs. 8,843 per annum, and is subject to the usual incidents of lapse and commutation. The Rājā of Nābha is a member of this family.

Land revenue.

In the time of Rājā Gajpat Singh the State consisted only of the four *parganas* of Jīnd, Safīdon, Sangrūr, and Bālānwāli, with a revenue of about 3 lakhs. Before the settlements made by Rājā Sarūp Singh, a fluctuating system of assessment was in vogue, including *batai*, *kankūt*, and cash rates fixed on the nature of crops. The settlements were made in different years for each *tahsīl*. Between 1857 and 1866 a summary settlement of the Sangrūr and Jīnd *tahsīls* was conducted, resulting in a total demand of 3·2 lakhs. Shortly after this a regular settlement of the whole State was made, which produced a fixed revenue of 5·9 lakhs. In both of these settlements the *batai* system was partly continued. Two regular settlements followed, when cash rates were introduced throughout. The assessment of the fourth settlement was 6·2 lakhs. Revenue rates on unirrigated land vary from a minimum of R. 0–4–1 in Dādri to a maximum of Rs. 1–12–10 in Sangrūr, and on irrigated land from a minimum of R. 0–6–1 in Dādri to a maximum of Rs. 2–5–9 in Sangrūr.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue (including cesses) are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	7,14	7,15	8,03	7,54
Total revenue . .	10,71	12,67	14,93	16,04

Apart from land revenue, the principal sources of revenue, with the amounts derived from each in 1903-4, are as follows: canals (2·5 lakhs), railways (1·2 lakhs), and stamps (0·6 lakh). The principal heads of expenditure are army (2·7 lakhs), canals (1·2 lakhs), public works (0·9 lakh), police (0·5 lakh), and miscellaneous (8·8 lakhs).

Miscellaneous revenue. The income derived from excise in 1903-4 was Rs. 29,000. Liquor is distilled on premises which belong to the State, under the supervision of State officials, and still-head duties are levied of Rs. 2-8-0 per proof gallon and Rs. 2 per gallon of 25° under proof. The arrangement regarding the import of Mālwā opium is similar to that which obtains in the case of Patiāla, but the quantity allowed to Jīnd at the lower rate never exceeds 19 chests. The duty paid on this opium is refunded to the State, with the object of securing the co-operation of the officials in the suppression of smuggling. The import of opium from Dādri into British territory is prohibited. The contracts for the retail sale of opium, drugs, and liquor are auctioned, and wholesale licences are granted on payment of a fixed fee. The excise arrangements are under the control of a Superintendent, who is subordinate to the Dīwān.

Currency. The mint is controlled by the State treasurer, but, as in the case of Patiāla, coins are struck only on special occasions, and these can hardly be said to be current coinage. The Jīnd rupee bears an inscription similar to that on the Patiāla rupee, to the effect that it is struck under the authority of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni[1]. The value of the coin is about 12 annas. Gold coins are also struck.

Municipal. The towns of Sangrūr, Jīnd, Safīdon, and Dādri have been constituted municipalities.

Public works. The expenditure on public works in 1903-4 was Rs. 90,854; and the principal buildings erected by the department since 1900 are the Ranbīr College, the Ranbīr Ganj, the Record Office, and the Female Hospital, all at Sangrūr.

Army. The State army consists of a battalion of Imperial Service infantry, 600 strong, with all necessary transport; and a

[1] See p. 295.

local force of 220 cavalry, 560 infantry, 80 artillery, and 16 serviceable guns.

Police and jails.

The police force had, in 1903–4, a total strength of 405 of all ranks, and the village watchmen numbered 523. The police force is controlled by an Inspector-General, under whom there is a Superintendent for each of the three *tahsīls*, and a deputy-inspector for each of the seven police stations. The principal jail is at Sangrūr. It has accommodation for 320 prisoners, and is managed by a *dāroga* under the supervision of the Adālatī. The chief jail industries are printing, weaving, book-binding, and the making of *darīs* (cotton carpets), paper, webbing, and rope.

Education.

In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 2·8 per cent. (5 males and 0·2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 602 in 1890–1, 791 in 1900–1, and 730 in 1903–4. In the last year the State had 4 secondary and 7 primary and special (public) schools, and 15 elementary (private) schools, with 3 girls in the private schools. The eleven institutions classed as public were all managed by the Educational department of the State. The existing system dates from 1889, when the old State schools at Sangrūr, Jīnd, Dādri, and Safīdon were remodelled, so as to bring them into line with the regulations of the Punjab Educational department. In 1894 the school at Sangrūr was raised to the status of a high school, and in 1902 the Diamond Jubilee College was completed at that town. The expenditure of the State on education was Rs. 9,300 in 1892–3 and Rs. 10,400 in 1903–4.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The State contains 3 hospitals and 6 dispensaries, with accommodation for 64 in-patients. In 1903–4 the number of cases treated was 29,129, of whom 166 were in-patients, and 867 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 17,815. The medical department is in charge of the State Medical officer.

Vaccination.

Vaccination, which is compulsory throughout the State, is carried out by a staff of four vaccinators under an inspector. In 1903–4 the number of vaccinations performed was 4,752, representing 16·9 per 1,000 of the population.

Survey.

Revenue survey maps were prepared for each *tahsīl* at the first settlement. They were revised during the second and third settlements, and during the fourth settlement a fresh survey of Jīnd and Sangrū was made and new maps were prepared. For the Jīnd *tahsīl*, a map on the 4-inch scale was made. The first trigonometrical survey was made between 1847 and 1849, and maps were published on the 1-inch and

2-inch scales. A 4-inch map of the Cis-Sutlej States was published in 1863, and a revised edition of it in 1897. The 1-inch maps prepared in 1847–9 were revised in 1886–92.

[H. A. Rose, *Phūlkiān States Gazetteer* (in the press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873).]

Sangrūr Nizāmat.—Head-quarters *nizāmat* or administrative district and *tahsīl* of Jīnd State, Punjab, lying between 30° 6′ and 30° 21′ N. and 75° 48′ and 76° 2′ E., with an area of 252 square miles. It comprises several scattered pieces of territory, of which the principal *pargana*, Sangrūr, is bounded on the north and west by Patiāla and Nābha, and on the east and south by Patiāla. It also includes the *ilākas* of Kulāran, Bālānwāli, and Bāzīdpur, which are broken up into six detached areas. The population in 1901 was 64,681, compared with 59,521 in 1891. The *nizāmat* contains two towns, SANGRŪR, the head-quarters and capital of the State (population, 11,852), and Bālānwāli (2,298); and 95 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·2 lakhs. It lies in the great natural tract known as the Jangal.

Jīnd Nizāmat.—South-eastern *nizāmat* or administrative district of Jīnd State, Punjab, lying between 28° 24′ and 29° 28′ N. and 75° 55′ and 76° 48′ E., with an area of 1,080 square miles. It comprises the two *tahsīls* of JĪND and DĀDRI. The population in 1901 was 217,322, compared with 225,039 in 1891. The *nizāmat* contains five towns, JĪND, the head-quarters, SAFĪDON, DĀDRI, KALIĀNA, and Baund; and 344 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 4·7 lakhs.

Jīnd Tahsīl.—Northern *tahsīl* of the Jīnd *nizāmat* and State, Punjab, lying between 29° 2′ and 29° 28′ N. and 76° 15′ and 76° 48′ E., with an area of 489 square miles. It forms a compact triangle, almost entirely surrounded by the British Districts of Karnāl, Delhi, Rohtak, and Hissār, while on the north it is bounded by the Narwāna *tahsīl* of Patiāla. It lies entirely in the natural tract known as the Bāngar, and includes a part of the Nardak or Kurukshetra, the sacred land of the Hindus. The population in 1901 was 124,954, compared with 123,898 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains two towns, JĪND (population, 8,047), the head-quarters, and SAFĪDON (4,832); and 163 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·3 lakhs.

Dādri Tahsīl.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Jīnd *nizāmat* and State, Punjab, lying between 28° 24′ and 28° 48′ N. and 75° 55′ and 76° 30′ E., with an area of 591 square miles. It forms

a compact block of territory, 30 miles long by 23 broad, south of the Jīnd *tahsīl*, from which it is separated by the British *tahsīl* of Rohtak. It is bordered on the south and west by Dujāna State, the Bāwal *nizāmat* of Nābha, the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* of Patiāla, and the Lohāru State, while on the west lies the British District of Hissār, and on the east that of Rohtāk. It lies partly in Hariāna, and partly in the Bāngar, a tract of sandy soil, interspersed with shifting sandhills, and has a hot, dry climate, being exposed to violent sand-storms from the Bīkaner desert in the hot season. The population in 1901 was 92,368, compared with 101,141 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains three towns, DĀDRI (population, 7,009), the head-quarters, KALIĀNA (2,714), and Baund (3,735); and 181 villages. The decrease in population is due to emigration caused by the famines of 1896–7 and 1899–1900. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·4 lakhs.

Dādri Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in the Jīnd State, Punjab, situated in 28° 35′ N. and 76° 20′ E., 87 miles south-west of Delhi, and 60 south of Jīnd town, on the Rewāri-Bhatinda branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. Population (1901), 7,009. The town, which derives its name from *dādar* = 'frog,' lies in a depression. It is said to be an ancient place, but its history is unknown. In 1857 it was governed by Nawāb Bahādur Jang, a relative of the Nawāb of Jhajjar, and was confiscated for his disloyalty. It was then conferred on the Rājā of Jīnd as a reward for his services in the Mutiny. A tank, the Someshwara, and other buildings constructed by Sīta Rām, treasurer of the emperor Muhammad Shāh, are its only antiquities. The municipality has an income of Rs. 11,400, chiefly from octroi. Trade was ruined by the exactions of the Jhajjar Nawābs, and competition with Bhiwāni has prevented its recovery. The town is noted for its leathern goods, and there is some turnery.

Jīnd Town.—Head-quarters of the Jīnd *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, Jīnd State, Punjab, situated in 29° 20′ N. and 76° 19′ E., on the Southern Punjab Railway, 60 miles south-east of Sangrūr, the modern capital, and 25 miles north-west of Rohtak. Population (1901), 8,047. It was formerly the capital of the State to which it gave its name, and the Rājās of Jīnd are still installed here. It lies in the holy tract of Kurukshetra; and tradition ascribes its foundation to the Pāndavas, who built a temple here to Jainti Devi, the 'goddess of victory,' round which sprang up the town Jaintapuri, since corrupted into Jīnd. Of little importance in the Muhammadan period,

it was seized by Gajpat Singh, the first Rājā of Jīnd, in 1755. Rahīm Dād Khān was sent by the Delhi government in 1775 to recover it, but was defeated and killed. His tomb is still to be seen at the Safīdon Gate, and trophies of the victory are preserved in the town. It contains many ancient temples, and several places of pilgrimage. The fort of Fatehgarh, part of which is now used as a jail, was built by Rājā Gajpat Singh. The municipality has an income of Rs. 7,210, chiefly from octroi; and there is a considerable local trade.

Kaliāna (or Chal-Kalyāna).—Town in the Dādri *tahsīl* of Jīnd State, Punjab, situated in 28° 33′ N. and 76° 16′ E., 5 miles east of Dādri town. Population (1901), 2,714. It was the capital of Kalyān of the Chal tribe, a Rājā who in 1325 rebelled against Alaf Khān, son of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak, king of Delhi, and was defeated and slain by Saiyid Hidāyatullah Khān, who also fell and whose tomb still exists.

Safīdon.—Town in the Jīnd State and *tahsīl*, Punjab, situated in 29° 21′ N. and 76° 42′ E., 24 miles east of Jīnd town. Population (1901), 4,832. Legend ascribes its foundation to the destruction of the serpents (*sarpa damana*, whence Safīdon) by Janamejaya, the son of Rājā Parīkshit, to avenge the death of his father. It lies in the holy tract of Kurukshetra, and the remains to the south of the modern town testify to its former splendour. The Nāgchhetra tank recalls the holocaust of the Nāgs or snakes. The municipality has an income of Rs. 2,300 a year, chiefly derived from octroi; and there is a fair local trade.

Sangrūr Town.—Modern capital of the Jīnd State, Punjab, situated in 30° 15′ N. and 75° 59′ E., 48 miles south of Ludhiāna, on the Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhal Railway. Population (1901), 11,852. Founded about 300 years ago, it remained a mere village until Rājā Sangat Singh in 1827 transferred his capital from Jīnd, which he considered as being too far from Patiāla and Nābha. Rājā Raghubīr Singh, the successor of Sarūp Singh, adorned it with many public offices and other buildings. It is administered as a municipality, with an income of about Rs. 3,900, chiefly derived from octroi, and has a considerable local trade. The principal manufactures are leathern goods and furniture. It contains the Diamond Jubilee College, completed in 1902, a high school, the Victoria Golden Jubilee Hospital, and a Zanāna hospital.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Nābha State.—One of the Phūlkiān States, Punjab. Its total area is 966[1] square miles; and it consists of two distinct parts, of which the larger lies between 30° 8′ and 30° 42′ N. and 74° 50′ and 76° 24′ E., while the second, which forms the *nizāmat* of Bāwāl, lies in the extreme south-east of the Punjab and is distinct in all respects from the rest of the State. The main portion comprises twelve separate pieces of territory, scattered among the other two Phūlkiān States of Patiāla and Jīnd, and contiguous with the British Districts of Ferozepore and Ludhiāna and the State of Māler Kotla on the north, and the District of Farīdkot on the west. This portion is divided into two administrative districts or *nizāmats*, which correspond with its natural divisions, the Amloh *nizāmat* lying in the fertile tract called the Pawādh, and the Phūl *nizāmat* in the vast arid tract called the Jangal or waste. Bāwal is geographically a part of the Rājputāna desert. The State contains no important streams; and the level plain over which its territories are scattered is broken, within the limits of the State, only by the shifting sandhills of Phūl and the low rocky eminences, outliers of the Arāvalli system, which stud the south of Bāwal.

Flora and fauna.

The flora of Phūl and Amloh is that of the Central Punjab, approaching in the south-west that of the desert. In Bāwal it is the same as in the neighbouring States of Rājputāna. The fauna is the same as in the Patiāla plains and in Jīnd.

Climate and rainfall.

Statistics are not available, but the rainfall is heaviest in Amloh and lightest in Bāwal. The climate of Bāwal and Phūl is dry, hot, and healthy. Amloh, with its soil of rich loam and high water-level, is the least salubrious part of the State.

History.

The earlier history of Nābha is that of the PHŪLKIĀN STATES, till it became a separate State in 1763. After the capture of the town of Sirhind by the confederate Sikhs in that year, the greater part of the old imperial province of the same name was divided among the Phūlkiān houses, and the country round Amloh fell to Hamīr Singh, then chief of Nābha, who thus became its Rājā. In 1774, however, Gajpat Singh, Rājā of Jīnd, wrested Sangrūr from his hands, and also took Amloh and Bhādson. The two last places were restored to the Rājā of Nābha on the intervention of Patiāla, but Sangrūr has ever since remained a part of the Jīnd State. In 1776 the Phūlkiān Rājās combined to resist

[1] These figures do not agree with the area given in Table III of the article on the PUNJAB and in the population table on p. 329 of this article, which is the area returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They are taken from more recent returns.

the attack of the Muhammadan governor of Hānsi, who had been sent by the Delhi government to attack Jīnd, and after his defeat Rori fell to Hamīr Singh as his share of the conquests. In 1783 Hamīr Singh was succeeded by his minor son Jaswant Singh, the Rānī Desu, one of his widows, acting as regent till 1790. She recovered most of the territory which had been seized by Jīnd; and after the death of Gajpat Singh in 1789 the feud between the two powers was forgotten, while in 1798 a common danger compelled them to unite with the other Sikh chiefs and prepare to resist the invasion of Shāh Zamān Durrāni. While so engaged at Lahore, intelligence reached the Phūlkiān Rājās that the adventurer George Thomas was besieging Jīnd, and they hurried back to its relief. In the fighting that ensued the Sikhs were utterly defeated, and accused the Nābha chief of lukewarmness in the common cause; and it is certain that he took no part in the struggle. In 1801, however, Nābha was included in the treaty with General Perron, by which, in return for the expulsion of Thomas from their territories, the Cis-Sutlej chiefs agreed to submit to the Marāthās. In 1804 Jaswant Singh entered into friendly relations with Lord Lake; and when Holkar halted at Nābha in 1805, on his way to Lahore, the Rājā held to his engagement with the British and refused him assistance. War, however, soon after broke out between the Rānī of Patiāla on the one hand and the Rājās of Nābha and Jīnd on the other. Jaswant Singh was defeated and joined the Rājā of Jīnd in invoking the aid of Ranjīt Singh, who in 1806 crossed the Sutlej and halted at Nābha. Here he did little to reconcile the contending powers, but proceeded to dismember the Muhammadan State of Māler Kotla, assigning to Jaswant Singh portions of the Kot Basia, Talwandi, and Jagraon dependencies of that State, with part of Ghumgrāna. In 1807-8 Ranjīt Singh again made expeditions into the Cis-Sutlej States, and in 1808 Jaswant Singh received from him the principality of Khanna.

But in spite of the grants thus made, the policy of Ranjīt Singh excited the deep distrust of the chiefs, who in 1809 threw themselves upon the protection of the British Government, and Ranjīt Singh desisted from all further attempts to extend his dominions south of the Sutlej. Jaswant Singh's ability had raised the State at this period to a high pitch of prosperity. It was well cultivated and the total revenue amounted to 1·5 lakhs. He was, however, involved in constant disputes with Patiāla concerning the boundaries of the two

States, and his last years were embittered by the rebellions of his son, who predeceased him. On his death in 1840 he was succeeded by his only surviving son, Deoindar Singh, a timid and vacillating man, who during the first Sikh War in 1845 sympathized with the Sikh invaders, his conduct in regard to carriage and supplies required from him in accordance with treaty being dilatory and suspicious in the extreme. After the battles of Mudki and Ferozeshāh, however, supplies were sent in abundance, and when the final victory of Sobraon was gained the whole resources of the State were placed at the disposal of the British Government. An official investigation was made into the conduct of the chief, with the result that he was deposed, but received a pension of Rs. 50,000 a year. Nearly a fourth of the territory was also confiscated, a part of it being bestowed upon the Patiāla and Farīdkot States in reward for their loyalty. His eldest son, Bharpūr Singh, was placed in power in 1847. At the time of the Mutiny in 1857 this chief showed distinguished loyalty, and was rewarded by a grant of the territory which forms the present Bāwal *nizāmat*, then worth Rs. 1,06,000 per annum, on the usual condition of political and military service at any time of general danger. In addition, the *sanad* of 1860 conferred on the Nābha Rājā privileges similar to those conferred at the same time on the chiefs of Patiāla and Jīnd. Bharpūr Singh died in 1863, and was succeeded by his brother, Bhagwān Singh, who died without issue in 1871. By the *sanad* granted in 1860, it was provided that, in a case of failure of male heirs to any one of the three Phūlkiān houses, a successor should be chosen from among the descendants of Phūl by the two chiefs and the representative of the British Government; and Hīra Singh, the present Rājā, was accordingly selected. He was born about 1843. The Rājā is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, including 4 personal to the present chief.

The people. The State contains 4 towns and 488 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 261,824, (1891) 282,756, and (1901) 297,949. It is divided into three *nizāmats*, AMLOH and BĀWAL, with their head-quarters at the town from which each is named, and PHŪL with its head-quarters at DHANAULA. NĀBHA is the capital of the State.

The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

More than 54 per cent. of the population are Hindus, only 26 per cent. being Sikhs, though Nābha ranks as one of the principal Sikh States of the Punjab. The Sikhs are mainly

Jats by tribe, and are found mostly in the Phūl *nizāmat*, a tract which came under the influence of the great Sikh Gurūs. Amloh contains a number of Sikhs of the Sultāni sect, but the Jāts of Bāwal are for the most part orthodox Hindus, that tract lying closer to the great centres of Hinduism. The speech of the great mass of the people is Punjābi, which is returned by three-fourths of them, but Hindustāni is spoken in the Bāwal *nizāmat* and by the educated classes generally.

Nizāmat.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Amloh . .	291	1	228	115,078	395·2	+ 1·5	5,358
Phūl . .	394	2	96	111,441	282·9	+ 10·7	5,476
Bāwal . .	281	1	164	71,430	254·2	+ 4·7	1,576
State total	928	4	488	297,949	321	+ 5·4	12,410

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *nizāmats* are taken from revenue returns. The total State area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Castes and occupations.

The Jats or Jāts of all religions exceed 31 per cent. of the population, the Sidhu tribe, to which the ruling family belongs, being especially important. The Rājputs and Ahīrs also form considerable elements, but the latter are almost entirely confined to the Bāwal *nizāmat*. About 58 per cent. of the total are supported by agriculture. In 1901 only one native Christian was enumerated in the State, which contains no mission.

General agricultural conditions.

The Bāwal *nizāmat* differs as much from the rest of the State in agricultural conditions as it does in climate and other characteristics, and Amloh and Phūl also differ from one another, but less widely. Amloh, owing to its damp climate, is naturally very fertile and well wooded. The soil is a rich loam, generally free from sand, and the spring-level is near the surface. The introduction of canal-irrigation has intensified the natural tendency of this tract to become water-logged in seasons of heavy rainfall. Phūl is, with the exception of one small tract, in somewhat marked contrast. The soil is sandy and the spring-level far below the surface. Consequently water was scarce until the introduction of canal-irrigation rendered a great extension of cultivation possible. Though sandy the soil is fertile, and its power of absorbing moisture prevents water-logging. Naturally less well wooded than Amloh, the Phūl *nizāmat* was formerly covered with scrub, which is now being cleared as cultivation extends; and indeed

the whole tract is undergoing an agricultural revolution as the canals are developed. The Bāwal *nizāmat*, with its dry hot climate, is singularly destitute of streams, tanks, and trees, and depends for its cultivation on a scanty and precarious rainfall.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The main agricultural statistics for 1903–4 are given below, in square miles:—

Nizāmat.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Amloh . .	291	186	76	70
Phūl . . .	394	360	85	16
Bāwal . .	281	247	23	21
Total	966	793	184	107

Gram (190 square miles), wheat (97), pulses (94), *bājra* (74), and barley (62) were the principal food-crops in 1903–4. The area under sugar-cane and cotton was 5 and 12 square miles respectively. The State anticipated the Government of the Punjab in imposing restrictions on the alienation of agricultural land to non-agricultural classes.

Cattle, sheep, and goats.

Cattle are not raised in large numbers, though there is some cattle-breeding in the Jangal. The fairs at Phūl and Jaito are important centres for the sale of cattle raised in the Southern Punjab. The latter is held in March and is attended by about 25,000 people, and the former by 5,000. Fairs are also held at Amloh and Nābha; and at Mahāsar in the Bāwal *nizāmat* a large fair takes place twice a year, at which animals worth Rs. 1,50,000 change hands. Few horses are now raised in the State, though the Jangal used to be famous for a powerful breed. Goats are more prized than sheep, as they supply milk; they are mostly reared in Bāwal. Camels are kept by the people for ploughing and the transport of grain in both Phūl and Bāwal, owing to the character of the country.

Irrigation.

The State owns 3·168 per cent. of the Sirhind Canal, and the Abohar and Bhatinda branches irrigate a large part of the Phūl *nizāmat*, while the Kotla branch supplies the rest of that *nizāmat*, and another irrigates a part of Amloh. The area irrigated varies inversely with the rainfall, the highest figures ever reached being 17,052 acres in Phūl and 7,110 acres in Amloh. In Amloh the spring-level is high and well-irrigation is common, 26 per cent. of the cultivated area being irrigated in this way. In Phūl, on the other hand, the spring-level is very low, and only 2 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated

from wells. In Bāwal, where there are no canals, 7 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated from wells. In 1903 the total number of wells in the State was 4,723, of which 3,385 were in Amloh. About 73 per cent. of the wells in Amloh are worked by means of the Persian wheel, which is unknown in the other *nizāmats*.

Stone is quarried in the Kānti and Behālī hills in the Bāwal *nizāmat*. *Kankar* is found in several places throughout the State, and saltpetre in a few scattered villages in the *nizāmats* of Phūl and Amloh. **Mines and minerals.**

The chief industries are the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, and brass utensils for local needs. Earthen vessels and clay toys are exported to the neighbouring tracts. Lace or *gota* is manufactured at Nābha and exported. Amloh has some reputation for its fabrics known as *gabrūn* and *sūsī*, and of late the manufacture of iron goods has been carried on with success. *Dārīs*, or cotton carpets, are woven at Amloh and Nābha. The capital possesses a cotton-ginning factory and a steam cotton-press, and Jaito a steam oil-mill, which employ 115, 40, and 22 persons respectively. **Arts and manufactures.**

The State exports grain in large quantities. To facilitate this export markets have been established at a number of places, that at Jaito being the largest. Cotton is also exported, chiefly to Ambāla. **Commerce.**

Railway communications are good. The State is traversed by the main line and by the Rājpura-Bhatinda, Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhal, and Ferozepore-Bhatinda branches of the North-Western Railway, while the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway crosses the Bāwal *nizāmat*. The State contains 88 miles of metalled and 35 miles of unmetalled roads. Of the former, the principal connects Nābha town with Patiāla (18 miles), with Kotla (18 miles), and with Khanna (24 miles). **Means of communication.**

The postal arrangements of the State are governed by the convention of 1885, which established a mutual exchange of all postal articles between the British Post Office and the State post. The ordinary British stamps, surcharged 'Nābha State' and 'Nābha State service,' are supplied to the State at cost price. The Postal department is controlled by a post-master-general. **Postal arrangements.**

The inhabitants of the State must have suffered from the famines which affected the adjoining tracts of Patiāla and Jīnd, but the records afford no information except in regard to the scarcity of 1899–1900. Even in regard to that, few statistics are available. The distress, except in parts of Bāwal, was not **Famine.**

very severe, and it was largely to meet the needs of famine-stricken refugees from Bīkaner and Hissār that measures of relief were undertaken. The maximum number of persons employed on works was about 3,000, and of persons in receipt of charitable relief about 2,000.

Adminis-tration.

There is one Political Agent for the three Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur, with head-quarters at Patiāla. The Rājā himself controls the administration. He is assisted by a council of three members, the *Ijlās-i-ālia*, which also acts as a court of appeal from the orders of the heads of departments as well as from those of courts of justice. The principal departmental officers are the Mīr Munshi, or foreign minister, who, in addition to the duties indicated by his title, controls the postal, canal, and education departments; the Bakhshi or commander-in-chief, who is responsible for the administration of the army and police departments; the Hākim-i-adālat-i-sadr or head of the judicial department, who also possesses important powers as a court of appeal in civil and criminal cases; and the Dīwān-i-māl sadr, whose special charge is revenue and finance, and who controls the *nāzims* in their capacity as revenue officers. Each of the three *nizāmats* is subdivided into *thānas* or police circles, which correspond generally to the old *parganas*. The *nizāmats* are also *tahsīls*, each being administered by a *nāzim*, under whom is a *tahsīldār*.

Civil and criminal justice.

The principal court of original criminal jurisdiction in each *nizāmat* is that of the *nāzim*, who can award sentences of imprisonment up to three years. Subordinate to the *nāzim* are the *naib-nāzims* and the *tahsīldārs*, whose jurisdiction is limited to cases of trespass. Appeals from the orders of the *nāzims* lie to the *Adālat sadr*, which in its original jurisdiction can inflict sentences of imprisonment up to five years, and from the *Adālat sadr* to the *Ijlās-i-ālia* of three judges. The highest court is the *Ijlās-i-Khās*, in which the Rājā presides, and which alone can inflict the severest penalties of the law. No regular appeal lies to this court, but the Rājā exercises full powers of revision over the proceedings of the lower courts. Civil suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000 are disposed of by a Munsif in each *nizāmat*, from whose decisions an appeal lies to the *nāzim*. The *nāzim* himself disposes of all suits of a value exceeding Rs. 1,000. The *Adālat sadr* hears appeals from his orders, and the *Ijlās-i-ālia* from those of the *Adālat sadr*. In revenue cases, appeals from the orders of the *tahsīldārs* lie to the *nāzim*, and further appeals in revenue executive cases to the Dīwān, and in other cases to the *Adālat sadr*.

A third appeal is allowed to the *Ijlās-i-ālia* from decisions of the *Adālat sadr*. A city magistrate, with the powers of a *nāzim*, disposes of civil and criminal work in the capital. The Indian Penal Code and Procedure Codes are in force, with certain modifications.

The land revenue alone and the total revenue of the State are shown below, in thousands of rupees :— Finance.

	1880-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	6,50	7,60	8,82
Total revenue . .	11,69	12,36	14,71

Apart from land revenue, the principal items in 1903-4 were cesses (Rs. 61,000), irrigation (1·3 lakhs), and excise (Rs. 51,000). The expenditure included public works (3·8 lakhs), army (1·9 lakhs), police (Rs. 86,000), and education (Rs. 10,000). The mint, which dates from a period prior to the establishment of British rule in the Punjab, is still used, but only on very special occasions, such as the accession of a Rājā. The Nābha rupee is worth 15 annas.

It is doubtful whether Akbar's land revenue assessments were ever applied to the country which is now comprised in the main portion of the State. Bāwal, however, was a *pargana* of the *sarkār* of Rewārī. The ancient system of levying the revenue in kind was in force in Nābha State up to 1860, when a cash assessment was introduced in all the *parganas* except that of Lohat Baddi, in which it was not introduced till 1875. The first assessments were summary in character, but in 1873 the present Rājā directed a regular settlement of the Amloh *nizāmat* to be carried out. This work was completed in 1878, the settlement operations being conducted according to the British Revenue Law of 1848 and the rules thereunder, and the assessment was fixed for a period of twenty years. In 1888 the settlement of the Bāwal *nizāmat* was taken in hand and completed in 1892, that of the Phūl *nizāmat* being commenced in 1891 and reaching its conclusion in 1901. These two latter settlements were conducted on the lines of the Punjab Revenue Law of 1887, the land being measured and the record-of-rights prepared as in a British District. The land revenue demand under the new settlements amounted in 1905-6 to 8·8 lakhs. The revenue rates for unirrigated land vary from a minimum of R. 0-8-5 in Phūl to a maximum of Rs. 2-10 for the best land in the same *tahsīl*. For irrigated land, they vary from Rs. 2-2 in Bāwal to Rs. 6-13-6 in Phūl. Land revenue.

Rents. Rent is paid either in cash or in kind. The share of the produce varies from one-quarter to one-half, and this system is common in Phūl and Amloh. Cash rents are the rule in Bāwal, ranging from 12 annas to nearly Rs. 7 per acre on unirrigated land, and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 17–8 on irrigated land.

Miscellaneous revenue. The lease of the State distillery at Nābha is sold by auction, and the contractor arranges for the retail sale through his agents, who are not allowed to charge more than a certain price for each kind of liquor. The poppy is not grown in Nābha, but raw opium is imported from Mālwā and the Hill States, and prepared for the market after importation. The Phūl preparations are well-known and command a large sale. Hemp drugs are imported from Hoshiārpur, but their export is prohibited. The licences for the retail vend of both are auctioned. The State receives an allotment of 35 chests of Mālwā opium per annum, each chest containing 1·25 cwt. The State pays a special duty of Rs. 280 per chest for this opium, instead of the ordinary duty of Rs. 275; but it is credited back to the State by Government, with a view to secure the cordial co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. The import of opium into British territory from the Bāwal *nizāmat* is forbidden.

Municipal. Nābha is the only town in the State that is administered as a municipality, but octroi is levied in the markets established at Jaito, Phūl, and Bahādur Singhwālā.

Public works. The Public Works department is in charge of the *Afsar-i-Tamīrāt*, subject to the general control of the Dīwān. The principal public buildings are mentioned in the article on NĀBHA TOWN.

Army. The army consists of a battalion of Imperial Service infantry, and a local force of 150 cavalry, 70 infantry, and 40 artillerymen with 10 serviceable guns.

Police and jails. The total strength of the police force is 838 officers and men, and the executive head of the force is styled Colonel of Police. The department is under the control of the Bakhshī. There are, in addition, 533 village watchmen. The principal jail is at Nābha. It is managed by a *dāroga* under the supervision of the city magistrate, and has accommodation for 500 prisoners. The jail industries include carpet-weaving and paper-making. The jail at Bāwal has accommodation for 100 prisoners.

Education. The State contains thirteen public schools, all managed by a committee of officials. The system dates from 1880, when the school at Nābha was raised to the middle standard. In 1885

its students first appeared in the Punjab University examination; in 1888 it was raised to the status of a high school; and in 1893 to that of a college, to be reduced again five years later to that of a high school owing to lack of funds. Bāwal has a middle school, and at Chotiān an Anglo-vernacular school is maintained, to which only sons of Sikhs are admitted, with the Rājā's permission. The total expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 10,000. In 1901 the percentage of the population able to read and write was 4·2 (7·4 males and 0·1 females), being higher than in any other State in the Province. The total number of persons under instruction rose from 396 in 1891 to 635 in 1903–4.

Medical. There are 8 dispensaries in the State, in addition to the hospital at the capital, which contains accommodation for 5 in-patients. In 1903–4 the number of cases treated was 68,673, of whom 1,914 were in-patients, and 1,791 operations were performed. In the same year, 525 persons were successfully vaccinated, or 1·76 per 1,000 of the population. The vaccination staff consists of a superintendent and three vaccinators, one for each *nizāmat*, first appointed in 1882. Vaccination is nowhere compulsory. The total expenditure on medical relief in 1903–4 was Rs. 9,600.

Survey. The first trigonometrical survey was made between 1847 and 1849, and maps were published on the 1-inch and 2-inch scales. A 4-inch map of the Cis-Sutlej States was published in 1863, and a revised edition in 1897. The 1-inch maps prepared in 1847–9 were revised in 1886–92. There are no revenue survey maps.

[H. A. Rose, *Phūlkiān States Gazetteer* (in the press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873).]

Amloh.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Nābha State, Punjab, lying between 30° 15′ and 30° 41′ N. and 75° 57′ and 76° 24′ E., with an area of 291 square miles. The population in 1901 was 115,078, compared with 113,364 in 1891. It contains the town of NĀBHA (population, 18,468), the capital of the State, and 228 villages. The head-quarters are at the large village of Amloh. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 3·3 lakhs. The *nizāmat* lies wholly in the great natural tract called the Pawādh, the soil of which is a rich loam and exceedingly fertile. The tract is well-wooded; but as the water-level is near the surface, malarial fever and other diseases are common, an evil said to have been intensified by the irrigation from the Sirhind Canal. It is divided into the three police circles of Amloh, Bhadson, and Nābha.

Phūl Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Nābha State, Punjab, lying between 30° 8′ and 30° 39′ N. and 74° 50′ and 75° 50′ E., with an area of 394 square miles. The population in 1901 was 111,441, compared with 101,245 in 1891. It contains two towns, PHŪL (population, 4,964), the head-quarters, and DHANAULA (7,443); and 96 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 4·3 lakhs. The *nizāmat* includes five separate areas interspersed with the territories of Farīdkot, Patiāla, and Jīnd States, and with the British Districts of Ferozepore and Ludhiāna. Its main block is the territory round the towns of Phūl and Dhanaula, which has an area of 289 square miles, Jaito and Lohat Baddi *parganas* comprising most of the rest. It is divided into the five police circles of Dyālpur, Phūl, Dhanaula, Jaito, and Lohat Baddi. The *nizāmat* lies wholly in the great natural tract known as the Jangal, which is dry and healthy, possessing a sandy soil of considerable fertility where water is available. The spring-level is too far below the surface for well-irrgation, but the *nizāmat* is now commanded by the Sirhind Canal.

Bāwal Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Nābha State, Punjab, lying between 28° and 28° 25′ N. and 76° 15′ and 76° 45′ E., with an area of 281 miles. The population in 1901 was 71,430, compared with 68,147 in 1891. It contains one town, BĀWAL (population, 5,379), the head-quarters, and 164 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 2·2 lakhs. The *nizāmat* consists of three separate pieces of territory: Bāwal proper, Kanti-Kalīna, and the isolated village of Mukandpur Basi. Bāwal proper lies south of Rewāri, a *tahsīl* of the British District of Gurgaon, and forms a wedge jutting southwards into the Alwar and Jaipur States of Rājputāna. It is separated by the Rewāri *tahsīl* from the *pargana* of Kanti-Kalīna, 21 miles long by 9½ broad, lying parallel to the Nārnaul *nizāmat* of the Patiāla State. The whole *nizāmat* is geographically a part of the Rājputāna desert, being an arid, rainless tract, singularly destitute of trees, streams, and tanks, though the Sāwi, a seasonal torrent which rises in the Jaipur hills, passes through the southern edge of the Bāwal *pargana*. It is divided into the two police circles of Bāwal Kānti and Chauki Deb-Kalān.

Bāwal Town.—Head-quarters of the *nizāmat* of the same name in Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 28° 4′ N. and 76° 36′ E., 10 miles south of Rewāri. Population (1901), 5,739. Founded in 1205 by Rao Miswāla, Chauhān Rājput of Alwar, it eventually came under the Nawābs of Jhajjar and

then passed to Nābha. It has since greatly developed, though its trade suffers from competition with Rewāri. It contains several old buildings, the most interesting of which is a mosque built in 1560 and still in good repair. It possesses a police station, an Anglo-vernacular middle school, and a dispensary.

Dhanaula.—Town in the Phūl *nizāmat* of Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 30° 17′ N. and 75° 38′ E., 40 miles west of Nābha town. Population (1901), 7,443. Founded in 1718, the town was the capital of the State until Rājā Hamīr Singh made Nābha his residence in 1755. It has no trade, but possesses a police station, a primary school, and a dispensary.

Jaito.—Town in the Phūl *nizāmat* of Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 30° 26′ N. and 74° 56′ E., on the Ferozepore-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway, 40 miles east of Ferozepore. Population (1901), 6,815. Jaito possesses a large grain market, and an important cattle fair is held here in the month of February. It has a police station, a dispensary, and a primary school.

Nābha Town.—Capital of the Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 30° 23′ N. and 76° 10′ E., on the Rājpura-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 18,468. Founded on the site of two older villages in 1755 by Hamīr Singh, chief and afterwards Rājā of Nābha, it has since been the capital of the State. It is surrounded by a mud wall containing six gates. In the heart of the town is a fort, with a masonry rampart and four towers. One part of the fort is kept private, while the rest is used for state offices. ...able monuments of former Rājās are situated in the ... The palaces of the Rājā and the ... outside the town, while ...

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Phūl Town.—Head-quarters of the Phūl *nizāmat* of Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 30° 20′ N. and 75° 18′ E. Population (1901), 4,964. The town was founded by Chaudhri

Phūl, the ancestor of the Phūlkiān houses, who in 1627 left Mahrāj and founded a village, to which he gave his own name, 5 miles east of that place. It contains a vernacular middle school, a police station, and a dispensary. Rāmpur, a station on the Rājpura-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway, 3 miles from Phūl, possesses a large grain market; and Chotiān, a large village 2 miles distant, has an Anglo-vernacular middle school for Sikhs.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Bahāwalpur State.—Native State under the political control of the Government of the Punjab, lying in the extreme south-west of the Province, between 27° 42′ and 30° 25′ N. and 69° 31′ and 74° 1′ E., with an area of 15,918[1] square miles. On the north-east it adjoins Ferozepore District; and on the north-west the Sutlej separates it from Montgomery and Multān Districts, and, after its junction with the Chenāb, from Muzaffargarh District. The Indus then divides it from the Punjab District of Dera Ghāzi Khān and the Upper Sind Frontier District in Sind, the latter also adjoining it on the south. On the south-east it is bordered by the Rājputāna States of Jaisalmer and Bīkaner. Its length from north-east to south-west is about 300 miles, and its mean breadth 40 miles. Devoid of hills and streams, except the pools and back-waters of the three great rivers, it is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert, known as the Rohi or Cholistān; the central tract is chiefly desert, not capable of cultivation, identical with the Bār or Pat uplands of the western Punjab; and the third, a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley, is called the Sind. The desert is separated from the central tract by the depression known as the Hakra, which must at one time have carried the waters of a large river. Opinions are divided as to whether this river was the Sutlej, the Ghaggar, or the Jumna.

Geology.

The State lies entirely in the alluvium. The Cholistān is a deep mass of sand in which wells fail to reach a substratum of clay, and which is at some places overlaid with deposits of amorphous sulphate of lime, while its surface is a succession of sand-dunes, rising in places to a height of 500 feet, and covered with the vegetation peculiar to sandy tracts. The central upland is a stiff clay mixed with sand, and the riverain tract is a micaceous soil with alternating layers of light bluish silt.

Flora.

The flora of the State is as varied as its natural divisions.

[1] These figures do not agree with the area given in Table III of the article on the PUNJAB, and on p. 341 of this article, which is the area returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They represent a more recent survey.

The scenery of the fertile riverain with its countless palms is almost Egyptian in character, and the lotus abounds in the pools by the river. In the uplands and the Sind tamarisk jungles stretch for miles; and in the Rohi there are stretches of *khār* (*Caroxylon Griffithii*), from which the State derives an annual income of more than Rs. 30,000 a year.

Wolves are found in the Sind and Rohi, and the wild ass occurs in the latter. Hog and hog deer abound in the Sind, and antelope, *chinkāra*, or 'ravine deer,' and *nīlgai* in the upland. Fish are common in the rivers, and the State derives a small income from the fisheries which are leased to the Jhabel, Mor, and Kehal, three indigenous tribes of almost amphibious habits. **Fauna.**

'In Bahāwalpur,' says a local proverb, 'rain changes into storms of wind.' In July and August showers fall occasionally, but the annual rainfall rarely exceeds 5 inches. This deficiency of rain causes a climate abnormally hot in spite of its extra-tropical latitude; and from the end of April to the middle or end of June the mean shade temperature is 103°, the air is dry and the wind fiery, so that the growth of vegetation is imperceptible. During the monsoon clouds soften the temperature, and with only an inch of rain the country becomes fresh and green. After November the mean temperature falls to 60° or 65° with frosty nights. The climate is generally healthy, except in the Sind during the autumn. The water is bad in some places, and it is to this cause that the frequency of stone and scurvy is attributed. Spleen-disease is common. **Climate, rainfall, and temperature.**

Floods are said to be less frequent than they were before the great Punjab canals were made. The flood of 1871, which covered some 1,300 square miles of the lowlands, threw large areas out of cultivation for a whole year.

The Abbāsi Daudputras, from whom the ruling family of Bahāwalpur has sprung, claim descent from the Abbāsid Khalīfs of Egypt. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrāni empire, the mint at Bahāwalpur being opened in 1802 by Nawāb Muhammad Bahāwal Khān II with the permission of Shāh Mahmūd of Kābul. On the rise of Ranjīt Singh, the Nawāb, Muhammad Bahāwal Khān III, made several applications to the British Government for an engagement of protection. These, however, were declined, although the Treaty of Lahore in 1809, whereby Ranjīt Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej, in reality effected his object. The first treaty with Bahāwalpur was in 1833, negotiated the year **History.**

after the treaty with Ranjīt Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawāb within his own territories, and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. The political relations of Bahāwalpur with the paramount power, as at present existing, are regulated by a treaty made in October, 1838, when arrangements were in progress for the restoration of Shāh Shujā to the Kābul throne.

During the first Afghān War, the Nawāb rendered assistance both in facilitating the passage of troops and in furnishing supplies; and in 1847-8 he co-operated actively with Sir Herbert Edwardes in the expedition against Multān. For these services he was rewarded by the grant of the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhung, together with a life-pension of a lakh. On his death a dispute arose regarding the succession. He was succeeded by his third son, whom he had nominated for the throne in supersession of his eldest son. The new ruler was, however, deposed by his elder brother, and obtained asylum in British territory, with a pension from the Bahāwalpur revenues; he broke his promise to abandon his claims, and was confined in the Lahore fort, where he died in 1862. In 1863 and 1866 insurrections broke out against the Nawāb, caused by cruelty and misgovernment. The Nawāb successfully crushed the rebellions; but in March, 1866, he died suddenly, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, and was succeeded by his son, Nawāb Sādik Muhammad Khān IV, a boy of four. After several endeavours to arrange for the administration of the country without active interference on the part of Government, it was found necessary, on account of disorganization and disaffection, to place the principality in British hands during his minority. The Nawāb attained his majority in 1879, and was invested with full powers, with the advice and assistance of a council of six members. During the Afghān campaigns (1878-80) the Nawāb placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government, and a contingent of his troops was employed in keeping open communications, and in guarding the Dera Ghāzi Khān frontier. On his death in 1899 he was succeeded by Muhammad Bahāwal Khān V, the present Nawāb[1], who attained his majority in 1901, and was invested with full powers in 1903. The Nawāb of Bahāwalpur is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Archaeology. The principal archaeological remains are described in the

[1] Nawāb Muhammad Bahāwal Khān V died at sea in February, 1907, while returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca. His son, who succeeds as Nawāb, Hāji Sādik Muhammad Khān V, Abbāsi, is only two years of age.

articles on Bijnot, Marot, Pattan Munāra, Sarwāhi, Sui Vehār, and Uch.

The State contains 10 towns and 1,008 villages. The population at the three last enumerations was: (1881) 573,494, (1891) 650,042, and (1901) 720,877. It is divided into the three *nizāmats* or administrative subdivisions of Bahāwalpur, Minchinābād, and Khānpur, which derive their names from their head-quarters. The chief towns are Bahāwalpur, the modern capital of the State, Ahmadpur (East), Khānpur, Uch, Ahmadpur (West), and Khairpur. The people.

The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

Nizāmat.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Minchinābād	3,528	2	556	180,901	51·2	+ 8·96	4,205
Bahāwalpur	7,079	4	268	260,696	36·8	+ 11·5	16,104
Khānpur	5,311	4	184	279,280	52·6		
State total	15,000	10	1,008	720,877	48·0	+ 10·9	20,309

Note.—The figures for the areas of *nizāmats* are taken from revenue returns. The total State area is that given in the *Census Report*. Since 1901, 551 square miles have been transferred from Khānpur to Bahāwalpur, and the population given in the table is, in the case of each *nizāmat*, the population in 1901 of the territory now comprised in that *nizāmat*.

About 83 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans. As 9,881 square miles of the State are desert, the density of population appears low as compared with the Provincial average of 185, but the Sind tract is somewhat thickly populated and has gained considerably by migration from the Punjab. Three-fourths of the people speak the dialect of Western Punjābi known locally as Multānī or Bahāwalpurī. This is spoken all along the river from Khairpur to Ahmadpur West and southwards to the Cholistān. Punjābi, also called Jatkī (the Jat speech), and Ubhechar or Eastern, extends from Khairpur to the north-east border, while west of Ahmadpur West and round Kot Sabzal and Fatehpur Māchkā Sindī and Bahāwalpurī are spoken. In the Cholistān the Mārwārī-Rāthī dialect of Rājasthānī prevails.

The most important of the landowning tribes are the Jats, who number 193,000 and comprise 26 per cent. of the population, Rājputs (107,000), and Balochs (65,000). Other agricultural tribes are the Arains (38,000), Daudputras (19,000), Khokhars (17,000), Pathāns (11,000), and Kharrals (6,000). Castes and occupations.

The only commercial class, the Aroras, number 66,000. Of the menials, the most important are the Māchhis (fishermen, 23,000), Kumhārs (potters, 11,000), Mallāhs (boatmen, 10,000), Julāhās (weavers, 9,000), Mochīs (shoemakers, 10,000), Jhinwārs (water-carriers, 8,000), and Tarkhāns (carpenters, 8,000). Saiyids number 11,000 and Shaikhs 14,000. The native Christians number only 6. About 58 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture.

General agricultural conditions.

The three natural tracts have already been described. The Rohi or Cholistān, bounded on the north and west by a depression called the Hakra, is pure desert, in which crops depend wholly on the scanty rainfall, and the vegetation is sparse. Unbricked wells are sunk, but their excavation in the sandy soil is a perilous task, as the water-level is 80 feet below the surface. The second tract runs parallel to the Rohi. Its soil is a stiff clay mixed with sand, and though cultivation depends chiefly on the rainfall, wells are also worked. The third and richest tract in the State is the Sind or alluvial strip along the rivers. Every year its soil is enriched by floods, which leave a deposit of rich silt, and the land yields fine crops with little labour. The supply of water to the Sind is supplemented by a system of inundation canals and by wells. Large areas have been brought under cultivation during the last twenty-five years, owing to the extension of the system of inundation canals. Half a million acres of State land, which now brings in a revenue of 3 lakhs, have been leased to cultivators, the leases in most cases containing the promise of proprietary rights after a period of years. There is abundance of room for the extension of colonization in the Khānpur *nizāmat*.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The following table shows the chief statistics of cultivation in 1903–4, areas being in square miles :—

Nizāmat.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Bahāwalpur .	7,079	417	370	580
Minchinābād .	3,528	515	419	1,200
Khānpur . .	5,311	519	572	1,427
Total	15,918	1,451	1,361	3,207

The crops which covered the largest area in 1903–4 were wheat (607 square miles), rice (183), spiked millet (90), great millet (85), and gram (82).

Improvements in

Although rules sanctioning advances were passed in 1879, they were not made to any useful extent by the State till 1900,

when Rs. 7,20,000 was advanced to cultivators for the sinking of 1,280 new wells and the repair of 159 old ones. Up to 1904 about 8 lakhs had been thus advanced. agricultural practice.

Cattle. The commonest domestic animals are the bullock and the buffalo. There is also a large number of camels in the State, many of which are employed in the Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Irrigation. Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 1,361 square miles, or nearly 94 per cent., were irrigated. Of this area, 204 square miles were irrigated from both wells and canals, 14 from wells alone, 993 from canals, and 150 by inundation from the rivers. In that year the State contained 17,220 masonry wells, besides 2,420 unbricked wells. The State has a vast system of inundation canals which take off from the rivers, especially from the Sutlej.

Rents and wages. Cash rents are very rare. Kind rents vary from one-fifth on unirrigated lands to one-half on some of the canal-irrigated and inundated lands in parts of the Khānpur and Bahāwalpur *nizāmats*. The rent of canal-irrigated land in these two *nizāmats* rules higher than in Minchinābād, where the tenant is responsible for the cost of canal clearance. Throughout the State, landlords realize in addition to the rent a number of dues of varying amounts. The occupancy tenant of the British Punjab is unknown in Bahāwalpur. Cash wages have risen very largely in the last few years, but except in towns the wages of labour are generally paid in kind.

Forests. The forests comprise an area of 412 square miles; but of this a large area is merely treeless waste, which is being gradually colonized by settlers from British Districts and other States, as well as by the people of Bahāwalpur itself. During the minority of the late Nawāb extensive plantations were established, and these now yield a large income. The forests, plantations, and gardens realized an income of Rs. 1,60,000 in 1903-4. The chief forest officer is the *Mohtamim janglāt*, and the department is controlled by the Mushīr-i-āla.

Minerals. *Kankar* abounds in several places, especially in the McLeodganj *ilāka* of the Minchinābād *tahsīl*. Saltpetre is also made from saline earth in several villages in the Minchinābād and Khairpur *tahsīls*.

Arts and manufactures. The only arts of any importance are the manufacture of silk *lungīs* (ornamental turbans) and *sufis* (silk cloth). Metal cups are made at Bahāwalpur and Khānpur towns, while a very lucrative industry is the manufacture of impure carbonate of soda, which is exported in large quantities, especially from the

Bahāwalpur *tahsīl*. Ahmadpur East and Khairpur are noted for their porcelain vessels and shoes, and the latter also for its painted cloth of various kinds. The last decade has witnessed considerable industrial development on modern lines. Nine rice-husking mills have been established—one at Bahāwalpur, three at Khānpur, two at Allahābād, and one each at Sādikābād, Kot Samāba, and Naushahra. Cotton-ginning is also carried on in the mills at Bahāwalpur and Kot Samāba, and in one of the Khānpur mills.

Commerce and trade.

The trade of the State is free, all transit dues having been abolished under treaty with the British Government. The principal exports are wheat, gram, indigo, dates, mangoes and other fruit, wool, saltpetre, and the manufactured articles mentioned above. Cloth and *gur* (unrefined sugar) are the chief imports.

Means of communication.

The Lahore-Karāchi branch of the North-Western State Railway enters the State at the centre of its north-west border by the Adamwāhan bridge across the Sutlej, and leaves it at Walhar in the extreme south-west, with a length of 148 miles within the State. This line is joined at Samasata by the Southern Punjab Railway, which enters the State near McLeodganj Road, 156 miles from Samasata, and has a branch to Ferozepore. There are 624 miles of unmetalled and about 40 miles of metalled roads.

Postal arrangements.

The postal arrangements are peculiar. In return for an annual payment of Rs. 6,000, they are undertaken by the British Post Office. Official letters are conveyed free within the State, and the Postal department supplies free of charge service stamps to the value of Rs. 1,300 annually for purposes of official correspondence outside the State. These arrangements have been in force since 1878.

Famine.

Famine in Rājputāna always causes a stream of immigration into Bahāwalpur, and in recent years the State has invariably made a point of providing work for the refugees. In 1899 the number of immigrants was 40,000. The able-bodied were employed on the canals, and many of the others were admitted into the poorhouses. The total cost to the State of the relief measures was 2·5 lakhs.

Administration.

The direct functions of administration are exercised by the Nawāb, who is assisted by a council of eleven members, comprising the Mushīr-i-āla or Wazīr (who is the president of the council), the foreign minister, the revenue minister, the chief judge, the finance minister, the commander-in-chief of the State forces, the minister of public works, the minister of the

Nawāb's household, the private secretary, the general secretary, and the minister of irrigation. The Political Agent for the Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur resides at Patiāla.

Each *nizāmat* is divided into three *tahsīls*. The nine *tahsīls* are Minchinābād, Nahr Sādikīyāh, Khairpur, Bahāwalpur, Ahmadpur, Allahābād, Khānpur, Naushahra, and Ahmadpur Lamma. Each *nizāmat* is in charge of a *nāzim*, and each *tahsīl* of a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*. State subdivisions and staff.

The Mushīr-i-Māl or revenue minister exercises general revenue control in the State. The *nāzims*, *tahsīldārs*, and *naib-tahsīldārs* are subordinate to him in all matters connected with his functions. The State canals are in charge of a special minister.

Bills are introduced into council by the member in charge of the department concerned, and, after approval by the council, are submitted to the Nawāb for his final assent. A large number of the Acts in force in British India have been adopted, including the Penal Code and the Procedure Codes. Legislation.

The principal court is the *Sadr Adālat*, established in 1870. It consists of a single judge called the chief judge, under whom are three district judges and five first-class and three second-class Munsifs. The district judges hear suits up to Rs. 10,000 in value, and also exercise the powers of district magistrates with enhanced jurisdiction under sections 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The first-class Munsifs exercise the powers of first-class, and the second-class Munsifs those of second-class magistrates and Munsifs in British territory. The judicial department is also in charge of registration, the chief judge being chief registrar, the district judges registrars, and the Munsifs sub-registrars. Pleaders are not admitted to practise in the State courts. The commonest forms of crime are cattle-theft and the abduction of women. Civil and criminal justice.

Prior to 1886 the State issued two rupees, the *Bahāwalpuri*, worth 12 annas, and the *Ahmadpuri*, worth 10 annas in British currency. It also coined gold *mohars*, Rs. 16 to Rs. 52 in value. It still coins a copper *nikka paisa* (or small pice), $2\frac{1}{2}$ of which equal the British quarter anna. British coin is now current throughout the State. Currency.

The following table shows the revenue of the State in recent years, in thousands of rupees:— Finance.

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	9,45	10,65	13,65	14,35
Total revenue . .	14,43	16,39	22,94	26,93

Apart from land revenue, the principal receipts in 1903-4 were forests (1·6 lakhs), and stamps (Rs. 98,000). The expenditure was chiefly: on the Nawāb's court and household (12·8 lakhs), public works (3 lakhs), army (2·2 lakhs), police (1·5 lakhs), pension (1·1 lakhs), and revenue administration (1·1 lakhs). There was a reserve balance in the State treasury at the end of the year of nearly 26 lakhs.

Land revenue. Prior to 1886 the land revenue was mostly collected in kind, by division (*batai*) of the produce, the State taking one-fourth, one-third, or even two-fifths. In 1868 this system was abolished, and fixed assessments were imposed on each kind of crop. These rates were reduced in 1871-2, owing to a fall in prices. The summary settlements were completed in 1877, resulting in a revenue demand of 9·5 lakhs. The assessments were revised in 1889-91, and the revenue was raised to 11·3 lakhs. A further revision is now in progress. In the Bahāwalpur and Khānpur *nizāmats*, where the reassessment was completed in 1905, the increase amounts to 3·4 lakhs. Members of the Daudputra tribe, to which the Nawāb belongs, hold revenue grants of the annual value of Rs. 74,000 on feudal conditions which are now obsolete. The revenue rates on cultivated lands vary from 8 annas per acre (unirrigated) to Rs. 5 per acre for gardens. The income from the grazing tax (*tirni*) in 1903-4 was 1·3 lakhs.

Miscellaneous revenue. The Excise department is controlled by the Mushīr-i-Māl. The contract for the manufacture and vend of country spirits is sold by auction annually, and in 1903-4 the State realized Rs. 25,000. The contractor arranges for the retail sale of the liquor, subject to the sanction of the department. The system in regard to the contract for the sale of opium and drugs is similar. Rs. 34,000 was realized for the contract in 1903-4. The import of opium from Bahāwalpur into the British Punjab is prohibited. The State receives an allotment of 15 chests of Mālwā opium per annum, each chest containing 1·25 cwt. The State pays a special duty of Rs. 280 per chest, instead of the ordinary duty of Rs. 725; but the duty so paid is refunded with a view to secure the co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. By the agreement of 1879, the Nawāb is bound to prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within the State, and in return receives a subsidy of Rs. 80,000 per annum from the British Government.

Municipal. The State contains sixteen municipalities, the committees being composed of nominated official and non-official members.

Each is under the Mushīr-i-āla as *ex officio* president, and the Bahāwalpur committee has one official vice-president, who also supervises the outlying municipalities. In 1903–4 the municipalities had an income, chiefly derived from octroi, of Rs. 88,000, and an expenditure of Rs. 82,000. Octroi is levied on the principles in force in British territory.

Public works. The Public Works department is under the control of the Mushīr-i-tamīrāt, who has a seat on the council. The principal works that have been carried out by the department are the palace at Ahmadpur, and the palace at Bahāwalpur, each of which cost 7 lakhs. A new palace at Bahāwalpur is in course of construction, on which nearly a lakh had been spent up to the end of March, 1904. The total expenditure on public works in 1903–4 was 2 lakhs.

Army. In 1888 the State organized a force of cavalry (two troops) and 450 infantry as Imperial Service troops; but in 1900 this force was disbanded, and an Imperial Service Silladār Camel Transport Corps raised instead. This consists of 355 men and 1,144 camels. There is also an Imperial Service (Camel) Mounted Rifle Company, with 169 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The State further maintains the Nizām Infantry Regiment (492 strong), an orderly troop (103 strong), and an Imperial Service Reserve Company of 80 men. There are 13 serviceable guns. The military expenditure is about 2 lakhs annually.

Police and jails. The police force in 1904–5 consisted of 539 officers and men, including 47 camel-riders and 34 trackers, under a Superintendent, controlled by the Mushīr-i-āla. A training school was opened at Bahāwalpur in 1904. Each *tahsīl* is divided into several police circles (*thānas*), under a deputy-inspector. There are in all 30 circles, with 15 outposts. The expenditure on police in 1903–4 was Rs. 56,000. The village watchmen number 873. There is a Central jail at Bahāwalpur in charge of a Superintendent, who is under the Mushīr-i-āla. It contains 17 wards, wlth accommodation for 2,000 prisoners. Female prisoners are kept in a separate ward, and life-prisoners in separate cells. The jail manufactures include *darīs*, carpets, blankets, and paper.

Education. Bahāwalpur stands thirty-first among the Districts and States of the Punjab in regard to the literacy of the population, of whom 2·8 per cent. (5·1 males and 0·1 females) could read and write in 1901. Higher education is confined to Bahāwalpur, the capital. The State contains a college, called the Sādik Egerton College, and a high school, both at Bahāwalpur,

7 Anglo-vernacular middle schools, 32 primary schools, and 6 Muhammadan theological schools. There is also a Church Mission school at Bahāwalpur, to which the Nawāb gives a grant-in-aid. Public schools are supervised by an Inspector. The total expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 33,000.

Medical. The State possesses two hospitals at Bahāwalpur, and six outlying dispensaries. The two hospitals contain accommodation for 36 in-patients. In 1904 the number of cases treated was 27,232, of whom 403 were in-patients, and 3,591 operations were performed. The expenditure of the Medical department (including vaccination) in the same year was Rs. 29,000. The department is in charge of the State Medical officer. The number of successful vaccinations in 1903–4 amounted to 21·9 per 1,000 of the population.

Surveys. A revenue survey of the entire inhabited area of the State was made in 1869–74. The maps were revised in 1880, and are now again under revision, those for the Khānpur and Bahāwalpur *nizāmats* having been completed in 1904. A 4-inch survey of the riverain tracts and a 2-inch survey of the desert portion were carried out in 1869–74, the result being published on the 1-inch scale in 1876.

[*State Gazetteer* (in press); Shahāmat Alī, *History of Bahāwalpur* (1848).]

Bahāwalpur Tahsīl.—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the *nizāmat* and State of Bahāwalpur, Punjab, lying south of the Sutlej, between 27° 52′ and 29° 33′ N. and 71° 19′ and 72° 36′ E., with an area of 3,617 square miles. The population in 1901 was 91,954, compared with 90,031 in 1891. It contains the town of BAHĀWALPUR (population, 18,546), its head-quarters and the capital of the State; and 107 villages. The *tahsīl* is traversed by the Hakra depression, south of which lies the desert. The north lies in the Sutlej riverain, and between this and the Hakra are the central uplands. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to one lakh.

Ahmadpur Tahsīl (or Ahmadpur East).—*Tahsīl* in the Bahāwalpur *nizāmat* and State, Punjab, lying south and west of the Sutlej and Panjnad, between 27° 46′ and 29° 26′ N. and 70° 54′ and 71° 31′ E., with an area of 2,107 square miles. The population in 1901 was 111,225, compared with 93,515 in 1891. It contains the towns of AHMADPUR EAST (population, 9,928), the head-quarters, and UCH (7,583); and 102 villages. It is traversed by the depression known as the Hakra, which is supposed by some to be an old bed of the Sutlej. South of this stretches the desert of the Cholistān,

with sand-dunes rising in places to a height of 500 feet. To the north lie the central uplands, and beyond them the alluvial lowlands along the Sutlej and Panjnad. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 2·2 lakhs.

Allahābād Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* in the Bahāwalpur *nizāmat* and State, Punjab, lying south of the Panjnad, between 27° 42′ and 29° 12′ N. and 70° 38′ and 71° 5′ E., with an area of 1,355 square miles. The population in 1901 was 57,517, compared with 54,950 in 1891. It contains the town of ALLAHĀBĀD (population, 2,868), the head-quarters, and the two other municipalities of Khān Belā and Jaunpur; and 65 villages. It is traversed by the Hakra, south of which lies the desert. The portion of the *tahsīl* which lies in the lowlands along the river is the most fertile, and also the most unhealthy, in the State. Between this and the Hakra lie the central uplands. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 2 lakhs.

Minchinābād Tahsīl.—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the *nizāmat* of the same name, Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, lying on the left bank of the Sutlej, between 29° 53′ and 30° 25′ N. and 73° 2′ and 73° 58′ E., with an area of 603 square miles. The population in 1901 was 72,272, compared with 68,070 in 1891. It contains the town of MINCHINĀBĀD (population, 2,558), the head-quarters, and 235 villages. The *tahsīl* lies for the most part in the lowlands of the Sutlej valley. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 2·1 lakhs.

Nahr Sādikīyāh (or Cholistān).—*Tahsīl* in the Minchinābād *nizāmat*, Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, lying between 29° 29′ and 30° 18′ N. and 73° 7′ and 74° 1′ E., with an area of 625 square miles. The population in 1901 was 26,758, compared with 23,215 in 1891. It contains 127 villages. The *tahsīl* is called after the Sādikīyāh canal, which runs through it from end to end, and will, when completed, have a total length of 120 miles. The *tahsīl*, which has only recently been formed out of a portion of the Minchinābād *tahsīl*, will have its head-quarters at the new town of Sādikganj, near the McLeodganj Road junction of the main line and the Ferozepore-McLeodganj Road branch of the Southern Punjab Railway. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to Rs. 41,000.

Khairpur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* in the Minchinābād *nizāmat*, Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, lying on the left bank of the Sutlej, between 28° 49′ and 30° N. and 72° 7′ and 73° 18′ E., with an area of 2,300 square miles. The population in 1901 was

81,871, compared with 74,732 in 1891. It contains the towns of KHAIRPUR (population, 5,013), the head-quarters, and Hāsilpur, which was created a municipality in 1902; and 199 villages. The Hakra depression passes through the southern portion of the *tahsīl*, the remainder of which is divided between the central uplands and the riverain tract along the Sutlej. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 2·2 lakhs.

Khānpur Tahsīl.—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Khānpur *nizāmat*, Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, lying on the left bank of the Indus, between 27° 43′ and 29° 4′ N. and 70° 27′ and 70° 53′ E., with an area of 2,415 square miles. The population in 1901 was 120,810, compared with 115,112 in 1891. It contains the towns of KHĀNPUR (population, 8,611), the head-quarters, GARHI IKHTIĀR KHĀN (4,939), and Ghauspur, which was created a municipality in 1903; and 52 villages. It is traversed by the Hakra depression, south of which lies the desert. To the north lie the central tract of barren soil and the fertile lowlands along the Indus. The *tahsīl* is famous for its date-palms, and is, after Allahābād, the most fertile in the State. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 1·8 lakhs.

Naushahra Tahsīl (or Sādikābād).—*Tahsīl* in the Khānpur *nizāmat*, Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, lying between 27° 56′ and 28° 54′ N. and 70° 7′ and 70° 36′ E., with an area of 1,690 square miles. The population in 1901 was 80,735, compared with 66,584 in 1891. It contains the town of Naushahra (population, 4,475), the head-quarters, and 71 villages. The Hakra, which traverses the southern part of the *tahsīl*, separates the central tract from the desert. Along the Indus lie fertile lowlands. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 2 lakhs.

Ahmadpur Lamma Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* in the Khānpur *nizāmat*, Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, lying on the left bank of the Indus, between 27° 53′ and 28° 45′ N. and 69° 31′ and 70° 20′ E., with an area of 1,206 square miles. The population in 1901 was 77,735, compared with 63,833 in 1891. It contains the town of AHMADPUR WEST (population, 5,343), the head-quarters, and Sabzal Kot, which has recently been constituted a municipality; and 66 villages. The portion of the *tahsīl* which lies in the Indus lowlands is damp and unhealthy. The southern portion lies in the desert. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905–6 to 1·1 lakhs.

Ahmadpur East Town.—Head-quarters of the Ahmadpur *tahsīl*, Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 29° 8′ N. and

71° 16′ E., 20 miles south-west of Bahāwalpur town on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 9,938. Founded in 1748 by a Daudputra chieftain, it was given in dower to Nawāb Bahāwal Khān II of Bahāwalpur in 1782. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a theological school, and a dispensary. Its trade, chiefly in carbonate of soda, is considerable, and it manufactures shoes and earthenware on a large scale for export. The town is administered as a municipality, with an income in 1903–4 of Rs. 12,100, chiefly derived from octroi.

Ahmadpur West Town (*Ahmadpur Lamma*).—Head-quarters of the Ahmadpur Lamma *tahsīl*, Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 18′ N. and 70° 7′ E., 4 miles north-west of Sādikābād on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 5,343. It was founded by Ahmad Khān of the Daudputra tribe, which ruled Bahāwalpur, about 1800, and was originally the capital of a separate principality annexed to that State in 1806. The town possesses an Arabic school and some Muhammadan buildings of interest. It is administered as a municipality, with an income in 1903–4 of Rs. 4,300, chiefly from octroi. It is noted for its mango gardens.

Allahābād Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 57′ N. and 70° 53′ E., 56 miles south-west of Bahāwalpur town. Population (1901), 2,868. It was founded about 1730 by Nawāb Sādik Muhammad Khān I of Bahāwalpur. The town contains a rice-husking mill and has a large trade in rice and dates, and is administered as a municipality, with an income in 1903–4 of Rs. 3,100, chiefly from octroi.

Bahāwalpur Town.—Capital of the Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, and head-quarters of the Bahāwalpur *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, situated in 29° 24′ N. and 71° 47′ E., on the North-Western Railway, on the south bank of the Indus, 65 miles south of Multān. Population (1901), 18,546. Founded in 1748 by Nawāb Bahāwal Khān I, it replaced Derāwar as the capital of the State. The town is surrounded by a mud wall 4 miles in circuit. The palace built by Nawāb Sir Sādik Muhammad Khān IV in 1882 is a vast square pile, with towers at each corner. The reception hall in the centre is 60 feet long and 56 high, the vestibule being 120 feet high. The palace contains underground apartments, where the thermometer remains at about 70°, while it rises to 100° and even 110° in the upper rooms. From the roof an extensive view is gained over the vast desert of Bikaner, which stretches away

waterless for 100 miles. Five miles from Bahāwalpur, the North-Western Railway crosses the Sutlej by the magnificent iron-girder Empress Bridge, opened in 1878, 4,258 feet in length, consisting of 16 spans, each 250 feet long. The guesthouse or Nūr Mahal, built in 1875 at a cost of 12 lakhs, is a handsome building in the Italian style. The town possesses the Sādik Egerton College, the high school of the same name, an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a theological school, an orphanage, and two hospitals, one of which is the Jubilee Hospital for females, opened in 1898. It has a considerable trade and some flourishing industries, and contains a rice-husking mill, to which is attached a cotton-ginning factory. The municipality was constituted in 1874. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 32,500, chiefly from octroi. The cantonment contains the lines of the Nizām regiment and the Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Bijnot (*Winjhrot*).—Ancient fort in the Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 5′ N. and 71° 45′ E. According to tradition, it was erected by Rājā Wanjho or Bīja Bhātia, and demolished by Shahāb-ud-dīn Ghori in 1175, its first mention in history. Another tradition preserved by Colonel Tod assigns its foundation to Tunno, father of Bīja Rai (the Bīja of the former legend) and grandfather of Deorāj, the founder of Derāwar. It was included in a fief of the Delhi empire under Altamsh, and subsequently formed part of the *Sūbah* of Multān.

Garhi Ikhtiār Khān.—Town in the Khānpur *tahsīl* of Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 40′ N. and 70° 39′ E., 84 miles south-west of Bahāwalpur town. Population (1901), 4,939. Founded by a governor of the Kalhora rulers of Sind, it was originally named Garhi Shādi Khān after him, but in 1753 a Daudputra chief wrested it from the Kalhoras. In 1806 Nawāb Bahāwal Khān II of Bahāwalpur annexed it, and founded Khānpur in its vicinity. It has a considerable trade in dates, large groves of palm-trees surrounding the town, and formerly had a great reputation for the manufacture of arms. It is administered as a municipality, with an income in 1903–4 of Rs. 1,150, chiefly from octroi.

Khairpur Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 29° 35′ N. and 72° 18′ E., 38 miles north-east of Bahāwalpur town on the Southern Punjab Railway. Population (1901), 5,013. It is a decaying town, as the sand from the desert of Cholistān has for years been encroaching on it, but contains a school and

a dispensary. The municipality had an income in 1903–4 of Rs. 6,200, chiefly from octroi.

Khānpur Town.—Head-quarters of the *nizāmat* and *tahsīl* of the same name in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 39′ N. and 70° 41′ E., on the North-Western Railway, 63 miles south-west of Bahāwalpur town. Population (1901), 8,611. Founded in 1806 by Nawāb Bahāwal Khān II as a counterpoise to Garhi Ikhtiār Khān, which lies 6 miles to the west, the town is now the chief centre of the trade in agricultural produce in the State, and contains three steam rice-husking mills, in one of which cotton-ginning is carried on as well. It possesses a middle school and a dispensary. The municipality had an income in 1903–4 of Rs. 12,800, chiefly from octroi.

Marot.—Ancient fort in the Khairpur *tahsīl* of Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 29° 10′ N. and 72° 28′ E., on the south bank of the Hakra depression. It was probably erected by Mahrūt, king of Chitor, an opponent of Chach, the Brāhman usurper of the throne of Sind. It was a place of some importance in the early Muhammadan period, lying on the direct road from Multān to Delhi via Sarsuti (Sirsa). It was wrested by the Nawāb of Bahāwalpur from Jaisalmer in 1749.

Minchinābād Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* and *nizāmat* of the same name in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 30° 10′ N. and 73° 34′ E., on the Southern Punjab Railway, in the north-eastern corner of the State. Population (1901), 2,558. It was named after the late Colonel Charles Minchin, Political Agent in Bahāwalpur, 1866–76. The town contains a dispensary, has a large manufacture of saltpetre, and is a great centre of the export trade in grain. The municipality had an income in 1903–4 of Rs. 6,100, chiefly from octroi.

Naushahra Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 25′ N. and 70° 19′ E., 109 miles south-west of Bahāwalpur town. Population (1901), 4,475. The town contains a rice-husking mill, founded in 1901, and a dispensary. The municipality had an income in 1903–4 of Rs. 3,700, chiefly from octroi.

Pattan Munāra.—Ancient ruin in the Naushahra *tahsīl* of Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 15′ N. and 70° 22′ E., 5 miles east of Rahīmyār Khān. At the close of the eighteenth century the remains of four towers surrounding the central tower of a Buddhist monastery still existed here, but only the lower storey of the central tower now remains. Tradition avers that it had three storeys, and that the extensive mounds around it are the ruins of a city which was over 100 square miles in

extent. It is possible that the ruins mark the site of the capital of Mousicanus, who, after a brief submission to Alexander, revolted and was crucified in 325 B.C. The name Mousicanus probably conceals the name of the tribe or territory ruled by the chieftain, and it has been suggested that it survives either in the tribal name of the Magsi or Magassi Balochs or in that of the Māchkās. Another theory identifies the capital with Aror in Sind. A Sanskrit inscription, now lost, is said to have recorded the existence of an ancient monastery. The town was refounded by the Sūmras in the tenth century, but it is now a desolate ruin.

Sarwāhī (*Seorai*, *Siwrae*).—Ancient site in the Ahmadpur Lamma *tahsīl* of Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 28° 10′ N. and 70° 2′ E., 8 miles north-east of Kot Sabzal. It was identified by Sir A. Cunningham with the Sodrai or Sogdoi of the Greek historians. It was one of the six forts repaired by Rai Sahāsi of Sind in the sixth century, and was destroyed by Shāh Husain Arghūn in 1525. It is still a place of considerable sanctity to Muhammadans.

Sui Vehār.—Site of a ruined Buddhist tower, in the Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 29° 18′ N. and 71° 34′ E., 6 miles from Samasata station on the North-Western Railway. An inscription found here is dated in the eleventh year of Kanishka's reign.

[*Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal*, vol. xxxix, pp. 65–70; *Indian Antiquary*, vol. x, pp. 324–31].

Uch (*Uchh* = 'high place').—Town in the Ahmadpur *tahsīl* of the Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, situated in 29° 14° N. and 71° 4′ E., 38 miles south-east of Bahāwalpur town, on the south bank of the Sutlej opposite its confluence with the Chenāb. Population (1901), 7,583. The municipality had an income in 1903-4 of Rs. 2,000, chiefly from octroi.

Archaeologically and historically Uch is a place of great interest. Sir Alexander Cunningham identified it with the city which Alexander the Great built near the meeting of the Punjab rivers. He believed that it is also the town mentioned by Rashīd-ud-dīn as the capital of one of the four principalities of Sind under Ayand, the son of Kafand. This identification is, however, far from certain. Uch was in the twelfth century known as Deogarh, 'the gods' stronghold'; and its ruler Deo Singh fled to Mārwār, when the great Muhammadan missionary and saint Saiyid Jalāl-ud-dīn Bukhāri came to the place, converted Sundarpuri, Deo Singh's daughter, to Islām, and bade her build a fort called *uchha* or *uchh* ('high'). Since

then it has been known to Muhammadans as Uch-i-Sharīf or 'Uch the Sacred.' In spite of its undoubted antiquity, Uch is not mentioned by the earlier Muhammadan historians under that name. Raverty, however, identified it with the town of Bhātiāh near Multān, mentioned by the historians of the Ghaznivid period as taken by Mahmūd of Ghazni in 1006. Subsequently recaptured by Muhammad of Ghor, it became the chief city of Upper Sind under Nāsir-ud-dīn Kubācha, and was burnt by Jalāl-ud-dīn Khwārizmi in 1223. It was afterwards taken by Altamsh. Uch was a great centre of Muhammadan learning; for in 1227 we find Minhāj-ud-dīn, the Persian historian, made chief of the Fīrozi college there. Changes in the courses of the rivers gradually robbed it of its strategic importance; and after many vicissitudes it was permanently annexed to the Mughal empire under Akbar, being included by Abul Fazl among the separate districts of the *Sūbah* of Multān. Uch is now a group of three villages, built on as many mounds, the débris of successive cities. It is still a place of great religious sanctity in the eyes of Muhammadans, and contains countless shrines, in charge of the Bokhāri and Gilāni Makhdūms, who are descended from its original founders. Sir A. Cunningham compiled an interesting but unreliable account of Alexander's operations in the country round Uch.

[A. Cunningham, *Ancient Geography of India*, pp. 242–8.]

Sirmūr (or Nāhan).—Hill State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, lying amid the Himālayas, between 30° 20′ and 31° 5′ N. and 77° 5′ and 77° 55′ E., on the west bank of the Jumna and south of Simla. It has an area of 1,198 square miles, and its greatest length from east to west is 50 miles, and its extreme width from north to south 43 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Jubbal and Balsan States; on the east by the Dehra Dūn District of the United Provinces; on the south by Ambāla District and the Kālsia State of the Punjab; and on the west by territory of the Patiāla State and Keonthal.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

With the exception of the Kiārda Dūn or valley which forms its south-eastern part, the whole State is hilly. Its southern border runs along the crest of the Outer Siwāliks. Parallel with these lies the Dhārthi range; and the intervening valley is traversed by the Mārkanda river which flows west, and by the Bāta which flows east. North-east of the Dhārthi range lies the valley of the Jalāl, a tributary of the Giri, which traverses the State in a winding course from north-west to south-east,

dividing it into two natural divisions, the cis-Giri on the south-west and the trans-Giri on the north-east. In the centre of the northern border rises the CHAUR peak (11,982 feet), from which radiate several spurs, those on the west and south filling the whole trans-Giri tract with their outliers. These extend far to the south-east, rising to 8,800 feet at Harīpur, 8,233 feet at Gurwāna, and 6,691 feet at Guma. On the north-east the Tons, a tributary of the Jumna, forms the boundary, separating Sirmūr from Dehra Dūn. Thus, the slope of the country is from north to south, the confluence of the Giri with the Jumna being only 1,500 feet above sea-level; and the whole, with hardly an exception, drains into the latter river.

Geology. The greater part of the State lies on rocks of Tertiary age, with beds belonging to the Carbonaceous system (Krol and Blaini groups) on the north and north-east. The Lower Tertiary rocks are particularly well developed; and the Sirmūr series, which includes the Sabāthu, Dagshai, and Kasauli groups, takes its name from the State. The Upper Tertiary, or Siwālik series, is largely developed in the neighbourhood of Nāhan, where the lower beds consist of a great mass of sandstones, the Nāhan group; these are overlain by sandstones and conglomerates (middle and upper Siwālik) containing a rich mammalian fauna of pliocene age [1].

Botany. The lower valleys of the Jumna, Tons, and Giri have a true Siwālik flora, corresponding to that of the Dūns and *tarai* east of the Jumna. The Chaur mountain has a remarkably alpine vegetation at the higher levels—more so, for example, than the ranges intervening between it and the main ridge of the Inner Himālaya in Bashahr.

Fauna. Tigers are occasionally, and elephants rarely, met with in the Dūn. Bears abound in the hills, and *sāmbar*, *chītal*, hog deer, and musk deer are plentiful, but wild dogs have much diminished the game in the Dūn and low hills. The fishing in the Giri is famous.

Climate. The climate in the Dūn is feverish in the rainy season and autumn, but otherwise the country is healthy and the hills enjoy a temperate climate. In the trans-Giri tract snow falls every winter, but it is rarely seen elsewhere. After December it is highly beneficial to the crops. The annual rainfall varies from 59 inches at Paonta to 65 inches at Pachhād, but generally more rain falls trans-Giri than in the west and south.

History. The early history of Sirmūr is almost a blank. Tradition

[1] Medlicott, 'Geological Structure of the Southern Portions of the Himālayas,' &c., *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, vol. iii, part ii.

says that its ancient capital was Sirmūr, now a mere hamlet surrounded by extensive ruins, in the Kiārda Dūn, whose king was of Sūrajbansi or Solar race. Once, the legend runs, a woman boasted to the Rājā of her acrobatic skill, and he challenged her to cross and recross the Giri river on a rope, promising her half his kingdom if she succeeded. The woman crossed in safety; but as she was returning, a courtier, to save the kingdom from dismemberment, cut the rope, and the woman perished in the stream. For this act of treachery a flood swept away Sirmūr, and the Rājā perished with all his kin, leaving the realm without a ruler. But by chance a prince of Jaisalmer shortly after visited Hardwār as a pilgrim, and was there invited by one of the minstrels of the kingdom to assume its sovereignty. He accordingly sent a force under his son, the Rāwal or prince Sobha, who put down the disorders which had arisen in the State, and became the first Rājā of Sirmūr, under the title of Subhans Parkāsh, a title which the Rājās have ever since adopted. Rājban became the capital of the new king in 1095. The eighth Rājā conquered Ratesh, now a part of the Keonthal State, about 1150; and his successor subdued Jubbal, Balsan, Kumhārsain, Ghond, Kot, and Theog, thus extending his dominions almost to the Sutlej. For many years these territories remained feudatories of the State; but its capital was at Kālsi, in Dehra Dūn, and the Rājās' hold over their northern fiefs appears to have been weak until in the fourteenth century Bīr Parkāsh fortified Hāth-Koti, on the confines of Jubbal, Rāwain, and Sahri, the last of which became the capital of the State for a time. Eventually in 1621 Karm Parkāsh founded NĀHAN, the modern capital. His successor Māndhāta was called upon to aid Khalīl-ullah, the general of the emperor Shāh Jahān, in his invasion of Garhwāl, and his successor Sobhāg Parkāsh received a grant of Kotāha in reward for this service. Under Aurangzeb this Rājā again joined in operations against Garhwāl. His administration was marked by a great development of the agricultural resources of the State, and the tract of Kolagarh was also entrusted to him by the emperor. Budh Parkāsh, the next ruler, recovered Pinjaur for Aurangzeb's foster-brother. Rāja Mit Parkāsh gave an asylum to the Sikh Gurū, Gobind Singh, permitting him to fortify Paonta in the Kiārda Dūn; and it was at Bhangāni in the Dūn that the Gurū defeated the Rājās of Kahlūr and Garhwāl in 1688. But in 1750 Kīrat Parkāsh, after defeating the Rājā of Garhwāl, captured Naraingarh, Morni, Pinjaur, and other territories from the Sikhs, and concluded an alliance

with Amar Singh, Rājā of Patiāla, whom he aided in suppressing his rebellious Wazīr; and he also fought in alliance with the Rājā of Kahlūr when Ghulām Kādir Khān, Rohilla, invaded that State. He supported the Rājā of Garhwāl in his resistance to the Gurkha invasion, and, though deserted by his ally, was able to compel the Gurkhas to agree to the Ganges as the boundary of their dominions. His son Dharm Parkāsh repulsed the encroachments of the chief of Nālāgarh and an invasion by the Rājā of Garhwāl, only to fall fighting in single combat with Rājā Sansār Chand of Kāngra, who had invaded Kahlūr, in 1793. He was succeeded by his brother Karm Parkāsh, a weak ruler, whose misconduct caused a serious revolt. To suppress this he rashly invoked the aid of the Gurkhas, who promptly seized their opportunity and invaded Sirmūr, expelled Ratn Parkāsh, whom the rebels had placed on the throne, and then refused to restore Karm Paskāsh. Fortunately his queen, a princess of Goler and a lady of courage and resource, took matters into her own hands and invoked British aid. Her appeal coincided with the declaration of war against Nepāl, and a force was sent to expel the Gurkhas from Sirmūr. On the conclusion of the Gurkha War the British Government placed Fateh Parkāsh, the minor son of Karm Parkāsh, on the throne, annexing all the territories east of the Jumna with Kotāha and the Kiārda Dūn. The Dūn was, however, restored to the State in 1833 on payment of Rs. 50,000. During the first Afghān War the Rājā aided Government with a loan, and in the first Sikh War a Sirmūr contingent fought at Hari-kā-pattan. Under Rājā Sir Shamsher Parkāsh, G.C.S.I. (1856–98), the State progressed rapidly. *Begār* (forced labour) was abolished, roads were made, revenue and forest settlements carried out, a foundry, dispensaries, post and telegraph offices established. In 1857 the Rājā rendered valuable services, and in 1880 during the second Afghān War he sent a contingent to the North-West frontier. The Sirmūr Sappers and Miners under his second son Major Bīr Bikram Singh, C.I.E., accompanied the Tīrāh expedition in 1897. The present Rājā (Sir Surindar Bikram Parkāsh, K.C.S.I.) has remodelled the courts of the State. He has been a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India. The Rājā of Sirmūr is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The people. The only town is Nāhan, the capital. There are 973 villages, or groups of hamlets, and the population of the State at the three enumerations was: (1881) 112,371, (1891) 124,134, and (1901) 135,626. It rose by 9·3 per cent. during

the last decade, the rate of increase being greatest in the Paonta *tahsīl*. Anciently divided into *bhojs*, which were grouped into twelve *wazīris*, it is now divided into four *tahsīls*: Nāhan, Rainka, Paonta, and Pachhād. More than 95 per cent. of the people are Hindus. By far the most numerous caste is that of the agricultural Kanets, who form more than 30 per cent. of the total. Western Pahārī is the language of 78 per cent. of the population.

In 1895 the American Presbyterian Mission of Ludhiāna sent evangelists to commence mission work in the State, ordained missionaries being also posted to Nāhan from time to time. In 1902 mission work was, with the Rājā's assent, made over to the Scandinavian Alliance Mission Society, which now has two missionaries posted at Nāhan. The only Christians in the State are immigrants. Christian missions.

The Kiārda Dūn differs greatly from the rest of the State in its agricultural conditions. Formerly a wilderness of swamp and forest, constituting a bulwark against aggression from the plains, it was colonized by the late Rājā with cultivators from the submontane districts and is now one of the richest tracts in the State. It is a fertile alluvial plain, naturally well watered by numerous streams, and receiving a regular and sufficient rainfall. Its principal products are wheat and gram in the spring, and rice, maize, sugar-cane, ginger, and turmeric in the autumn. The hill tracts generally are less rich agriculturally, though poppy, ginger, tobacco, and turmeric are grown extensively. The forest products are also a source of considerable wealth to the people. The prevalent form of tenure may be described as *ryotwāri*, village communities like those of the plains being unknown, but the ancient *bhoj* still exists in name. The area for which particulars are on record is 1,108 square miles, of which 388 square miles, or 35 per cent., are forest, 10 per cent. are not available for cultivation, 42 per cent. are cultivable waste other than fallows, and 4 per cent. are current fallows. The net area cropped in 1904 was 130 square miles. The staple food-grains of the State are wheat, rice, gram, maize, *chulai*, and *manduā*. The State is absolutely secure against famine. General agricultural conditions.

As already noted, the main feature in the agricultural development has been the colonization of the Kiārda Dūn in the Paonta *tahsīl*, the cultivated area of which rose from 11,253 acres in 1878 to 27,505 acres in 1904. Sugar-cane cultivation was introduced into the Dūn by the late Rājā, and he also established the well-known Nāhan foundry. Improvements in agricultural practice.

Cattle, &c. The cattle, as elsewhere in the hills, are small but hardy. The trans-Giri cows are by far the best. Buffaloes have been imported of recent years, but are only kept by the well-to-do and by the Gūjar immigrants from Jammu, who form a separate community and often own large herds. Goats are kept both for food and the hair, which is exported, and sheep for the sake of the wool and for sale, those of the *khādu* kind being the best and fetching high prices. Ponies are bred only in the Dūn, and the State keeps a pony and a donkey stallion at Paonta.

Irrigation. The State contains no irrigation wells or canals, but a scheme for taking a small canal out of the Giri river to irrigate the Dūn is in contemplation. Springs and torrents, however, afford ample means of irrigation, especially in the Rainka and Pachhād *tahsīls*, in which over one-third of the area is irrigated. The streams are diverted into *kūhls* or watercourses.

Forests. The State forests are valuable. Along the western face of the Chaur range runs a compact belt of forest 20 miles long by 1 to 5 wide, mostly of oak, but also stocked in parts with fir, spruce, birch, and yew. *Deodār* occurs pure in 12 blocks, and occasionally blue pine. Below this belt oak and pine (*P. longifolia*) occur in places. Another but narrow belt of oak, 23 miles long, covers the slopes of the Chandpur, Mārolāni, and Harīpur ranges below 7,000 feet. The ridges between the Giri river and the Dhārthi range are covered with scrub jungle, interspersed with pine, and, on the lower slopes, are sub-tropical in character. The lower hills, including the Kiārda Dūn and the northern face of the Outer Siwāliks, have an area of 176 square miles, of which 104 square miles are stocked with *sāl*, pure or mixed, 67 with tropical species, and 3 with pine. The Forest department is controlled by a Conservator, under whom is a considerable staff of officials, mostly trained foresters. The State is divided into two forest divisions, the Rājgarh or upper and the Nāhan or lower, each with five ranges. In the former division the forests are classed as protected, in the latter as 'reserved,' many of those in the Dūn being absolutely closed. Nearly all have been demarcated. The forest revenue in 1904 was Rs. 80,000.

Minerals. Iron is found in several places, but none of the mines is worked, and iron for the foundry is imported. Lead, copper, alum, and ochre are also known to exist, but only the last is mined at two places. Gold is found in minute quantities in the Rūn, Bātā, and other streams. Slate quarries are worked in the Pachhād and Rainka *tahsīls*.

Arts and The only important industry is the foundry at Nāhan, which

belongs to the State. Started in 1867, magnetic iron, obtained from the Chheta mine in the Rainka *tahsīl*, was at first smelted; but the wrought iron produced could not compete with English mild steel, and the foundry was accordingly utilized for the manufacture of sugar-cane crushing mills, which found a ready market throughout the Punjab and United Provinces. The foundry employs 600 men, and its capacity is 75 tons per week. Much modern machinery has been erected. Persian carpets, floorcloths, and mats are made in the State jail. The only other industries are the making of wooden vessels, churns, blankets, &c., in the hills, and of coarse cotton cloth. Some cane furniture is also made.

manufactures.

Commerce and trade.

There is a considerable export of agricultural and forest produce. Wheat, maize, and gram are sent from the Kiārda Dūn to Dehra Dūn and Ambāla, the hill produce going mostly to Simla and the neighbouring cantonments. Timber is also exported via the Jumna. Cloth, utensils, sugar, salt, drugs, and articles of European and Indian manufacture are imported. In bad years the Nāhan *tahsīl* has also to import grain from the plains.

Roads.

A good road leads from Barāra on the North-Western Railway to Nāhan, the capital of the State, which is also connected with the Rāmpur ferry on the Jumna by a good road. There are 82 miles of cart-roads in the State and, for a hilly country, communications are good.

Administration.

The administration is closely modelled on that of the Punjab, the Rājā personally exercising administrative control over the departments, divided into administrative, judicial, military, police, accounts, public works, medical, forests (including tea and other estates), jail, and foundry. Most of the principles of British law are observed, and almost all the Indian Acts applicable to the Punjab have been adopted.

State subdivisions and staff.

The State is divided into four *tahsīls*. These are Nāhan, comprising the old Dhārthi and Khol *wazīris*; Pachhād, the 'western' tract, in which is the Sain range; Rainka, comprising the hilly country to the east; and Paonga, which contains the Kiārda Dūn. Each *tahsīl* is under a *tahsīldār*.

Civil and criminal justice.

The highest court is that of the Council, which consists of the Rājā as president, and five members nominated by him. The court of the Rājā sitting alone is known as the *Ijlās-i-Khās*. This exercises full jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and appeals from it lie to the Council, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Delhi. Below it are the courts of the district judge and district magistrate.

Subordinate to the former are the Munsif at Nāhan (exercising second-class criminal powers) and the *tahsīldārs*, who try petty cases up to Rs. 15 in value. The district magistrate is also collector and registrar, and the *tahsīldārs* are subordinate to him in all but their civil judicial functions. There is also an honorary magistrate. Serious offences are rare. Cattle-lifting occurs in the tracts bordering on British territory, and matrimonial offences are common.

Army.

The Imperial Service corps of Sirmūr Sappers and Miners, 197 strong, raised in 1889, served with distinction under Major Bīr Bikram Singh, C.I.E., in the Tīrāh expedition, 1897. It was also employed in constructing the Khushālgarh-Kohāt-Thal Railway in 1901–2. The State maintains cavalry (31 strong), and a regiment of infantry (235 strong), and possesses two serviceable guns.

Land revenue.

Prior to 1813 the revenue was levied in both cash and kind. The area was not measured, but the amount of land which could be sown with a given quantity of seed formed a unit, and each unit paid a rupee in cash or two maunds (local weight) of grain. During the reign of Rājā Fateh Parkāsh, a cash assessment was imposed on all but the fertile *khol* tracts of Harīpur and Nāhan, which continued to pay in kind. The State share was deemed to be a sixth of the gross produce, with an additional cess on each unit. In 1845 the levy of revenue in kind was discontinued in these two tracts. Under Rājā Sir Shamsher Parkāsh the State was regularly surveyed and settled in 1878, in spite of some opposition in the Rainka *tahsīl*, where the people feared that the iron measuring chains would destroy the fertility of the soil. In 1887 a second regular settlement was effected, but the whole area was not resurveyed. It resulted in an enhancement of 50 per cent. in the revenue, due to increased irrigation, the rise in prices, and the colonization of the Dūn.

The gross revenue of the State is about Rs. 6,00,000, mainly derived from land revenue, forests, and tea estates. It receives Rs. 13,734 a year from Government as compensation for the abolition of transit dues.

Local self-government.

The district board consists of 21 members, of whom 7 are nominated and 14 elected. It had in 1904 an income of Rs. 45,000, mainly derived from a local rate. The town of Nāhan is administered by a municipal committee, consisting of 9 members, 6 elected and 3 nominated, and a paid president. It had an income of Rs. 15,247 in 1903, chiefly derived from octroi.

The police, who number 129, are under an assistant district superintendent directly responsible to the Rājā. The State contains 4 police stations, with 4 outposts. The jail at Nāhan has accommodation for 100 prisoners. Police and jails.

Sirmūr stands twenty-third among the Districts and States of the Punjab in regard to the literacy of its population, of whom 4·3 per cent. (6·1 males and 0·3 females) could read and write in 1901. Secondary education is confined to Nāhan town. The number of pupils under instruction was 280 in 1890–1, 284 in 1900–1, and 381 in 1903–4. In the last year there were one secondary and 4 primary public schools, and 5 elementary private schools, with 35 girl teachers in the public schools. Education.

The State possesses two hospitals at Nāhan, and six dispensaries, besides the jail and military dispensaries. These contain accommodation for 76 in-patients. In 1903–4 the number of cases treated was 49,008, of whom 754 were in-patients, and 374 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 22,823, the greater part of which was met from State funds. Vaccination in Sirmūr is performed by Government vaccinators and by State officials in Nāhan town. Medical.

[*State Gazetteer* (in the press).]

Chaur.—Peak in Sirmūr State, Punjab, situated in 30° 52′ N. and 77° 32′ E., and forming the highest summit among the mountains which occupy the sub-Himālāyan tract, with an elevation of 11,982 feet above the sea. From its peculiar shape and great height it forms a conspicuous object in the landscape for many miles around, being easily recognized among the smaller ridges on every side. The Chaur presents a striking appearance from the plains of Sirhind; and the view from its summit embraces the vast lowland tract on the south, and a wide panorama of the snowy range to the northward. Though below the limit of perpetual snow, drifts remain in the shady chasms on its flanks throughout the summer months. A dense forest of *deodārs* and other conifers clothes the northern and north-eastern declivities; and rhododendrons, ferns, and gentian grow in patches on the detritus of its granite slopes. There is an observatory on the mountain, 11,200 feet above sea-level.

Nāhan.—Capital of the Sirmūr State, Punjab, situated in 30° 33′ N. and 77° 20′ E., on a picturesque range of the Outer Himalāyas, at an elevation of 3,207 feet. Population (1901), 6,256. Founded in 1621 by Rājā Karm Parkāsh, it has since been the residence of the Rājās and the capital of the State. West of the old town, in which is the Rājā's palace, lies the

Shamsher cantonment for the State troops, while to the east is a small grassy plain surrounded by houses and public buildings. The town is administered by a municipal board, and possesses a school, a civil and a military hospital, a jail, a police station, and other offices. On a spur east of the town lies the Shamsher Villa, built in the Italian style by Rājā Sir Shamsher Parkāsh, G.C.S.I., in 1881. The iron foundry employs 600 men.

Lohāru State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, lying between 28° 21′ and 28° 45′ N. and 75° 40′ and 75° 57′ E., with an area of 222 square miles. Population (1901), 15,229. The State contains the town of LOHĀRU, its capital (population, 2,175), and 56 villages. It consists of a sandy plain, interspersed with sandhills. The founder was Ahmad Bakhsh Khān, a Mughal, who was employed by the Rājā of Alwar in negotiations with Lord Lake in 1803. In recognition of his services, he received Lohāru in perpetuity from the Rājā, and the *pargana* of Fīrozpur, now in Gurgaon District, from Lord Lake on condition of fidelity and military service. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Shams-ud-dīn Khān, who was executed at Delhi for compassing the murder of Mr. Fraser, the Resident, in 1835. The Fīrozpur *pargana* was then confiscated, but the Lohāru estate was made over to Amīn-ud-dīn Khān and Zia-ud-dīn Khān, the two brothers of Shams-ud-dīn. The two chiefs remained in Delhi during the siege in 1857, and after its fall were placed under surveillance, but were eventually released and restored to their position. Alā-ud-dīn, who succeeded his father Amīn-ud-dīn in 1869, received the title of Nawāb, together with a *sanad* of adoption. The present Nawāb, Sir Amīr-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān, K.C.I.E., had for some years managed the State on behalf of his father, Alā-ud-dīn, and succeeded on the death of the latter, in 1884. From 1893 to 1903 its management was in the hands of his younger brother, as the Nawāb had been appointed Superintendent of the Māler Kotla State. Nawāb Sir Amīr-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān enjoys a salute of 9 guns, granted as a personal distinction on January 1, 1903. The revenue of the State from all sources amounts to Rs. 66,000, but the finances were adversely affected by the famines of 1889 and 1901. The State receives an allotment of one chest of 1·25 cwt. of Mālwā opium annually, for which it pays duty at the reduced rate of Rs. 280. This is refunded, with a view to securing the co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. The import of opium from Lohāru into British territory is prohibited.

Lohāru Town.—Capital of the Lohāru State, Punjab, situated in 28° 24′ N. and 75° 52′ E., 52 miles south of Hissār. Population (1901), 2,175. The town once contained a mint of the Jaipur State, and derives its name from the Lohārs or blacksmiths employed therein. It is a straggling village rather than a town, but contains the residence of the Nawāb of Lohāru, the State offices, a hospital, a jail, postal and telegraph offices, &c.

Dujāna State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division. The territory comprises three detached areas, lying between 28° 39′ and 28° 42′ N. and 76° 37′ and 76° 43′ E., its main portion being south-west of Rohtak District. The area is 100 square miles, the population (1901) 24,174; and it contains one town, DUJĀNA (population, 5,545), the capital, and 30 villages. It is a level plain interspersed with sandhills and devoid of streams or canals, wells being the only means of irrigation. The founder of the State was a Yūsufzai Pathān soldier of fortune in the Peshwā's service, who eventually obtained employment under Lord Lake, and in 1806 received a grant of the Nāhar and Bahu *parganas* with an extensive tract in Hariāna. The latter, however, he was unable to hold, and in 1809 he exchanged it for the small area around Dujāna, which lies 24 miles north-east of the Nāhar *tahsīl*. Nawāb Hasan Alī behaved well in the Mutiny of 1857. The present Nawāb, Mumtāz Alī, succeeded in 1882. The State is divided into two *tahsīls*, Dujāna and Nāhar, each forming a police circle. There is also a police post at Bāhu in the Nāhar *tahsīl*. The chief official under the Nawāb is the Dīwān, who has a small staff, while a *tahsīldār* is in charge of Nāhar. The import of opium from Nāhar into British territory is prohibited. There is an Anglo-vernacular middle school at Dūjana, and the State has two medical officers at Dujāna and Nāhar. The land revenue, as assessed in 1889, amounts to Rs. 77,170.

Dujāna Town.—Capital of the Dujāna State, Punjab, situated in 28° 41′ N. and 76° 38′ E., 37 miles west of Delhi. Population (1901), 5,545. Founded by a saint, Durjan Shāh, from whom it derives its name, it afterwards became the residence of a branch of the Yūsufzai Pathāns of Jhajjar, from whom Abdus Samand Khān, the first Nawāb of Dujāna, was descended.

Pataudi State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, lying between 28° 14′ and 28° 22′ N. and 76° 42′ and 76° 52′ E.,

in the midst of the British District of Gurgaon. Its area is 52 square miles; population (1901), 21,933; and it contains one town, PATAUDI, the capital (population, 4,171), and 40 villages. It consists of a level plain, badly watered, except in a few villages to which floods give occasional irrigation. The ruling family of Pataudi is descended from a saintly Afghān family, which settled originally near Samāna in Patiāla. A descendant, Talab Faiz Khān, who was closely connected with the Jhajjar family by marriage, was in the Marāthā service and received the fief of Rohtak. On the defeat of the Marāthās in 1803 he was employed under Lord Lake, who in 1806 granted him the Pataudi territory in perpetuity. In 1826 he took part in the siege of Bharatpur. His son, Akbar Alī, behaved loyally during the Mutiny of 1857. The present Nawāb was born in 1863 and succeeded in 1898. The administration is carried on by a *nāzim*, who exercises judicial functions and superintends the revenue administration, which is in the hands of a *tahsīldār* with a staff of eleven subordinates. The State maintains a small force of horsemen as the Nawāb's personal escort, and 33 infantrymen who are employed on guard duties. It also supports a dispensary and a primary school at Pataudi, and 4 village schools. The total land revenue, as settled in 1891, amounts to Rs. 76,631. The excise administration is leased to the British Government for Rs. 650 per annum.

Pataudi Town.—Capital of the Pataudi State, Punjab, situated in 28° 20′ N. and 76° 48′ E. Population (1901), 4,171. It was founded in the time of Jalāl-ud-dīn Khiljī, by Pata, a Mewātī, from whom it derives its name. The town is 19 miles south-west of Gurgaon, and 2½ miles from Jatauli station on the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway. It contains the residence of the Nawāb of Pataudi and the public offices of the State.

Kalsia.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Delhi Division. It comprises twenty detached pieces of territory in Ambāla and Ferozepore Districts, lying mainly between 30° 12′ and 30° 25′ N. and 77° 21′ and 77° 35′ E. The present Sardār of the State, Ranjīt Singh, is a descendant of Sardār Gurbakhsh Singh, a Jat of Kalsia near Lahore, who joined the Kroria *misl* or confederacy of the Sikhs. His son Jodh Singh, a man of ability and prowess, effected considerable conquests on both sides of the Sutlej, but eventually the family lost all those north of the river. When the Cis-Sutlej States came under British protec-

tion, Sardār Jodh Singh, after some hesitation, followed the general example. The State has an area of 168 square miles, and a population (1901) of 67,181. It is divided into two *tahsīls*, Chhachhrauli and Basi, with the isolated sub-*tahsīl* of Chirak, in Ferozepore District. It contains two towns, CHHACHHRAULI (population, 5,520) and BASI (4,641), and 181 villages. In 1903–4 the revenue amounted to 1·9 lakhs, of which 1·2 lakhs was land revenue. The State was regularly settled in 1891. It had suffered considerably from over-assessment, and its people had been impoverished. The excise administration is leased to the British Government for Rs. 6,000 per annum.

Basi.—Head-quarters of the Basi *tahsīl* of the Kalsia State, Punjab, situated in 30° 35′ N. and 76° 54′ E. Population (1901), 4,641. The income of the municipality, wholly derived from octroi, was Rs. 2,604 in 1903–4, and the expenditure only Rs. 158. The town has a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Chhachhrauli.—Capital of the Kalsia State, Punjab, situated in 30° 15′ N. and 77° 25′ E. Population (1901), 5,520. The income of the municipality, wholly derived from octroi, was Rs. 2,769 in 1903–4, and the expenditure Rs. 1,170. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Simla Hill States.—A collection of Native States in the Punjab, surrounding the sanitarium of Simla, and extending between 30° 46′ and 32° 5′ N., and 76° 28′ and 79° 14′ E. They are bounded on the east by the high wall of the Himālayas; on the north-west by the mountains of Spiti and Kulū belonging to the District of Kāngra, and lower down by the Sutlej, separating them from the State of Suket and Kāngra proper; on the south-west by the plains of Ambāla; and on the south-east by Dehra Dūn and the Native State of Tehri. They are controlled by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, in subordination to the Punjab Government. Table III appended to the article on the PUNJAB gives some of the leading statistics regarding them.

The mountains here form a continuous series of ranges, ascending from the low hills which bound the plains of Ambāla to the great central chain of the Western Himālayas. This central chain terminates a few miles south of the Sutlej in Bashahr, the most northern of the States. The same State is broken on its northern frontier by spurs from the snowy hills which separate it from Spiti, and on the east by similar spurs

from the range shutting it off from Chinese Tartary. Starting from the termination of the Central Himālayas, a transverse range, the last to the south of the Sutlej, runs south-west throughout the length of the Simla States, forming the water-shed between the Sutlej and the Jumna. A few miles north-east of Simla, it divides into two main branches, one following the line of the Sutlej in a north-west direction, and the other, on which Simla lies, continuing south-west, until, at a few miles north of Sabāthu, it meets at right angles the mountains of the Outer or sub-Himālayan system, which have a direction parallel to the Central Himālayas, i.e. from north-west to south-east. South and east of Simla, the hills lying between the Sutlej and the Tons, the principal feeder of the Jumna, centre in the great Chaur peak, 11,982 feet high, itself the termination of a minor chain that branches off southwards from the main Simla range. The mountain system (excluding Bashahr) may be thus mapped out roughly into three portions: the Chaur peak, and the spurs radiating from it, occupying the south-east corner; the Simla range, extending from the Central Himālayas to the neighbourhood of Sabāthu; and the mountains of the sub-Himālayan series, running from north-west to south-east, and forming the boundary of the Ambāla plains. The last-mentioned group may be subdivided into the sub-Himālayas proper, and an outer range, corresponding to the Siwālik hills of Hoshiārpur on the one side and of the Gangetic Doāb on the other. The sub-Himālayan and the Siwālik ranges form parallel lines, having between them an open space of varying width, known as the Kiārda Dūn, a broad and well-cultivated valley. The Dūn in Nālāgarh is open and richly cultivated, like the corresponding Kiārda Dūn in Sirmūr and Jaswān Dūn in Hoshiārpur.

The wilder parts of Bashahr beyond the Sutlej are thus described by Sir H. Davies:—

'Immediately to the south of Spiti and Lāhul is the district of Kanāwār, which forms the largest subdivision of the Bashahr principality, and consists of a series of rocky and precipitous ravines, descending rapidly to the bed of the Sutlej. The district is about 70 miles long, by 40 and 20 broad at its northern and southern extremities respectively. In middle Kanāwār the cultivated spots have an average elevation of 7,000 feet. The climate is genial, being beyond the influence of the periodical rains of India; and the winters are comparatively mild. Upper Kanāwār more resembles the alpine region of Tibet. Grain and fuel are produced abundantly; the poppy also flourishes. The Kanāwāris are probably of Indian race,

though in manners and religion they partially assimilate to the Tibetans. The people of the north are active traders, proceeding to Leh for *charas*, and to Gardokh for shawl-wool, giving in exchange money, clothes, and spices. The mountain paths are scarcely practicable for laden mules, and merchandise is carried chiefly on the backs of sheep and goats.'

The principal rivers by which the drainage of these hills is effected are the Sutlej, the Pābar, the Giri or Giri Gangā, the Gambhar, and the Sirsa. The Sutlej enters Bashahr State from Chinese territory by a pass between two peaks, the northern of which is 22,183 feet above sea-level, and flows south-west through Bashahr, receiving the drainage from the Central Himālayas on the one side and from the Spiti hills on the other, till it reaches the border of Kulū, a few miles above the town of Rāmpur. From this point it forms the boundary of the Simla States, until, shortly before reaching the border of Kāngra proper, it turns southwards, and passes through the State of Bilāspur, which it divides into two nearly equal portions. It is crossed by bridges at Wangtu, and at Lauri below Kotgarh. In Bilāspur small boats are employed on the river; elsewhere inflated skins are used to effect a passage. The river is not fordable at any point. Its principal feeders in Bashahr are the Baspa from the south, and the Spiti from the north. The Pābar, which is one of the principal feeders of the Tons, and therefore of the Jumna, rises in the State of Bashahr, having feeders on the southern slopes of both the Central Himālayas and the transverse Simla range. It flows southwards into Garhwāl. The Giri, or Giri Gangā, rises in the hills north of the Chaur, and, collecting the drainage of the whole tract between that mountain and the Simla range, flows south-west until, meeting the line of the Outer Himālayas, it turns sharply to the south-east, and enters the State of Sirmūr. Its principal feeder is the Ashmi, or Assan river, which rises near Mahāsu, in the Simla range, and, after receiving a considerable contribution from the eastern face of the hill upon which Simla station stands, joins the Giri just at the point where that river turns south-east. The Gambhar rises in the Dagshai hill, and, running north-west past Sabāthu, receives the Blaini and several other streams which rise in the hills to the south of Simla station, and, still continuing its course north-west, empties itself into the Sutlej about 8 miles below the town of Bilāspur. The Sirsa collects the drainage of the Dūn of Nālāgarh. Of these streams, the Pābar and Giri Gangā are of considerable volume. Except the Sirsa, all are

perennial, retaining a small supply of water even in the winter months, and swelling to formidable torrents during the rainy season. The Pābar is fed from perennial snow. Further information regarding the Simla Hill States will be found in the separate articles on each. Opium made in the Hill States is imported into the Punjab on payment of a duty of Rs. 2 per seer.

The chiefs of the Hill States possess full powers, except that sentences of death passed by them require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, who is also the Deputy-Commissioner of Simla District. In thirteen of the twenty-eight States, owing to the minority or incapacity of the chiefs, the administration is not at present in their hands. In Bījā, Kunihār, Madhān, and Mailog it is carried on by councils of State officials; in Dhādi it is in the hands of a relative of the chief, and in Tharoch in those of the Wazīr; Bilāspur, Jubbal, Bashahr, Kumhārsain, and Kanethi are administered by native officials of the British service, deputed by Government, who are styled managers; in Bāghal the council consists of a brother of the late chief and an official deputed by Government; and in Kuthār the manager is a member of the ruling family of Suket. In all these cases, the authority in charge of the administration exercises in practice the powers of the chief.

Jubbal (*Jubal*).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 30° 46′ and 31° 8′ N. and 77° 27′ and 77° 50′ E., with an area of 288 square miles. Population (1901), 21,172. Jubbal was originally tributary to Sirmūr, but after the Gurkha War it became independent. The Rānā misgoverned the State, and in 1832 abdicated in favour of the British Government, but soon, however, repented, and in 1840 the State was restored to him. His grandson, Padam Chand, ruled the State with ability from 1877 till his death in 1898, and was succeeded by Gyān Chand, the present Rānā, who is a minor. The State is now under the management of a British official. The ruling family is by caste Rāthor Rājput. The State contains 84 villages, including DEORHA, its capital, and has an estimated revenue of nearly Rs. 1,52,000. The chief products are grain, tobacco, and opium.

Deorha.—Capital of Jubbal State, Punjab, and residence of the Rānā, situated in 31° 7′ N. and 77° 44′ E., on a tributary of the river Pābar, in a deep valley, terraced for the careful cultivation of rice and other crops. Population (1901), 250. The Rānā's residence is built in partially Chinese style, the lower portion consisting of masonry, while the upper half is

ringed round with wooden galleries capped by overhanging eaves. The palace is remarkable for the enormous masses of *deodār* timber used in its construction. Elevation above sea-level, 6,550 feet.

Rāwain (or Raingarh).—A petty State feudatory to the Jubbal State, Punjab, situated in 31° 7′ N. and 77° 48′ E., and comprising about 7 square miles of territory round the fort of Raingarh, which crowns an isolated hill on the left bank of the river Pābar, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Population (1901), 823. The Thākurs come from the same stock as the Jubbal family. The State was originally a fief of Tehrī, but the eastern portion was overrun by the Bashahrīs some time previous to the Gurkha invasion. After the Gurkha War the State was partitioned between the British, the Rājā of Garhwāl, and Rānā Rūna of Rāwain. The portion retained by the British was in 1830 given to Keonthal, in exchange for land taken up for the station of Simla. A small community of Brāhmans holds the surrounding valley, and has charge of two temples of Tibetan architecture. The elevation of the fort above sea-level is 5,408 feet. The revenue is about Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 1,250 is derived from the forests, which are leased to Government. The present Thākur, Kedār Singh, succeeded in 1904. He has full powers, but sentences of death require confirmation by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla.

Dhādi.—A petty State feudatory to the Jubbal State, Punjab, with an area of 25 square miles. Its capital is situated in 31° 8′ N. and 77° 48′ E. Formerly a dependency of Tharoch and then of Bashahr, Dhādi was annexed to Rāwain in the time of the Gurkha supremacy, but in 1896 was declared feudatory to Jubbal. The population in 1901 was 247, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,400. The present Thākur, Dharm Singh, is a Hindu Rājput, during whose minority the administration is conducted by one of his relatives, who has full powers, except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla.

Tharoch.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 30° 55′ and 31° 3′ N. and 77° 37′ and 77° 51′ E., on the bank of the Tons. It has an area of 67 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 4,411. Tharoch formerly formed part of Sirmūr State. When it fell under the dominion of the British, Thākur Karm Singh was the nominal chief; but, on account of his great age and infirmities, his brother Jhobu conducted the administration. In 1819 a *sanad* was bestowed

on Jhobu, conferring the State on him and his heirs after his brother's death. This *sanad* was confirmed in 1843 by another granted to Thākur Ranjīt Singh, in which claims for forced labour (*begār*) were commuted for a payment of Rs. 288. The present chief is Thākur Sūrat Singh, during whose minority the administration is in the hands of the Wazīr. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

Balsan (or Ghodna).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 30° 58′ and 31° 7′ N. and 77° 24′ and 77° 35′ E., with an area of 51 square miles. Population (1901), 6,704. The State lies 30 miles east of Simla, beyond the Giri river. It is fertile and contains fine forests of *deodār*. The chief, Rānā Bīr Singh, is a Rājput who traces his descent from the Sirmūr dynasty, to which the State was tributary before 1805. The State is well administered on old-fashioned lines by the Rānā. The revenue is Rs. 9,000, out of which a tribute of Rs. 1,080 is paid to the British Government in lieu of thirty labourers.

Bashahr.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 6′ and 32° 5′ N. and 77° 32′ and 79° 4′ E., with an area of 3,820 square miles. Population (1901), 80,582. Number of villages, 70. Between 1803 and 1815 Bashahr was held in subjection by the conquering Gurkhas. On the overthrow of the Gurkha power in 1815, the British Government confirmed the Rājā of Bashahr, by a *sanad*, in possession of all his territories, subject to the payment of a tribute of Rs. 22,500. In 1847 the tribute was reduced to Rs. 5,910, as compensation for the abolition of transit duties. The present Rājā, Shamsher Singh, who is a Rājput tracing back his descent for 120 generations, succeeded in 1850. He is of weak intellect; and, since the death of his only son in 1898, the State has been managed by an official deputed by Government. The Rājā is required to furnish troops in aid of the British Government in time of war, and labour for the construction of roads in the Bashahr territory. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 85,000, the chief sources being land and forests. The forests are leased to the British Government for Rs. 10,000 per annum.

Kanāwār.—The upper or north-eastern subdivision of Bashahr State, Punjab, consisting in great part of the valley of the Upper Sutlej. It lies between 31° 7′ and 32° 5′ N. and 77° 48′ and 79° 4′ E. It is bounded on the north by Spiti, on the east by Chinese territory, on the south by Bashahr proper and Tehrī, and on the west by the Kochi subdivision of

Bashahr. The estimated area is 1,730 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 17,741.

Kanāwār is a rugged country, 50 miles in length by 40 in breadth, through whose ridges winds the deeply cleft valley of the Sutlej. The precipitous banks of the main river afford little room for cultivation, but the valleys of its tributaries are assiduously tilled by the mountaineers. Until about forty-five years ago, grapes yielded an abundant vintage, being manufactured into raisin wine and strong spirit. Vine disease subsequently reduced the vintage to a quarter of what it once was, but has recently subsided. The population consists of a mixed Tibetan and Hindu race, the Turanian element preponderating in the north, while the southern region is inhabited by persons of Aryan type. Alone among the neighbouring hill tribes, the Kanāwāris successfully resisted the Gurkha invasion, and so completely baffled the enemy by breaking down bridges, that the Gurkhas entered into a convention by which, in return for a tribute of Rs. 11,250, they agreed to leave the valley unmolested. Polyandry exists in its fullest form throughout Kanāwār. Religion, broadly speaking, follows race. The northern villages profess Buddhism of the Tibetan model; in the south Hinduism prevails, while the middle region shades off gradually from one faith into the other. The language varies, like the religion, from Tibetan in the north to neo-Sanskritic dialects on the Indian side. The chief villages in the valley are Sangnam and Kanum.

Chīni.—Head-quarters of Kanāwār (Chīni *tahsīl*), Bashahr State, Punjab, situated in 31° 31′ N. and 78° 19′ E., about a mile from the right bank of the Sutlej, in a slight depression on the southern slope of a lofty mountain, at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the river and 9,085 above sea-level. It is naturally irrigated by a large number of little rills, and surrounded with vineyards, whose grapes, dried into raisins, form a principal article of food for the people. Large dogs, specially trained for the purpose, deter the bears from plundering the vines. Chīni was the favourite hill residence of Lord Dalhousie. The Moravian Mission has a station here, and the place contains a handsome *tahsīl* building.

Rāmpur Town.—Capital of the Bashahr State, Punjab, situated in 31° 27′ N. and 77° 40′ E. Population (1901), 1,157. It stands at the base of a lofty mountain, overhanging the left bank of the Sutlej, 138 feet above the stream, and 3,300 feet above sea-level. Cliffs surround the town and confine the air, so that during summer the radiation from the rocks renders

the heat intolerable. The houses rise in tiers, and many of them being built of stone suffered seriously from the earthquake of 1905. The town is famous for its fine shawls, the well-known Rāmpur *chādars*. The Rājā's palace, at the north-east corner of the town, consists of several buildings with carved wooden balconies exhibiting traces of Chinese style. The Gurkhas did much damage to the town and its trade during the period of their supremacy, but it has recovered under British protection. The Rājā resides at Rāmpur during the winter, and retires to the cooler station of Sarāhan for the hottest months.

Shipki Pass.—A pass in Tibet at the eastern extremity of the Hindustān-Tibet road, situated in 31° 49′ N. and 78° 44′ E. Strictly speaking, Shipki is a large Tartar village, 10,000 feet above the sea, in Tibet, which is reached from the Kanāwār valley, Bashahr State, Punjab, by two routes, one leading through the gorge by which the Sutlej enters India, the other over the Kang-wa-La or pass, 15,000 feet in height.

Kanethi.—A petty State feudatory to the Bashahr State, Punjab, lying in two portions between 31° 9′ and 31° 18′ N. and 77° 32′ and 77° 40′ E. The area is 19 square miles, the population (1901) 2,575, and the revenue Rs. 4,000, about half of which is derived from forests. The present Thākur is Amog Chand, a Hindu Rājput, related to the Rānā of Kumhārsain. His territory is bounded by Kumhārsain, Bashahr, and the Kot Khai *pargana* of Simla District. The State has suffered much from misgovernment, and it has been necessary to take it under direct management. The Thākur, who is a minor, is being educated at the Aitchison College; and during his minority the administration is conducted by an official deputed by Government, who exercises full powers, except that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 900 to Bashahr.

Delath.—A petty State feudatory to the Bashahr State, Punjab, the capital of which lies in 31° 20′ N. and 77° 36′ E. The area is 42 square miles, the population (1901) 1,489, and the revenue about Rs. 550. The present Thākur is Narindar Singh, a Hindu Rājput. He has full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla. The tribute paid to Bashahr is Rs. 150.

Kumhārsain.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 6′ and 31° 20′ N. and 77° 22′ and 77° 35′ E., with an area of 90 square miles. Population (1901), 11,735. Kumhārsain village, the capital, lies 40 miles east of Simla on the Hindustān-Tibet road. Formerly a feudatory of Bashahr,

the State was declared independent after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815. On the other hand, it then lost its own tributary States, Bharauli and Madhān. The present chief, Rānā Hīra Singh, is of weak intellect, and the State was managed by a council for some years, but the results were unsatisfactory and a manager was appointed. In 1893 the land revenue was assessed at Rs. 16,500. The total revenue is Rs. 25,000, out of which Rs. 2,000 is paid as tribute. Nārkanda (Nāg Kanda), 9,016 feet above sea-level, a favourite resort for residents in Simla, lies in this State.

Darkoti.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, situated in 31° 7′ N. and 77° 38′ E., with an area of 8 square miles. The population (1901) is 518, and the revenue Rs. 800. The present chief, Rānā Rām Sarn Singh, born in 1843, succeeded in 1883.

Sāngri.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 16′ and 31° 22′ N. and 77° 22′ and 77° 28′ E., on the south bank of the Sutlej, with an area of 16 square miles. Population (1901), 2,774. Formerly a dependency of Kulū, it was seized by the Gurkhas in 1803 and restored to the Kulū Rājā in 1815 by the British. In 1840 Rājā Ajīt Singh of Kulū took refuge in Sāngri from the Sikhs, and Kulū was lost to his branch of the family, which retained Sāngri under British protection. The present chief, Rai Hīra Singh, succeeded in 1876. The State has a revenue of Rs. 2,400.

Bhajji.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 7′ and 31° 17′ N. and 77° 2′ and 77° 23′ E., with an area of 96 square miles. Population (1901), 13,309. The State lies on the south bank of the Sutlej, and culminates in the Shali peak, 9,623 feet above sea-level. The Rānās of Bhajji are Rājputs who came from Kāngra and conquered the State many years ago. It was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815, but on their expulsion in the latter year the Rānā was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government. The present chief, Rānā Durga Singh, succeeded in 1875. The State has a revenue of Rs. 23,000, out of which Rs. 1,440 is paid as tribute. Its principal product is opium of exceptional purity. Seoni, the capital, lies on the Sutlej, and is celebrated for its sulphur hot springs and a suspension bridge across the river.

Keonthal (*Kiūnthal*).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 30° 55′ and 31° 13′ N. and 77° 10′ and 77° 25′ E. The main block of territory adjoins Simla station. It has an area of 116 square miles, divided into 22 villages,

and the population in 1901 was 22,499. The revenue in 1903 was estimated at Rs. 66,000. The principal products are opium and grain. The present Rājā is Bijai Sen, a Rājput by caste, who succeeded his father Balbīr Sen in 1901. The chief of Keonthal was formerly styled Rānā, but was raised by the British Government to the higher rank of Rājā in 1857. After the Gurkha War a portion of the territory of Keonthal, which had been occupied by the Gurkhas, was sold to the Mahārājā of Patiāla. In consideration of this, no tribute is paid by the Keonthal Rājā for the remainder of his State, which was restored to him by *sanad* in 1815, on the expulsion of the Gurkhas from the country. The Rājā holds another *sanad*, dated September, 1815, conferring on the Keonthal chief and his heirs for ever paramount authority over the petty states of Theog, Koti, Ghund, and Madhān, the chiefs of which, with their descendants, are bound to regard the chief of Keonthal as their liege, and to pay him tribute. Ratesh also is a fief of Keonthal. A third *sanad* was granted to the Rājā, conferring Pūnnar on him and his heirs. It is dated 1823, though the transfer was authorized in 1816. The reasons given for this measure were the isolated position of Pūnnar, the turbulent character of its inhabitants, the indisposition of Government to extend its territories in the hills, and a desire to benefit Keonthal.

Theog.—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, lying between 31° 4′ and 31° 9′ N. and 77° 21′ and 77° 31′ E., with an area of 144 square miles. The population in 1901 was 5,654, and the revenue is about Rs. 5,000. A tribute of Rs. 500 is paid to the Keonthal State. The present chief, Tīka Shamsher Chand, exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

Koti.—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, lying between 31° 2′ and 31° 11′ N. and 77° 13′ and 77° 21′ E., with an area of 50 square miles. The population in 1901 was 7,959, and the revenue is about Rs. 25,000. A tribute of Rs. 500 is paid to the Keonthal State. The present chief, Rānā Raghubīr Chand, exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

Ghund.—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, lying between 31° 2′ and 31° 6′ N. and 77° 27′ and 77° 33′ E., with an area of 28 square miles. The population in 1901 was 1,927, and the revenue is about Rs. 2,000. A tribute of Rs. 250 is paid to the Keonthal State. The present chief, Thākur Bishan Singh,

exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

Madhān.—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, lying between 31° 6′ and 31° 12′ N. and 77° 21′ and 77° 26′ E., with an area of 9 square miles. The population in 1901 was 3,704, and the revenue is about Rs. 3,000. A tribute of Rs. 250 is paid to the Keonthal State. The present chief, Thākur Randhīr Chand, is a minor; and the State is administered by a council, which exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

Ratesh.—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, situated in 31° 3′ N. and 77° 25′ E., with an area of 12 square miles. The population in 1901 was 449, and the revenue is about Rs. 625. The present chief, Thākur Hīra Singh, exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

Bāghal.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 5′ and 31° 19′ N. and 76° 52′ and 77° 5′ E., with an area of 124 square miles. Population (1901), 25,720. The capital of the State is Arki, 20 miles north-west of Simla. The Rānās of Bāghal claimed descent from the Ponwār Rājās of Rājputāna. Little is known of its early history, but between 1803 and 1815 the State was overrun by the Gurkhas. After their expulsion the British Government reinstated the Rānā. In 1875 the chief, Kishan Singh, was rewarded with the title of Rājā for his services. The present Rājā, Bikram Singh, succeeded in 1904 at the age of twelve. During his minority the administration is conducted by a council, consisting of the brother of the late Rāja and an official deputed by Government. The revenue is Rs. 50,000, out of which a tribute of Rs. 3,600 is paid.

Bilāspur State (or Kahlūr).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 12′ and 31° 35′ N. and 76° 28′ and 76° 58′ E., with an area of 448 square miles, and a population (1901) of 90,873. The State contains one town and 421 villages. The Gurkhas, who had overrun the country at the beginning of the nineteenth century, were driven out by the British in 1815, and the Rājā reinstated in his possessions. In 1847–8, when the Punjab was conquered, the Rājā was confirmed in his possession of the State, including part of a tract on the right bank of the Sutlej, which he had previously held on payment of tribute to the Sikhs. The British Government waived its right to tribute, but required the Rājā to abolish transit duties in his dominions. About 1865 the *pargana* of

Bassi Bachertu was given up to the Rājā, on condition of an annual payment of Rs. 8,000 to the British Government. In acknowledgement of his services during the Mutiny, the Rājā received a dress of honour of the value of Rs. 5,000, and a salute of 7 guns, since increased to 11. Bije Chand, the present Rājā, succeeded in 1889; but in 1903–4 he was deprived, for a time, of his powers as a ruling chief, and the State is now managed by a British official. The military force of the State consists of 11 cavalry, 187 infantry (including gunners and police), and 2 field guns. The revenue is about Rs. 1,57,000; and the principal products are grain, opium, tobacco, and ginger.

Bilāspur Town.—Capital of the Kahlūr or Bilāspur State, Punjab, and residence of the Rājā, situated in 31° 19′ N. and 76° 50′ E., on the left bank of the Sutlej, 1,465 feet above sea-level. Population (1901), 3,192. The place suffered much in the early part of the nineteenth century from the depredations of the Gurkhas. It now contains a number of well-built stone houses, a bazar, the neat but unpretentious palace of the Rājā, a dispensary, and a school. A ferry across the Sutlej, 2 miles above the town, forms the chief communication with the Punjab proper.

Dhāmi.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 7′ and 31° 13′ N. and 77° 3′ and 77° 11′ E., 16 miles west of Simla, with an area of 26 square miles. Population (1901), 4,505. When India was invaded by Muhammad of Ghor in the twelfth century, the founder of this State fled from Rājpura in Ambāla District and conquered its territory. Formerly a feudatory of Bilāspur, it became independent on the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815. The present chief, Rāna Hīra Singh, succeeded in 1895. The State has a revenue of Rs. 15,000, out of which Rs. 720 is paid as tribute, half the tribute having been remitted for the life of the present Rānā.

Māngal.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 18′ and 31° 22′ N. and 76° 55′ and 77° 1′ E., with an area of 12 square miles. Population (1901), 1,227. The chiefs are Rājputs of the Atri tribe, and the family originally came from Mārwār. The State was an ancient dependency of Bilāspur, but was declared independent after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815. Its principal products are grain and opium, and it has a revenue of Rs. 900, out of which Rs. 72 is paid as tribute. The present chief, Rānā Tilok Singh, was born in 1851, and succeeded in 1892.

Nālāgarh (also called Hindūr).—One of the Simla Hill

States, Punjab, lying between 30° 54′ and 31° 14′ N. and 76° 39′ and 76° 56′ E., with an area of 256 square miles. Population (1901), 52,551. The country was overrun by the Gurkhas for some years prior to 1815, when they were driven out by the British, and the Rājā was confirmed in possession. The present Rājā is Isri Singh, a Rājput. The revenue is about Rs. 1,30,000, out of which Rs. 5,000 is paid as tribute. The principal products are opium, wheat, barley, and maize.

Bijā (*Beja*).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 30° 53′ and 30° 55′ N. and 76° 59′ and 77° 1′ E., with an area of 4 square miles. Population (1901), 1,131. The present chief, Thākur Pūran Chand, is a minor, and the administration is conducted by a council. The State has a revenue of Rs. 500, out of which Rs. 124 is paid as tribute.

Kunihār.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 31° 3′ and 31° 7′ N. and 76° 59′ and 77° 3′ E., about 15 miles west of Simla station, with an area of 80 square miles. Population (1901), 2,168. It was founded by a family of Raghubansi Rājputs from Aknūr in Jammu. The present chief, Thākur Hardeo Singh, is a minor, and the administration is conducted by a council. The revenue is Rs. 4,000, out of which Rs. 180 is paid as tribute.

Mailog (*Mahlog*).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 30° 52′ and 31° 5′ N. and 76° 52′ and 76° 58′ E., with an area of 43 square miles. Population (1901), 8,968. Patta, its capital, lies 30 miles south-west of Simla station, at the foot of the Kasauli hill. The chiefs of Mailog came from Ajodhyā. The State used to pay tribute to the Mughal emperors through Bilāspur, and with that State was occupied by the Gurkhas between 1805 and 1815. In the latter year, on the expulsion of the Gurkhas, the Thākur received a *sanad* from the British Government confirming him in the possession of the State. Thākur Raghunāth Chand succeeded in 1880 and received the title of Rānā in 1898. On his death in 1902 he was succeeded by his minor son, Thākur Durgā Chand, and the State is now administered by a council of four members. The State has a revenue of Rs. 20,000, out of which Rs. 1,440 is paid as tribute.

Kuthār.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 30° 55′ and 31° 1′ N. and 76° 57′ and 77° 1′ E., west of Sabāthu, with an area of 20 square miles. Population (1901), 4,195. It was founded forty-seven generations ago by a Rājput of Rājaori in Jammu, who had fled from the Muhammadan invaders. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815, the

chief was reinstated by the British. The present chief, Rānā Jagjīt Chand, who succeeded in 1896, is a minor, and the State is managed by Miān Shatrūjīt Singh, a member of the Suket family. The revenue of the State is Rs. 11,000, out of which Rs. 1,000 is paid as tribute.

Baghāt.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between 30° 50′ and 30° 58′ N. and 77° 2′ and 77° 12′ E., with an area of 36 square miles. Population (1901), 9,490. The Rānās of Baghāt claim descent from a Rājput family of Dharānagri in the Deccan. In 1805 the Rānā, being in alliance with the Bilāspur State, was allowed to retain his territory by the Gurkhas, but in 1815 five-eighths of it was confiscated and made over to Patiāla. In 1839 the State lapsed in default of a direct heir; but in 1842 it was restored to a brother of the late Rānā, only to escheat again in 1849. In 1860, however, it was once more restored, and Rānā Dalīp Singh, C.I.E., succeeded in 1862. He has proved himself a public-spirited chief. Baghāt has a revenue of Rs. 30,000. The sites for the cantonments of Kasauli and Solon were acquired from the State in 1842 and 1863, the tribute being reduced as compensation. It was remitted altogether in 1906, in connexion with arrangements concluded with the Rānā for the supply of water to the Sabāthu cantonment.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Kapūrthala State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, lying between 31° 9′ and 31° 44′ N. and 75° 3′ and 75° 59′ E., with an area of 652[1] square miles. The population in 1901 was 314,351, giving an average density of 499 persons per square mile. The State consists of three detached pieces of territory, the principal of which is an irregular strip of country on the east bank of the Beās, varying in breadth from 7 to 20 miles, and measuring in all 510 square miles. It stretches from the borders of Hoshiārpur District on the north to the Sutlej on the south, while on the east it is bounded by Jullundur District. This portion of the State lies, for the most part, in the Beās lowlands, and is roughly bisected from north to south by the White or Western Bein. The Phagwāra *tahsīl*, which measures 118 square miles, is enclosed by Jullundur District on all sides except the north-east, where it marches with Hoshiārpur. The rest of the territory consists of a small block of villages, known

[1] These figures do not agree with the area given in Table III of the article on the PUNJAB, and in the table on p. 383 of this article, which is the area as returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They are taken from more recent returns. The density is taken from the *Census Report* of 1901.

as the Bhunga *ilāka*, which forms an island in the latter District. Both these tracts lie in the great plain of the Doāb, which contains some of the best land in the Province, and are traversed by the torrents which issue from the Siwāliks, the most important of which, known as the Black or Eastern Bein, passes through the north of the Phagwāra *tahsīl*. The State lies entirely in the alluvium, and the flora and fauna resemble those of the neighbouring Districts. The climate is generally good, except in the lowlands during the rainy season. The rainfall is heaviest in Bholath and lightest in the Sultānpur *tahsīl*. The average is much the same as in Jullundur. **Physical aspects.**

History. The ancestors of the chief of Kapūrthala at one time held possessions both in the cis- and trans-Sutlej and also in the Bāri Doāb. In the latter lies the village of Ahlū, whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahlūwālia. The scattered possessions in the Bāri Doāb were gained by the sword in 1780, and were the first acquisitions made by Sardār Jassa Singh, the founder of the family. Of the cis-Sutlej possessions, some were conquered by Sardār Jassa Singh, and others were granted to him by Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh prior to September, 1808. By a treaty made in 1809, the Sardār of Kapūrthala pledged himself to furnish supplies to British troops moving through or cantoned in his cis-Sutlej territory; and by declaration in 1809 he was bound to join the British standard with his followers during war. In 1826 the Sardār, Fateh Singh, fled to his cis-Sutlej territory for the protection of the British Government against the aggressions of Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh. This was accorded, but in the first Sikh War the Kapūrthala troops fought against the British at Alīwāl; and, in consequence of these hostilities and of the failure of the chief, Sardār Nihāl Singh, son of Sardār Fateh Singh, to furnish supplies from his estates south of the Sutlej to the British army, these estates were confiscated. When the Jullundur Doāb came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Ahlūwālia chieftain, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for the service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Ranjīt Singh. The Bāri Doāb estates have been released to the head of the house in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. In 1849 Sardār Nihāl Singh was created a Rājā. He died in September, 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Randhīr Singh. During the Mutiny in 1857 the forces of

Randhīr Singh, who never hesitated or wavered in his loyalty, strengthened our hold upon the Jullundur Doāb; and afterwards, in 1858, the chief led a contingent to Oudh which did good service in the field. He was well rewarded; and among other concessions obtained the grant in perpetuity of the estates of Baundī and Ikaunā (in Bahrāich District) and Bhitaulī (in Bāra Banki District) in Oudh, which have an area of 700 square miles, and yield at present a gross revenue of about 13·5 lakhs. Of this, 3·4 lakhs is paid to Government as land revenue and cesses. In these estates the Rājā exercises no ruling powers, though in Oudh he is, to mark his superiority over the ordinary *talukdārs*, addressed as Rājā-i-Rājagān. This title was made applicable to the Rājā in Oudh only, and not in the Punjab. Rājā Randhīr Singh died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son, Rājā Kharrak Singh. The present Rājā, Jagatjīt Singh, son of Kharrak Singh, succeeded in September, 1877, attaining his majority in 1890. The chiefs of Kapūrthala are Sikhs. Sardār Jassa Singh was always known as Jassa Kalāl; but the family claim descent from Rānā Kapūr, a semi-mythical member of the Rājput house of Jaisalmīr, who is said to have left his home and founded Kapūrthala 900 years ago. The Rājā has the right of adoption and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Archaeology.

Sultānpur is built on a very ancient site, but the only architectural remains of interest are two bridges and a *sarai*. The *sarai* and one of the bridges are attributed to Jahāngīr, while the other bridge is said to have been built by Aurangzeb. The two princes, Dārā Shikoh and Aurangzeb, are said to have lived for some time in the *sarai* and to have received instruction there from Akhund Abdul Latīf, an inhabitant of the place.

The people.

The State contains 603 villages and three towns: KAPŪRTHALA, SULTĀNPUR, and PHAGWĀRA. There are five *tahsīls*: namely, KAPŪRTHALA, DHILWĀN, BHOLATH, PHAGWĀRA, and SULTĀNPUR, each with its head-quarters at the place from which it is named. The population at the last three enumerations has been: (1881) 252,617, (1891) 299,690, and (1901) 314,351.

The main statistics of population in 1901 are given in the table on the next page.

About 57 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans, 30 per cent. Hindus, and only 13 per cent. Sikhs. The percentage of Muhammadans is considerably higher than in the neighbouring Districts and States. In density of population

Kapūrthala stands first among the Punjab States and is surpassed by only five of the British Districts. Punjābi is the language of practically all the inhabitants. Among the Muhammadans the most numerous castes are Arains (51,000), Rājputs (24,000), and Jats (14,000). Among Hindus, Jats number 15,000, and Brāhmans 10,000, while the principal menial castes are Chūhrās (sweepers, 21,000) and Chamārs (leather-workers, 12,000). Sikhs are most numerous among the Jats (20,000) and the Kambohs (12,000). Nearly 68 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. The proportion is higher than in any Punjab District in the plains except Hissār, and is slightly above the average for the States of the Province. Most of the trade is in the hands of Khattrīs, who number 7,000. There is no Christian mission in the State. Christians number only 39.

Castes and occupations.

Tahsīl.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Population, 1901.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
Kapūrthala	121	1	110	57,314	474	+8.2	2,708
Dhilwān	110	...	103	48,985	444	+4.1	1,202
Bholath	127	...	126	62,270	490	+0.7	1,971
Phagwāra	118	1	88	69,837	592	+9.2	2,846
Sultānpur	176	1	176	75,945	432	+1.0	1,904
State total	630	3	603	314,351	499	+4.6	10,631

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsīls* are taken from revenue returns. The total State area is that given in the *Census Report*.

The greater portion of the Sultānpur, Dhilwān, and Bholath *tahsīls* lies in the lowlands (Bet) of the Beās. Wells are used to irrigate the lands in the Bet, except in years of excessive floods. In the sandy tracts known as the Dona there are irrigation wells. There are a few strips of land where the soil is too saline for cultivation. The Kapūrthala *tahsīl*, as it includes only a small portion of the Bet, is the least fertile, and most of it lies in the Dona tracts. There are many wells in the *tahsīl*, but owing to the insufficiency of rainfall and the nature of the soil, the area irrigated by each well is small. The other portions of the State are fertile, and receive ample irrigation either from hill torrents or from wells.

General agricultural conditions.

The main statistics of cultivation in 1903–4, in square miles, are shown in the table on the next page.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The tenures of the State present no peculiarities. A few villages are owned by the Rājā, but most are held by agri-

cultural communities. The staple agricultural products, with the area in square miles under each in 1903–4, are as follow: wheat (200), gram (59), maize (47), cotton (9), and sugar-cane (15).

Tahsil.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Kapūrthala .	121	92	12	16
Dhilwān . .	110	55	17	17
Bholath . .	127	78	21	10
Phagwāra .	118	69	18	26
Sultānpur .	176	110	19	55
Total	652	404	87	124

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The system of State advances to agriculturists was established in 1876 by Mr. (now Sir C.) Rivaz, the Superintendent of the State, and the total amount advanced during the ten years ending 1903–4 was Rs. 2,13,000.

Cattle and horses.

The cattle bred locally are of an inferior type and the best animals are imported. Efforts are being made to improve the local breed, and a number of Hissār bulls have been introduced. The horses, like those in other parts of the Jullundur Doāb, are small; but six stallions, the property of the State, are located at convenient centres, with the object of improving the breed. Mule-breeding has recently been introduced, and the State maintains 6 donkey stallions. A horse and cattle fair is held every year at Kapūrthala town.

Irrigation.

The area irrigated in 1903–4 from wells was 87 square miles; that inundated from the overflow of the Beās and the Western Bein was 68 square miles. In the lowlands, the only *kharīf* crops that can be grown are sugar-cane and rice. In the *rabi* harvest, the wheat and gram are usually excellent. The floods from the hill torrents are often held up by dams and spread over the fields for the irrigation of sugar-cane, rice, &c., by means of small channels. Sometimes the water is raised by means of *jhalārs*, worked in the same way as Persian wheels. In most parts of the State the wells are masonry, but along the rivers or hill torrents unbricked wells are dug for temporary use, especially in seasons of drought. In a year of light rainfall, such as 1899–1900, the area watered by wells rose as high as 109 square miles. The area irrigated by a single masonry well varies from 5 acres in the sandy tracts of the Kapūrthala *tahsīl* to 7 acres in the Bet. The total number of masonry wells in 1903–4 was 9,394.

Forests.

There are five 'reserved' forests in the State, covering an

area of about 42 square miles. They are kept chiefly as game preserves, and no revenue is derived from them. The grass growing in them is used as fodder for the transport mules, State horses, and elephants.

The State lies wholly in the alluvium, and the only mineral product of importance is *kankar*, which merely supplies local requirements. **Minerals.**

Sultānpur is famous for hand-painted cloths, which are made up into quilts, bed-sheets, *jāzams* (floorcloth), curtains, &c., and in the form of *jāzams*, curtains, and tablecloths are exported to Europe. Phagwāra is noted for its metal work. **Arts and manufactures.**

The State exports wheat, cotton, tobacco, and sugar in large quantities. Phagwāra has a large and increasing trade in grain; and as the grain market is free from octroi, it has attracted a good deal of the trade which formerly went to Jullundur and Ludhiāna. **Commerce and trade.**

The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through the Phagwāra, Kapūrthala, and Dhilwān *tahsīls*, but Phagwāra is the only town on the railway. The grand trunk road runs parallel to the railway and at a short distance from it. It is maintained by the British Government. The total length of the metalled roads maintained by the State is about 25 miles, and of unmetalled roads 35 miles. The most important metalled roads are those connecting the capital with the railway at Kartārpur (7 miles) and at Jullundur (11 miles). The State maintains half of each of these roads. The British Post Office system extends to the State, which has no concern with the postal income or expenditure. **Means of communication.**

Cash-rents prevail, and they are fixed according to the quality of the area leased. The rates vary from a minimum of 6 annas per acre for unirrigated land in the Kapūrthala *tahsīl* to a maximum of Rs. 9 per acre for land supplied by wells in the same *tahsīl*. **Rents, wages, and prices.**

Tradition still keeps alive the memory of the famines of 1806 and 1865, when relief measures were undertaken by the State. The famine in 1899–1900 was less severe, but on that occasion also the sufferers were relieved by the distribution of grain and of Rs. 1,323 in cash, though it was not found necessary to start relief works. **Famine.**

The Commissioner of the Jullundur Division is the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Kapūrthala. The Rājā has full powers. The State pays Rs. 1,31,000 as tribute to the British Government. The chief secretary (*Mushīr-i-Azam*) deals with all papers pertaining to State affairs, which are to **Administration.**

be laid before the Rājā for orders, and conducts all correspondence with Government. He is also associated with the two other officials forming the State Council in carrying out the central administration under His Highness's control. For the purpose of general local administration the State is divided into five *tahsīls*—Kapūrthala, Dhilwān, Bholath, Phagwāra, and Sultānpur.

Legislation. The Indian Penal Code and the Procedure Codes are in force in the State, with certain modifications. Legislative measures are prepared by the State Council for the sanction of the Rājā. The main provisions of the Punjab Revenue Law are also generally followed in the State.

Civil and criminal justice. Each *tahsīl* is in charge of a *tahsīldār*, who is invested with powers to dispose of rent, revenue, and civil cases up to the limit of Rs. 300, and also exercises magisterial powers corresponding to those of a second-class magistrate in British Districts. The appeals in rent and revenue cases (judicial and executive side) against the orders of the *tahsīldārs* are heard by the Collector, who also decides cases (revenue and judicial, exceeding Rs. 300. There is a Revenue Judicial Assistant who disposes of cases (revenue and judicial) exceeding Rs. 300 in the two *tahsīls* of Dhilwān and Bholath. He also hears appeals against the orders of the *tahsīldārs* in these *tahsīls*. Appeals against the orders of the Collector and the Revenue Judicial Assistant are preferred to the *Mushīr-i-Māl*, whose orders are appealed to the State Council, which is the final appellate court in the State. Appeals in civil and criminal suits against the orders of the *tahsīldārs* are heard by the magistrate exercising the powers of a District Magistrate. He is assisted as a court of original jurisdiction by an assistant magistrate having the powers of a first-class magistrate. Appeals against the orders of the magistrate and assistant magistrate lie in the appellate court of the Civil and Criminal Judge, appeals from whose decisions are heard by the State Council. In murder cases the Rājā passes sentences of death or imprisonment for life.

Land revenue. The old system under which the revenue was realized in kind was not done away with until 1865. The share of the State was two-fifths of the entire produce. On some crops, such as sugar-cane, &c., the State used to take its share in money. The revenue was actually collected by the State officials in kind, and stored up in the State granary and sold as required.

The land revenue at the date of British annexation of the

Punjab was 5·7 lakhs. In 1865 the first settlement of the State was completed, and the demand was fixed at 7 lakhs. In 1877, during the minority of the present Rājā, the assessment was revised, and the demand raised to 7·7 lakhs. A further revision took place in 1900, when the revenue was raised to 8·7 lakhs. On this occasion the work was carried out entirely by the State officials. During the settlement of 1865, the first revenue survey was undertaken. It was completed in 1868. The rates for unirrigated land vary from 8 annas to Rs. 4 per acre, and for irrigated land from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 per acre. The average rate for unirrigated land is Rs. 2–7, and for irrigated land Rs. 6–8 per acre.

Two of the State preserves, with an area of 2,200 acres, have been brought under cultivation. Occupancy rights in the greater part of one of these areas have been given to the cultivators on payment of a *nazarāna* at the rates of Rs. 30, Rs. 37–8, or Rs. 45 per acre, according to the quality of the soil; while the remaining portion is given out to tenants-at-will on payment of a *nazarāna* of Rs. 15 per acre. The total *nazarāna* realized in 1903–4 from the tenants was Rs. 76,000.

The following table shows the revenue of the State in recent years, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880–1.	1890–1.	1900–1.	1903–4.
Land revenue . .	7,38	7,33	7,65	8,39
Total revenue . .	19,08	21,45	24,38	27,17

Apart from land revenue, the main items of income in 1903–4 were: Oudh estates (10·7 lakhs), stamps (2·3 lakhs), cesses (1·7 lakhs), and *jāgīrs* in the Districts of Lahore and Amritsar (0·4 lakh). The total expenditure in 1903–4 was 27·8 lakhs. The main items were: civil service, including tribute (7·7 lakhs), household (6·4), Oudh estates (5·4), public works (4·9), and army (1·9).

Miscellaneous revenue.

Spirit is distilled by licensed contractors in the State distillery. The rights of manufacture and vend are sold by public auction. A fixed charge of Rs. 25 is levied from each contractor for the use of the distillery, and a still-head duty of Rs. 4 per gallon is imposed on all spirit removed for sale. The receipts in 1903–4 were Rs. 21,000. Mālwā opium is obtained by the State from the British Government at the reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest, up to a maximum of 8 chests annually. The duty so paid is refunded, with the object of securing the co-operation of the State officials in

the suppression of smuggling. The opium is retailed to the contractors at the rates prevalent in the neighbouring British Districts. Licences for the sale of hemp drugs are auctioned. *Charas* is imported direct from the Punjab and *bhang* from the United Provinces. The profit on opium and drugs in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 11,000.

Municipal. The towns of Kapūrthala and Phagwāra have been constituted municipalities. The nomination of the members requires the sanction of the Rājā. The municipality of Kapūrthala was established in 1896 and that of Phagwāra in 1904. There is a local rate committee for the State, which was established in 1901-2, and is presided over by the *Mushīr-i-Māl*. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 15,000, derived mainly from a rate of Rs. 1-9 per cent. on the land revenue. The expenditure is devoted to unmetalled roads and other works of utility for the villages.

Public works. The Public Works department was first organized in 1860, and is under the charge of the State Engineer. The principal public works are the State offices, infantry and cavalry barracks, the college, hospitals, Villa Buona Vista, the great temple, and the Victoria *sarai*. The State offices cost 4·9 lakhs. A new palace is under construction.

Army. The State maintains a battalion of Imperial Service Infantry at a cost of 1·2 lakhs; and the local troops consist of 66 cavalry, 248 infantry, 21 gunners with 8 serviceable guns, and a mounted body-guard of 20.

Police and jails. The police force, which is under the control of the Inspector-General, includes 3 inspectors, 1 court inspector, 5 deputy-inspectors, 15 sergeants, and 272 constables. The village *chaukīdārs* number 243. There are six police stations, one in charge of an inspector and five in charge of deputy-inspectors. Besides the police stations, there are fifteen outposts. The jail at Kapūrthala has accommodation for 105 prisoners. Jail industries include carpet and *darī* making.

Education. Three per cent. of the population (5 males and 0·3 females) were returned as literate in 1901. The proportion is lower than in the adjoining British Districts and the States of Nābha and Farīdkot, but higher than in Patiāla and Jīnd. The number of pupils under instruction was 1,815 in 1880-1, 1,762 in 1890-1, 2,265 in 1900-1, and 2,547 in 1903-4. In the last year there were 27 primary and 5 secondary schools, and a college at Kapūrthala. The number of girls in the schools was 205. All the primary and secondary schools, except those situated in the capital, are controlled by the director of public

instruction, but the principal of the college is responsible for the schools at the capital. The course of instruction is the same as in British territory. The total expenditure on education in 1903–4 was Rs. 28,000.

The three hospitals in the State (the Randhīr Hospital, the Medic
Victoria Jubilee Female Hospital, and the Military Hospital) contain accommodation for 51 in-patients. There are also 4 dispensaries. In 1903 the number of cases treated was 71,642, of whom 984 were in-patients, and 1,991 operations were performed. The hospitals and dispensaries are in charge of the Chief Medical Officer. In 1904 the total number of persons successfully vaccinated was 5,739, or 18·2 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is not compulsory.

[*State Gazetteer* (in press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873).]

Kapūrthala Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the Kapūrthala State, Punjab, lying between 31° 22′ and 31° 35′ N. and 75° 17′ and 75° 35′ E., with an area of 121 square miles. The population increased from 52,968 in 1891 to 57,314 in 1901. It contains one town, KAPŪRTHALA (population, 18,519), and 110 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·7 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is the least fertile in the State. Only a small portion of it lies in the Beās lowlands; and the rest consists of a sandy plain beyond the reach of the floods, where the cultivation depends on irrigation from wells.

Dhilwān Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the Kapūrthala State, lying between 31° 22′ and 31° 35′ N., and 75° 17′ and 75° 27′ E., with an area of 110 square miles. The population increased from 47,044 in 1891 to 48,985 in 1901. It contains 103 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·8 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is fertile and abounds in wells. It lies in the Beās lowlands, and the greater part of it is within the reach of the river inundations.

Bholath Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the Kapūrthala State, Punjab, lying between 31° 32′ and 31° 34′ N. and 75° 26′ and 75° 56′ E., with an area of 127 square miles. The population increased from 61,806 in 1891 to 62,270 in 1901. It contains 126 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903–4 to 1·9 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is generally fertile, and lies for the most part in the Beās lowlands. The Bhunga *ilāka* is especially remarkable for salubrity and fertility.

Phagwāra Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Kapūrthala State, Punjab, lying between 31° 9′ and 31° 23′ N. and 75° 44′ and 75° 59′ E., with an area of 118 square miles. The population increased

from 63,549 in 1891 to 69,837 in 1901. It contains one town, PHAGWĀRA (population, 14,108), and 88 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2·1 lakhs. The *tahsīl*, which lies in the great plain of the Doāb, is fertile everywhere. It is divided into three tracts known as Sirwāl, Manjkī, and Dhāk. The characteristic of the Sirwāl is a soft blackish sandy soil, containing moisture, and generally capable of producing sugar-cane and rice without inundation. The Manjkī has a hard red soil, productive of good crops with timely rainfall or sufficient irrigation. The Dhāk has a soil of fertile blackish clay.

Sultānpur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the Kapūrthala State, Punjab, lying between 31° 9′ and 31° 23′ N. and 75° 3′ and 75° 32′ E., with an area of 176 square miles. The population increased from 73,023 in 1891 to 75,945 in 1901. It contains one town, SULTĀNPUR (population, 9,004), and 176 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2·5 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is the most fertile in the State. The greater portion of it lies in the Beās lowlands, and the rest consists of a sandy plain beyond the reach of the floods. In the main portion the cultivation depends on irrigation from wells.

Kapūrthala Town.—Capital of the Kapūrthala State, Punjab, situated in 31° 23′ N. and 75° 25′ E., 8 miles east of the Beās, and 11 from Jullundur. Population (1901), 18,519. It is said to have been founded in the eleventh century by Rānā Kapūr of the Rajput ruling family of Jaisalmer, from whom the present Rājā of Kapūrthala claims descent. In 1780 it was wrested by Sardār Jassa Singh from the Muhammadan chieftain who had seized the town and its dependent villages on the break-up of the Mughal empire, and has since been the capital of the State. It contains the Rājā's palace and many other handsome edifices. The town is administered as a municipality, the income of which in 1903-4 was Rs. 13,000, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure Rs. 18,000. It possesses the Randhīr College, a high school, a girls' school, and a hospital.

Phagwāra Town.—Town in the Phagwāra *tahsīl*, Kapūrthala State, Punjab, situated in 31° 14′ N. and 75° 47′ E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 14,108. The town is growing rapidly in population and commercial importance, as the exemption of its market from octroi enables it to compete on favourable terms with neighbouring towns in British territory. It is now the largest mart in the Jullundur Doāb, and possesses a high school and a dispensary.

Sultānpur Town.—Town in the Sultānpur *tahsīl*, Kapūrthala State, Punjab, situated in 31° 13′ N. and 75° 12′ E., 16 miles south of Kapūrthala town. Population (1901), 9,004. Founded in the eleventh century by one Sultān Khān Lodī, said to have been a general of Mahmūd of Ghazni, it lay on the great highway from Lahore to Delhi, and was a famous place in the Jullundur Doāb. It contains a *sarai* built by Jahāngīr, and two bridges, one attributed to Jahāngīr and one to Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb and his brother, Dārā Shikoh, were brought up here. It was burnt in 1739 by Nādir Shāh, and is only now regaining its prosperity, while its trade in grain and cloth is increasing. It has a middle school and a dispensary.

Mandī State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, lying between 31° 23′ and 32° 4′ N. and 76° 40′ and 77° 22′ E., in the upper reaches of the Beās. It is bordered on the north by Chhotā Bangāhal; on the east by the Nargu range, which divides it from the Kulū valley, and by the Beās, Tīrthan, and Bisna streams. On the south it adjoins Suket, and on the west Kāngra District. It is 54 miles long and 33 broad, with an area of 1,200 square miles of mountainous country. The Beās enters at the middle of its eastern border, and leaves it near the north-west corner, thus dividing it into two parts, of which the northern is the smaller. This is trisected by two parallel ranges, of which the higher and eastern, the Ghoghar-kī-Dhār, is continued south of the Beās and extends into the south-west of the State. The south-eastern corner, the Mandī Sarāj, or 'highland,' is formed by the western end of the Jalaurī range. Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

The State lies partly on rocks belonging to the central Himālayan zone, of unknown age, and partly on Tertiary shales and sandstones. The rocks of the central zone consist of slates, conglomerates, and limestones, which have been referred to the infra-Blaini and Blaini and Krol groups of the Simla area. The sandstones and shales of the sub-Himālayan zone belong to the Sirmūr series, of Lower Tertiary age, and to the Siwālik series (Upper Tertiary). The most important mineral is rock-salt, which appears to be connected with the Tertiary beds[1]. Geology.

Wild flowers, such as the anemone, dog-violet, and pimpernel, grow abundantly in the hills in March and April. The Flora and fauna.

[1] Medlicott, 'The Sub-Himālayan Range between the Ganges and Rāvi,' *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, vol. iii, pt. ii.

best timber trees are the *deodār*, blue pine, *chīl* (*Pinus longifolia*), spruce, silver fir, and box. The forests abound in game, leopards, bears (especially black), hyenas, barking-deer, *gural*, and musk deer being common. Feathered game is also abundant, and fish in the larger streams.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall.

The autumn months are unhealthy, except in the upper ranges, the lower valley being malarious. The temperature is generally cool even in summer, except at Mandī, the capital, which is shut in by hills, and in the west of the State, which is only about 2,000 feet above sea-level. The rainfall in the upper ranges of the Nargu and Ghoghar-kī-Dhār hills is heavy.

History.

Mandī formed part of Suket State until in the reign of Sahu Sen, the eleventh of the Chandarbansi Rājās of that kingdom, Bahu Sen, his younger brother, left Suket and settled at Manglaur in Kulū. His descendant, Karanchan, was killed in a battle fought with the Rājā of Kulū, and his Rānī, who was pregnant, fled to her father's house at Seokot. On the way a son was born to her under an oak (*bān*) tree, who succeeded the Rānā of Seokot under the title of Bān Sen. Bān Sen enlarged his possessions and transferred his capital to Bhin, 4 miles above Mandī town, and his son Kalyān Sen purchased Batauhli opposite Mandī on the other side of the Beās; but little is known of their successors until the time of Ajbar Sen, who founded the town of Mandī in 1527. The ambition of a later chief, Sūraj Sen, brought disaster upon the principality. Having attacked Bangāhal, he was defeated by Mān Singh, the Rājā's brother-in-law, lost the salt-mines of Guma and Drang, and was compelled to sue for peace and pay a war indemnity; yet he built the strong fort of Kamla in 1625 and the Damdama palace at Mandī. All his eighteen sons having died in his lifetime, he had an image made of silver which he called Mādhava Rao, and to it he bequeathed his kingdom in 1648. He was succeeded in 1658 by his brother Shyām Sangh, who built the temple of Shyāmi Kālī on the Tarna ridge in Mandī town. His successor Gūr Sen brought the famous image preserved in the Padal temple from Jagannāth, and his illegitimate son Jippū reorganized the revenue of the State on a system still in force. Rājā Sidh Sen, who succeeded in 1686, a great warrior supposed to be possessed of miraculous powers, conquered Nāchan, Hātlī, and Daled in 1688, and Dhanesgarh, Raipur, and Mādhopur from Suket in 1690; but he treacherously murdered Pirthī Pāl, the Rājā of Bangāhal, at Mandī. He adorned his capital

with a temple of Ganpati, and also built the Shivapuri temple at Hātgarh in 1705. It is said that Gurū Gobind Singh was hospitably entertained by him at Mandī, an occasion on which the Gurū blessed him. Sidh Sen is recorded to have died at the age of 100 in 1729. His grandson and successor, Shamsher Singh, conquered Chuborai, Rāmgarh, Deogarh, Hastpur, and Sarnī from Kulū. His son Isrī Sen succeeded when only five years old, and Sansār Chand, the Katoch Rājā of Kāngra, seized the opportunity to invade Mandī. He took Hātlī and Chohar, which he made over to Suket and Kulū respectively, and Anantpur, which he retained. Isrī Sen was kept a prisoner in Kāngra fort, and his ministers paid tribute to the conqueror. In 1805 Sansār Chand attacked Rahlūr, and its Rājā invoked the aid of the Gurkhas, who had already overrun the country from the Gogra to the Sutlej. The allies defeated the Katoch Rājā at Mahal Morī in 1806; and Isrī Sen, released from captivity, paid homage to the Gurkha Amar Singh and was restored to his kingdom. But in 1809 the Sikhs, under Ranjīt Singh, drove the Gurkhas back across the Sutlej, and in 1810 Desā Singh Majīthīā was appointed *nāzim* of all the Hill States including Mandī. Its tribute, at first Rs. 30,000, was raised to a lakh in 1815, reduced again to Rs. 50,000 a year or two later, and fixed at Rs. 75,000, in addition to a succession fine of one lakh, on the accession of Zālim Sen in 1826. On the death of Ranjīt Singh in 1839, the Sikh government determined to complete the reduction of Mandī as a stepping-stone to the projected conquest of Chinese Tartary. In 1840 General Ventura occupied Mandī, and Kamlagarh capitulated after a siege of two months. The Rājā, Balbīr Singh, was sent a prisoner to Amritsar, but was released in 1841 by Mahārājā Sher Singh and returned to Mandī. The oppression of the Sikhs drove him into negotiations with the British; and after the battle of Sobraon his proffered allegiance was accepted, and the relations between the Rājā and the paramount power were defined in a *sanad* dated October 24, 1846. By that date the Sikh garrisons had already been expelled by the unaided efforts of the Rājā and his subjects. Balbīr Singh died in 1851, and was succeeded by his four-year-old son, Bije Sen. A Council of Regency was formed under the presidency of Wazīr Gusaon. Dissensions among the members compelled Government in 1852 to entrust all the real power to the Wazīr, and during the remaining years of the Rājā's minority the State was well governed. The training of the Rājā was, however, neglected

until too late, and his accession to the throne in 1866 was followed by confusion in the State. During the rest of his long reign the administration was carried on only with the perpetual assistance and advice of the British Government. Bije Sen died in 1902, and his illegitimate son, Bhawāni Sen, was recognized as his successor. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and for the first two years after his installation in 1903 had the assistance of an officer of the Indian Civil Service as Superintendent of the State. The Rājā of Mandī is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The people.

Besides Mandī town, its capital, the State contains 146 villages. The population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 147,017, (1891) 166,923, and (1901) 174,045. The State is divided into 24 *wazīrīs*, and each of these was formerly divided into *mahrais* or groups of hamlets (*graon* or *bāsi*), with head-quarters at a *garh* or fort in which the revenue in kind was stored. Hindus number 170,304, or about 98 per cent. of the population; and there are 3,187 Muhammadans and 510 Buddhists. The State is sparsely populated. The language is Mandiālī, but Sarāj has a distinct dialect called Pahārī.

Castes and occupations.

By far the most numerous caste is that of the Kanets, who number 82,000, and are essentially agriculturists. After them come the Brāhmans (19,000), Dumnās (Dūms or low-castes, 14,000), Kolīs (14,000), and Chamārs (leather-workers, 11,000). The Rājputs (6,000) form a territorial aristocracy under the Rājā. Of the total population 84 per cent. live by agriculture, supplemented by pasture and rude home industries. The industrial castes are few, and numerically small.

Agriculture.

The principal autumn crops are rice, maize, *māsh* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), millets, and potatoes; the principal spring crops are wheat, barley, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The Rājā is the sole proprietor of all the land in the State. Lands are leased to *mālguzārs* by written leases, which specify the revenue and *begār* (if any) due on the holding and its extent, and stipulate that an enhanced rate is to be paid if additional land is brought under cultivation. On the other hand, a *mālguzār* can be ejected only for disloyalty or failure to pay rent, and he is forbidden to sell or mortgage his holding, though he may transfer its possession for a period not exceeding fifteen years. Under the *mālguzārs* tenants cultivate, usually on payment of half the produce.

The area for which particulars are on record is 1,130 square miles, of which 550 square miles, or 48 per cent., are forests; 112, or 10 per cent., not available for cultivation; 68, or 6 per

cent., cultivable waste other than fallows; and 400 square miles, or 36 per cent., are cultivated. The staple food-crops are rice, maize, pulses, millets, and potatoes, the last introduced some years ago. Cotton and turmeric are also grown. In spring, wheat, barley, and gram are the main crops in the lowlands. Poppy is grown in the highlands, and inferior sugar-cane in the Ballh valley. Mandī opium, like that made in Kashmīr and the Simla Hill States, pays a duty of Rs. 2 per seer on import into the Punjab. Tea, introduced in 1865, is now grown in two State gardens, which produce about 60,000 lb. per annum.

The cattle, though small, are fairly strong. Buffaloes are kept only by the Gūjars, who are mostly immigrants from Jammu, and by some landholders. Ponies and mules are scarce, but an attempt is being made to encourage mule-breeding, and two Syrian donkeys have been imported by the State. Sheep are generally kept, and blankets and clothing made of the wool, while goats are still more numerous. Cattle,

Artificial irrigation is carried on by means of *kūhls* (cuts) from the hill streams. The channels are made by private enterprise, and their management rests entirely with the people. Irrigation.

Nearly three-fifths of the State is occupied by forest and grazing lands. The southern hills bordering on Kulū abound in *deodār* and blue pine, while spruce and *chīl* trees are found on the lower hills in the Beās valley. Boxwood and chestnut occur in some localities, and the common Himālayan oak grows nearly everywhere. The *tūn* (*Cedrela Toona*) and *khirk* (*Celtis*) are found in numbers near villages. A forest department is now being organized. The revenue from forests in 1903-4 was Rs. 15,000. Forests.

The Ghoghar-kī-Dhār is rich in minerals. Iron is found throughout the Sarāj *wazīrī* in inexhaustible quantities, and is collected after rain, when the veins are exposed and the schist is soft. Owing, however, to the lack of coal, it can only be smelted with charcoal, and the out-turn is small and unprofitable. Sạlt is worked at Guma and Drang, being quarried from shallow open cuttings. It is of inferior quality, but is in demand for the use of cattle, and a considerable quantity is exported to Kāngra District and the neighbouring Hill States. Its export into British territory is permitted under an arrangement between the Government of India and the Rājā, by which the former receives two-thirds and the latter one-third of the duty levied on the total quantity of salt sold at Mines and minerals.

the mines, the Rājā being authorized to charge, in addition to the duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund, $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas as the price of the salt. The revenue derived by the State from this source in 1903-4, when the duty was 6 annas a maund, amounted to Rs. 96,693, while the British Government's share of the duty was Rs. 31,639.

Manufactures and trade.

With the exception of the ordinary manufactures of iron-ware, brass utensils, woodwork, dyeing, and weaving, there are no industries; and the trade of the State is confined to the export of rice, wheat, potatoes, tea, salt, and *ghī*, with timber and other forest produce. Piece-goods, utensils, and ornaments are imported largely, with sugar, oil, and Khewra salt in small quantities.

Means of communication.

The principal route to Mandī town is the road from Pathānkot on the North-Western Railway. This is metalled from Pathānkot to Baijnāth (82 miles) in Kāngra District, and the State has undertaken to metal the remaining 47 miles in Mandī territory. The Beās is crossed at Mandī town by the Empress Bridge, built by the State in 1878 at a cost of a lakh. From Mandī two roads lead into Kulū, one, the summer route, over the Bhabu pass (9,480 feet), and the other over the Dulchī pass. Minor roads, open all the year round, connect Mandī town with Jullundur (124 miles), Dorāhā (via Rūpar, 106 miles), and Simla (via Suket, 88 miles).

Administration and State subdivisions.

The Rājā is assisted in the administration of the State by the Wazīr, who is entrusted with very extensive powers, both executive and judicial. As a judicial officer, his decisions are subject to appeal to the Rājā; and sentences of death passed by him are submitted to the Rājā for concurrence, and further require confirmation by the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, who is the Political Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for the State. As a revenue officer, the Wazīr controls the two *tahsīldārs*, whose judicial decisions are also subject to appeal to him. Though there are only two officers with the rank of *tahsīldār*, the State is divided into four *tahsīls*, Nagar-Mandī, Chichot, Gopālpur, and Harābāgh, which comprise 8, 3, 3, and 10 of the old *wazīrīs* respectively.

Revenue.

The total revenue in 1903-4 was 4·4 lakhs, of which 2·3 lakhs was land revenue. Out of this, a lakh is paid as tribute to the British Government.

Police, jails, and army.

The State is divided into eight police circles, each under a deputy-inspector (*thānadār*), and there are 137 constables. The whole force is under an Inspector. The jail at Mandī town has accommodation for 50 prisoners, and there is a

lock-up at each police station. The military forces consist of 20 cavalry and 152 infantry, including gunners and police, and 2 serviceable guns.

Mandī stands low among the Districts and States of the Punjab as regards the literacy of its population, only 2·4 per cent. of the total (4·6 males and 0·1 females) being able to read and write in 1901. The number of pupils under instruction was 121 in 1880–1, 138 in 1890–1, 201 in 1900–1, and 180 in 1903–4. In the last year there were eight schools. Education

The only hospital is the King Edward VII Hospital at Mandī town, built in 1902, with accommodation for 12 in-patients. It is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon; and 25,154 cases, including 1,777 in-patients, were treated at it, and 306 operations performed in 1904. The expenditure in that year was Rs. 3,615, all from State funds. Vaccination is becoming fairly popular, and since 1902 the State has entertained a vaccinator of its own. Medical.

[*State Gazetteer* (in press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873).]

Kamlagarh.—Ancient fortress in Mandī State, Punjab, situated in 31° 48′ N. and 76° 43′ E., near the south bank of the Beās. It consists of a line of detached bastions, castles, and towers, about 3 miles in length, constructed partly of masonry and partly of the natural sandstone rock. The principal stronghold crowns an isolated peak, whose precipitous sides tower 1,500 feet above the Beās, with double that elevation above sea-level. Kamlagarh played an important part in the earlier history of Mandī, and even Sansār Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, attacked the fortifications unsuccessfully. Their possession tempted the Mandī Rājā to revolt against the Sikhs; but General Ventura, the Sikh commander, succeeded in carrying them in 1840, in spite of the popular belief in their impregnability.

Mandī Town.—Capital of the Mandī State, Punjab, situated in 31° 43′ N. and 76° 58′ E., on the Beās, 131 miles from Pathānkot and 88 from Simla. Population (1901), 8,144. Founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, Rājā of Mandī, the town contains several temples and other buildings of interest. These include the Chauntra or court where the Chauntra Wazīr or prime minister is installed, and the Damdama or palace, built in the seventeenth century. The Beās, which passes through the town, is spanned by the handsome iron Empress Bridge, and the Suket stream, which joins that river below the town, by the Fitzpatrick Bridge. The town also

possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a hospital. It has a considerable trade, being one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladākh and Yārkand.

Sikandra Dhār.—Range of hills in the Punjab, which, starting from a point on the border of the Suket, Bilāspur, and Mandī States, runs north-west for 50 miles in the last State. It is pierced by the Beās about 20 miles north-west of Mandī town. Its name is derived from that of Sikandar Khān Sūrī, who is said to have established a cantonment on its summit, intending to conquer Kāngra.

Māler Kotla State.—Native State under the political control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Punjab, lying between 30° 24′ and 30° 41′ N. and 75° 42′ and 75° 59′ E., with an area of 167 square miles. Population (1901), 77,506, giving a density of 478 persons to the square mile. It is bounded by the District of Ludhiāna on the north and by Patiāla territory elsewhere, except for a few miles on the western border, where it marches with some Nābha villages. The country is a level plain, unbroken by a single hill or stream, and varied only by sand-drifts which occur in all directions and in some parts assume the shape of regular ridges. The Bhatinda branch of the Sirhind Canal passes through the northern part of the State, but the Nawāb refuses to allow irrigation from it. The Nawābs of Māler Kotla are of Afghān descent, and originally held positions of trust in the Sirhind province under the Mughal emperors. As the empire sank into decay during the eighteenth century, the local chiefs gradually became independent. In 1732 the chief of Māler Kotla, Jamāl Khān, joined the commander of the imperial troops stationed in the Jullundur Doāb in an unsuccessful attack on Rājā Ala Singh, the Sikh chief of Patiāla; and again in 1761, Jamāl Khān afforded valuable aid against his Sikh neighbour to the lieutenant whom Ahmad Shāh, the Durrāni conqueror, had left in charge of Sirhind. The consequence of this was a long-continued feud with the adjacent Sikh States, especially with Patiāla. After the death of Jamāl Khān, who was killed in battle, dissensions ensued among his sons, Bhikan Khān ultimately becoming Nawāb. Soon after Ahmad Shāh had left India for the last time, Rājā Amar Singh of Patiāla determined to take revenge on Bhikan Khān. He attacked him, and seized some of his villages, till at last the Māler Kotla chief found that he was unable to resist so powerful an enemy, and a treaty was negotiated which secured peace for many years between these neighbouring States.

During this peace the forces of Māler Kotla on several occasions assisted the Patiāla Rājās when in difficulties; and in 1787 Rājā Sāhib Singh of Patiāla returned these kindnesses by aiding Māler Kotla against the powerful chief of Bhadaur, who had seized some of the Nawāb's villages. In 1794 a religious war was proclaimed against the Muhammadans of Māler Kotla by the Bedi Sāhib Singh, the lineal descendant of Bāba Nānak, the first and most revered of the Sikh Gurūs. This man, who was half-fanatic and half-impostor, inflamed the Sikhs against the cow-killers of Māler Kotla, and a great many Sikh Sardārs joined him. The Nawāb and his troops were defeated in a pitched battle, and compelled to flee to the capital, where they were closely besieged by the fanatical Bedi. Fortunately for the Nawāb, his ally of Patiāla again sent troops to help him; and ultimately the Bedi was induced to withdraw across the Sutlej by the offer of a sum of money by the Patiāla Rājā.

After the victory of Laswāri, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803, and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawāb of Māler Kotla joined the British army with all his followers, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Marāthās in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna; and in 1809 its protection was formally extended to Māler Kotla as to the other Cis-Sutlej States, against the formidable encroachments of Ranjīt Singh of Lahore. In the campaigns of 1806, 1807, and 1808, Rānjit Singh had made considerable conquests beyond the Sutlej; and in 1808 he occupied Farīdkot, marched on Māler Kotla, and demanded a ransom of Rs. 1,55,000 from the Nawāb, in spite of the protests of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, who was then an envoy in Ranjīt's camp. This led to the resolute interference of the British, who advanced troops under Colonel Ochterlony, and at the same time (December, 1808) addressed an ultimatum to Ranjīt Singh, declaring the Cis-Sutlej States to be under British protection. Finally, Ranjīt Singh submitted; Colonel Ochterlony formally reinstated the Nawāb of Māler Kotla in February, 1809; and in April of that year the final treaty between the British Government and Lahore, which affirmed the dependence of the Cis-Sutlej States on the former, was signed by Mr. Metcalfe and Ranjīt Singh.

The present Nawāb, Muhammad Ibrāhīm Alī Khān, born in 1857, succeeded in 1877; but he has been insane for some years, and the State is now administered by Sāhibzāda Ahmad Alī Khān, the heir-apparent, as regent. The State

contains the town of Māler Kotla, the capital, and 115 villages. The chief products are cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic, and grain; and the estimated gross revenue is Rs. 5,47,000. The Nawāb receives compensation from the Government of India, amounting to Rs. 2,500 per annum, on account of loss of revenue caused by the abolition of customs duties. The State receives an allotment of 14 to 16 chests of Mālwā opium annually, each chest containing 1·25 cwt., at the reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest. The duty so paid is refunded to the State, with a view to securing the co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. The military force consists of 50 cavalry and 439 infantry. This includes the Imperial Service contingent of one company (177 men) of Sappers and Miners. The State possesses 2 serviceable guns. The Nawāb of Māler Kotla receives a salute of 11, including 2 personal, guns. The State contains an Anglo-vernacular high school and three primary schools.

Māler Kotla Town.—Chief town of Māler Kotla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 32′ N. and 75° 59′ E., 30 miles south of Ludhiāna town. Population (1901), 21,122. The town is divided into two parts, Māler and Kotla, which have lately been united by the construction of the new Moti Bazar. The former was founded by Sadr-ud-dīn, the founder of the Māler Kotla family in 1466, and the latter by Bāyazīd Khān in 1656. The principal buildings are the houses of the ruling chief, a large Dīwān Khāna (courthouse) situated in Kotla, and the mausoleum of Sadr-ud-dīn in Māler. The cantonments lie outside the town. The chief exports are grain and Kotla paper and survey instruments, manufactured in the town itself; and the chief imports are cotton cloth, salt, and lime. A large grain market has lately been constructed. The town has a small factory for the manufacture of survey instruments, employing about 20 hands. A cotton press, opened in 1904, gives employment to about 300 persons. The town has since 1905 been administered as a municipality. It contains a high school, a hospital, and a military dispensary.

Suket.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, lying between 31° 13′ and 31° 35′ N. and 76° 49′ and 77° 26′ E., in the Himālayas, north of the Sutlej river, which separates it from the Simla Hill States. It has an area of 420 square miles, and contains two towns and 28 villages. The population in 1901 was 54,676, of whom 54,005 were Hindus. The estimated revenue is 1·1 lakhs, out of which Rs. 11,000 is paid as tribute

to the British Government. Part of the land revenue is still realized in kind. Suket included the territory which now forms the Mandī State until about 1330, when a distant branch of the ruling family assumed independence. The separation was followed by frequent wars between the two States. The country eventually fell under Sikh supremacy, which was exchanged for that of the British Government by the Treaty of Lahore in 1846; and in that year full sovereignty was conceded to the Rājā, Ugar Sen, and his heirs. A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption was granted in 1862. Rājā Ugar Sen died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Rudra Sain, who was born about 1828. Rājā Rudra Sain was deposed in 1878 in consequence of misgovernment, and was succeeded in 1879 by his son, Dusht Nikandan Sain, during whose minority the administration was carried on by a native superintendent, assisted by a council. The Rājā came of age in 1884, and now administers the State himself. He receives a salute of 11 guns. A small force of 23 cavalry and 63 infantry is maintained.

Baned.—Capital of the Suket State, Punjab, situated in 31° 30′ N. and 76° 56′ E., 3,050 feet above sea-level. Population (1901), 2,237. The town is picturesquely situated in a valley. It was founded by Gahrūr Sen, Rājā of Suket, after Kartārpur ceased to be the capital of the State.

Farīdkot State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, lying between 30° 13′ and 30° 50′ N. and 74° 31′ and 75° 5′ E., in the south of Ferozepore District, with an area of 642 square miles. Population (1901), 124,912. It contains two towns, FARĪDKOT (population, 10,405), the capital, and KOT KAPŪRA (9,519); and 167 villages. The country is a dead level, sandy in the west, but more fertile to the east, where the Sirhind Canal irrigates a large area.

The ruling family belongs to the Sidhū-Barār clan of the Jats, and is descended from the same stock as the Phūlkiān houses. Its occupation of Farīdkot and Kot Kapūra dates from the time of Akbar, though quarrels with the surrounding Sikh States and internal dissensions have greatly reduced the patrimony. Throughout the Sikh Wars Rājā Pahār Singh loyally assisted the British, and was rewarded by a grant of half the territory confiscated in 1846 from the Rājā of Nābha, while his ancestral possession of Kot Kapūra, which had been wrested from Farīdkot in 1808, was restored to him. During the Mutiny, his son Wazīr Singh, who succeeded him in 1849, rendered active assistance to the British and was suitably

rewarded. The present Rājā, Brij Indar Singh, is a minor, and the administration is carried on by a council under the presidency of an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been lent to the State for the purpose. The council is, during the minority of the Rājā, the final court of appeal, but sentences of death require confirmation by the Commissioner. The Rājā is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The State receives, at a reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest, an allotment of 18 chests of Mālwā opium annually, each chest containing 1·25 cwt. The duty so paid is refunded, with the object of securing the co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. The Imperial Service troops consist of one company of Sappers, and the local troops number 41 cavalry, 127 infantry, and 20 artillerymen, with 6 serviceable guns. The State maintains a high school at Farīdkot and a charitable dispensary. The total revenue amounted in 1905–6 to 3·6 lakhs.

Farīdkot Town.—Capital of the Farīdkot State, Punjab, lying in 30° 40′ N. and 74° 49′ E., 20 miles south of Ferozepore, on the Ferozepore-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 10,405. The fort was built about 700 years ago by Rājā Mokulsi, a Manj Rājput, in the time of Bāwa Farīd, who gave it his name. The town contains the residence of the Rājā of Farīdkot and the public offices of the State. It has a considerable trade in grain, and possesses a high school and a charitable dispensary.

Kot Kapūra.—Head-quarters of the Kot Kapūra *tahsīl*, Farīdkot State, Punjab, situated in 30° 35′ N. and 74° 52′ E., 7 miles from Farīdkot town, on the Ferozepore-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway, and also on the Rājputāna-Mālwā narrow-gauge line which runs west from Kot Kapūra to the terminus at Fāzilka. Population (1901), 9,519. Formerly a mere village, the town was founded by Chaudhri Kapūra Singh, who induced people from Kot Isa Khān, an ancient township, now in Ferozepore District, to settle in the place. Kapūra Singh incurred the jealousy of Isa Khān, the imperial governor of Kot Isa Khān, and was put to death by him in 1708. Kot Kapūra then became the capital of Chaudhri Jodh Singh, who in 1766 built a fort near the town, but in the following year he fell in battle with Rājā Amar Singh of Patiāla. It eventually came under the control of Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh, and was only restored to the Farīdkot State in 1847. The town has a considerable trade in grain and a fine market.

Chamba State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Lahore Division, lying between 32° 10′ and 33° 13′ N. and 75° 45′ and 77° 33′ E., with an estimated area of 3,216 square miles, and shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. It is bounded on the west and north by the territories of Kashmīr, and on the east and south by the British Districts of Kāngra and Gurdāspur. Two ranges of snowy peaks and glaciers run through the State: one through the centre, dividing the valleys of the Rāvi and the Chenāb; the other along the borders of Ladākh and British Lāhul. To the west and south stretch fertile valleys. The country is wholly mountainous; and the principal rivers are the Chandra and Rāvi, which flow generally from south-east to north-west. Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Geologically, the State possesses all the characteristics of the North-West Himālayas, though local details vary. Along the southern margin of the mountain region are found the lower Siwālik or Nāhan sandstones, and the upper Siwālik conglomerate. Along the southern margin the Nāhan series predominate. At the higher elevations the flora is that common to the North-West Himālayas generally, but some Kashmīr types find their eastern limit in the western valleys. In the Rāvi basin and Pāngī, *Cedrus Deodara* and other conifers abound, and there is also a good deal of mixed forest. Chamba Lāhul has an almost purely Tibetan flora. Chamba is a favourite resort of sportsmen; and the mountain ranges abound with game, comprising the black and brown bear, leopards, Kashmīr stag, ibex, *gural*, barking-deer, *thār*, serow, and snow leopard. The musk deer is found in many parts. Among game-birds the *chikor*, snow partridge, and five species of pheasant are common. Fish are found in the larger streams. With altitudes of 2,000 to 21,000 feet, every variety of climate may be experienced. That of the lower tracts resembles the plains, except that the heat in summer is less intense. In the central parts the heat in summer is great, but the winter is mild and the snowfall light. On the higher ranges, at altitudes of from 5,000 to 20,000 feet the summer is mild, and the winter severe with heavy snowfall. The autumn months are generally unhealthy, except on the upper ranges, the lower valleys being malarious. In the lower valleys the rains are heavy and prolonged. In the Rāvi valley the rainy season is well marked and the rainfall considerable. In the Chenāb valley it is scanty, heavy rain is unusual, and the yearly average does not exceed 10 inches. Rain also falls in the winter months, and is

Geology. Flora. Fauna. Climate and temperature. Rainfall.

important for both the spring and autumn crops, as on the higher ranges it is received as snow, which melts in summer and supplies water for irrigation.

History. The Chamba State possesses a remarkable series of inscriptions, mostly on copperplates, from which its chronicles have been completed and authenticated. Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Sūrajbansi Rājput, who built Brāhmapura, the modern Brāhmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680), and the town of Chamba built by Sāhil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, acknowledging at times a nominal submission to Kashmīr, until the Mughal conquest of India. Under the Mughals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part west of the Rāvi was at first handed over to Kashmīr, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmīr. In 1848 a *sanad* was given to the Rājā, assigning the territory to him and his heirs male, who are entitled to inherit according to Hindu law, and on failure of direct issue to the heirs of the brothers according to seniority. A *sanad* of 1862 confers the right of adoption. Rājā Gopāl Singh abdicated in 1873, and was succeeded by Rājā Shām Singh, who abdicated in 1904 in favour of the present Rājā, Bhuri Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an enlightened and capable ruler. The Rājā is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Archaeology. The principal antiquities are described in the articles on CHAMBA TOWN, BRĀHMAUR, and CHITRĀDI.

The people. Exclusive of Chamba town, the capital, the State contains 1,617 villages. The population at each of the last three enumerations was: (1881) 115,773, (1891) 124,032, and (1901) 127,834. The State is divided into five *wazārats*, each subdivided into several *ilākas*, with head-quarters at *kothīs* in which the revenue in kind is stored. Hindus number 119,327, or 93 per cent. of the population; Muhammadans, 8,332; and Sikhs, 80. Only 22 Buddhists were returned, but there is reason to believe that some Buddhists were enumerated as Hindus. The density of population is only 41 persons to the square mile. The principal dialect is Chambiālī, which is understood throughout the State, the script being called Tākra. Punjābi, Urdū, and Hindī are also spoken.

Castes and occupations. The population includes a few Rājputs, who form a kind of aristocracy. The Brāhmans, who are of all grades from Gaddīs upwards, number

16,126. The Gaddīs and others who live at a distance from the capital are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, but the purists of Chamba and its environs disdain to till the soil themselves. The majority of the population are Rāthis, a versatile tribe, which takes with equal readiness to agriculture, trade, or the service of the State. They seem to be identical with the Kanets of Nāhan and the Thakkars of Kashmīr. Among the lower castes, Hālīs (18,000), a caste which hardly exists outside Chamba, Chamārs (5,000), Kolīs (4,000), and Dūmnas (2,000) are the most numerous. The vast majority of the people depend for their support on the produce of their fields, their flocks, and their rude home industries. The Church of Scotland Mission has a branch, established in 1863, at Chamba town, which also contains a branch of the Church of Scotland Ladies' Association Mission, established in 1877. In 1901 native Christians numbered 60. Christian missions.

The Rājā is sole proprietor of all the land. Those who lease land from the State for cultivation are called *mālguzārs* (rent-payers). A *mālguzār* may, however, sell or mortgage his right of occupancy, and is not ejected so long as he pays his revenue, unless his land is required for a public purpose. The total area under cultivation is 170 square miles, and the area of the forests leased to the British Government 160 square miles. The staple food-crops grown are rice, maize, pulses, millets, and potatoes. The poppy is grown only in the Chaurāh *wazārat*. Tea is cultivated in the territory which adjoins Shāhpur in Kāngra District. The State is absolutely secure against famine. The cultivation of hops promised at one time to be important, but has been abandoned. The cattle are generally small and of inferior breed. Buffaloes are mostly kept by Gūjars, but villagers also keep them for domestic use. The ponies of the Lāhul hills are well known. Sheep are universally kept, and blankets and clothing are made of the wool. Goats are still more numerous. To irrigate the fields, artificial channels (*kūhls*) are cut from the hill streams. Their construction and management rest entirely with the people. Agriculture. Cattle, &c. Irrigation.

By far the greater and more valuable part of the State forests were leased to Government in 1864 for a term of ninety-nine years, in return for Rs. 21,000 a year. In 1884 the contract was revised, and two-thirds of the net profits were paid to the State during the next twenty years. The forests are alpine, few being below 5,000 feet elevation, and large Forests.

areas extend to 12,000 feet. *Deodār* and blue-pine logs, sleepers, and scantlings are largely exported from the forests in Pāngī and on the Rāvi down the latter river and the Chenāb to Lahore and Wazīrābād. From 1864 to the end of 1903-4 the leased forests yielded a revenue of 73·4 lakhs, and cost Government 69·2 lakhs, including all payments made to the State. Under the present contract, which took effect from 1904, the State receives all the net profits. The leased forests are managed by the Imperial Forest department, the officer in immediate charge being the Deputy-Conservator of the Chamba Forest division.

Mines and minerals.

The mountain ranges are rich in minerals. Iron is found in the Brāhmaur and Chaurāh *wazārats*, but the mines are not worked owing to the cheapness of imported iron. The copper and mica mines are also closed. Slate quarries are numerous, especially near Dalhousie, and are profitable.

Manufactures and trade.

Manufactures are almost unknown. The people make only such things as are required for their daily wants. Brass and wood-work, dyeing and weaving of the roughest kind, are the only handicrafts. The trade of the State is confined to the export of honey, wool, *ghī*, the bark of walnut-trees, walnuts, lac, drugs, pine-nuts, cumin seed, timber and other forest produce. Piece-goods, utensils, salt, sugar, *charas*, oil, and molasses are the chief imports.

Means of communication.

The principal road to Chamba town is 70 miles long, from Pathānkot, the terminus of the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway. It passes through Dunera and Dalhousie, tongas running only up to Dunera. From Dunera to Dalhousie it is a camel road under the military authorities. Chamba is only 18 miles from Dalhousie, and the road is well kept up by the State. Another road, shorter but more precipitous, runs from Pathānkot through Nūrpur in Kāngra District to Chamba. Both these roads are closed in winter, when a longer road via Bāthri and Chīl is used. Near Chamba the Rāvi is crossed by an iron suspension bridge which cost the State a lakh. Brāhmaur, Pāngī, and Chaurāh are reached by different roads, all kept up by the State.

Postal arrangements.

The relations between the British and the State post offices are regulated by the convention of 1886, which provides for a mutual exchange of all postal articles. Indian stamps, surcharged 'Chamba State,' are supplied to the State by the Government of India at cost price, and are sold to the public at their face value by the State post offices. For official correspondence, Indian stamps, surcharged 'Chamba State Service,'

are supplied to the State at cost price. For correspondence, &c., addressed to places outside India, the ordinary Indian stamps are used. There are eight post offices in the State, including the central office at the capital. The postal department is under the control of a postmaster-general, and is subject to inspection by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ambāla division.

Adm trati and subdi sions

The Rājā is assisted in the work of administration by the *Wazīr*, who is the chief executive officer, and head of the judicial department, and by the *Bakhshī*, or chief revenue officer. The *Wazīr* ranks next to the Rājā, and during the absence of the latter is entrusted with supreme control. Each of the five *wazārats*, Brāhmaur, Chamba, Bhattiyāt, Chaurāh, and Pāngī, is divided into *parganas*. The revenue is collected by a resident agent, called *likhnehāra* (village accountant), in each *pargana*, and under him are *ugrākas* who realize the revenue from the villagers. The *batwāl*, or village constable, and the *jhutiyār*, a subordinate under the *bātwal*, with the *chār* at their head, perform other duties, such as arrangements for supplies, &c.

Civil ar crimina justice.

The permanent State courts are all situated in Chamba town; but a special officer is appointed for each *wazārat*, with powers resembling those of a *tahsīldār*, except that he can hear civil suits up to Rs. 1,000, and he is required to tour during the summer within the limits of his charge. Appeals from the decisions of these officers are heard by the *sadr* courts, beyond which an appeal lies to the *Wazīr* and a further appeal to the Rājā. The Rājā alone has the power to inflict sentences of whipping. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Lahore. The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are in force in the State, with certain modifications.

Revenue.

The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 4,58,000, of which Rs. 2,18,000 is derived from land revenue and Rs. 2,39,000 from the leased forests and miscellaneous revenue. The expenditure includes Rs. 3,800 paid as tribute to the British Government.

Police, jails, and army.

The head-quarters of the police are at the capital. The force numbers 100 constables, under a *kotwāl*. The jail at Chamba town has accommodation for 100 prisoners, and each *kothi* serves as a lock-up. The army consists of 33 cavalry, 270 infantry, and 16 artillerymen, with 4 serviceable guns.

Educatio

Chamba town has two English schools: a high school, with 123 pupils, maintained by the State; and an Anglo-vernacular

middle school, maintained by the Scottish Mission. The State also maintains a girls' school, and the mission has some girls' and low-caste schools. There were altogether 8 schools for boys and girls, with 206 pupils, in 1905.

Medical. The only hospital is the Shām Singh Hospital at Chamba town, with accommodation for 21 male and 10 female in-patients. The latter are treated by a lady Hospital Assistant with a trained nurse. The State also maintains a branch dispensary at Tissa. The whole department is under an Assistant Surgeon. At these institutions 14,217 cases, including 437 in-patients, were treated, and 697 operations performed in 1903. The whole cost, which amounted to Rs. 9,846, is borne by the State. A leper asylum is maintained in connexion with the hospital. Vaccination has become very popular, and the State maintains a separate department under the Assistant Surgeon. In 1903 the number of persons vaccinated was 3,325.

[*State Gazetteer* (in press).]

Brāhmaur (*Brāhmapura*). — Village in the Brāhmaur *wazārat*, and the ancient capital of the Chamba State, Punjab, situated in 32° 27′ N. and 76° 37′ E., on the Budhil, a tributary of the Rāvi. Population (1901), 263. It contains three ancient temples, of which the largest is of stone and dedicated to Manimahesh, an incarnation of Siva, with an inscription of 1417. The second temple of stone is dedicated to the Narsingh or lion incarnation of Vishnu; and the third, mostly of wood, is dedicated to Lakshana Devī, with an inscription of Meru Varma, a ruler of Brāhmaur in the seventh century. This temple exhibits a mass of elaborately carved woodwork.

[A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xiv, pp. 109–15, and vol. xxi, pp. 7–13; *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xvii, pp. 7–13.]

Chamba Town.—Capital of the Chamba State, Punjab, picturesquely situated in 32° 29′ N. and 76° 11′ E., on the right bank of the Rāvi. Population (1901), 6,000. Shut in by hills on the east and south, it lies on a plateau between the deep gorges of the Rāvi on the west and the Saho on the north. It is built on two terraces. On the lower is the *chaugān* or public promenade and recreation ground, with the Residency (now the State guesthouse) at the southern end, and surrounded by public offices, &c. On the upper terrace stands the palace, with the residences of the State officials and the better class of the townspeople beyond. The town

contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmī Nārāyan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous. It also possesses an Anglo-vernacular high school and the Shām Singh Hospital. The Church of Scotland Mission has a branch here, established in 1863.

Chitrādi.—Village in the Chamba State, Punjab, situated in 32° 27′ N. and 76° 25′ E., in a fine open plain on the south bank of the Rāvi. It contains a Devī temple, coeval with that of BRĀHMAUR, with an inscription of the seventh century.

[A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xiv, pp. 112–3, and vol. xxi, pp. 7–13; *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xvii, pp. 7–13.]

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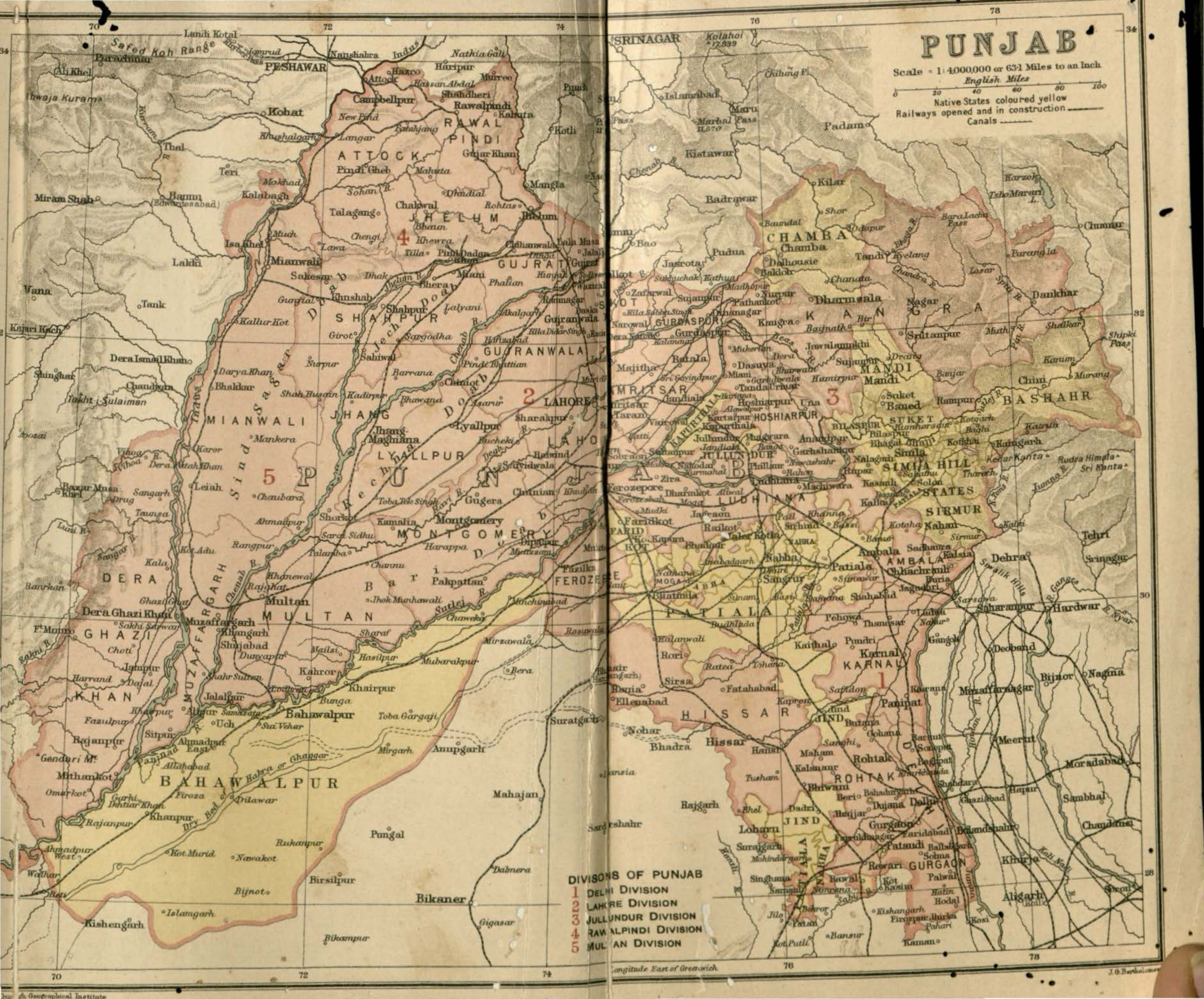
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E.

H.

L.

OXFORD: HORACE HART
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY


PUNJAB
Scale = 1:4,000,000 or 63·1 Miles to an Inch
English Miles
Native States coloured yellow
Railways opened and in construction
Canals
DIVISONS OF PUNJAB
1 DELHI DIVISION
2 LAHORE DIVISION
3 JULLUNDUR DIVISION
4 RAWALPINDI DIVISION
5 MULTAN DIVISION
PESHAWAR
Kohat
ATTOCK
RAWAL PINDI
JHELUM
GUJRAT
SHAHPUR
GUJRANWALA
MIANWALI
JHANG
LYALLPUR
LAHORE
AMRITSAR
GURDASPUR
KANGRA
CHAMBA
MANDI
BASHAHR
SIMLA HILL STATES
SIRMUR
HOSHIARPUR
JULLUNDUR
KAPURTHALA
LUDHIANA
FEROZEPORE
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN
MUZAFFARGARH
DERA GHAZI KHAN
BAHAWALPUR
PATIALA
AMBALA
KARNAL
HISSAR
ROHTAK
JIND
NABHA
GURGAON
Delhi
Bikaner
SRINAGAR
Longitude East of Greenwich
J. G. Bartholomew